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PAST AND PRESENT
OF
Fountain and Warren Counties
INDIANA

Volume 1

EDITED BY
THOMAS A. CLIFTON
OF THE COVINGTON REPUBLICAN

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This Work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS,

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens
by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer
flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made
Fountain and Warren counties a garden
of sunshine and delights.

PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Fountain and Warren counties, Indiana, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive of the present publication. The work has been in the hands of able writers, who have, after much patient study and research, produced here the most complete biographical memoirs of Fountain and Warren counties ever offered to the public. A specially valuable and interesting department is that devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of this county whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Fountain and Warren counties for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "Past and Present of Fountain and Warren Counties, Indiana," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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FOUNTAIN COUNTY, INDIANA

CHAPTER I.

EARLY INDIANA HISTORY.

What is now known as the state of Indiana was originally discovered and hence claimed as the possession of France by that government. It was Joliet, a Frenchman of great experience as a navigator and discoverer, who was accompanied by that illustrious Catholic, Father Marquette, who first set the world in possession of the facts concerning the great Mississippi river and its wide, rich valley. Marquette had learned much concerning this stream through the Indians whom he was seeking, in the northern country, to convert to Christianity. In a letter written by Marquette from his mission to his reverend superior, he wrote:

"While the Illinois (tribe) came to this point they pass a great river which is almost a league in width. It flows from north to south and to so great a distance that the Illinois, who know nothing of the use of a canoe, have never yet heard tell of its mouth; they only know that there are great nations below them, some of whom, dwelling to the east-southeast of their country, gather their Indian corn twice a year. A nation that they call Chaouman (Shawneese) came to visit them during the past summer; the young man that has been given me to teach me the language has seen them; they were loaded with glass beads, which shows that they have communication with the Europeans. They had to journey across the land for more than thirty days before arriving at their country. It is hardly probable that this great river discharges itself into the ocean from Virginia. We are more inclined to think that it has its mouth in California. If the savages, who have promised to make me a canoe, do not fail in their word, we will navigate this river as far as possible with a Frenchman and this young man that they have given me, who understands several languages and possesses great facility for acquiring others. We shall visit these nations who dwell along its shores to open the way of our fathers who for a long time have awaited this happiness. This discovery will give us a perfect knowledge of the sea, either to the south or west."

This knowledge came to the ears of the French authorities at Quebec, and indeed over in Paris, and naturally enough stimulated further inquiry. There were three theories as to where the Mississippi river finally emptied its waters: One that it was discharged into the Atlantic ocean, south of the British colony of Virginia; second, that it flowed into the gulf of Mexico; and third, which was the most popular theory, that it was emptied into the Red Sea, as the Gulf of California was called; and if the latter, that it would afford a passage to China. To solve this important problem in the world's commerce, it was determined, as appears from a letter from the governor, at Quebec, to M. Colbert, minister of the French navy at Paris, expedient "for service to send *Sieur Joliet* to the country of the *Mascoutines*, to discover the South Sea and the great river—they call the Mississippi—which is supposed to discharge itself into the Sea of California."

Father Marquette was chosen to accompany Joliet on account of the information he had already gained from the various Indians he had met, as he wrote Father Dablon, his superior, when informed by the latter that he was to be Joliet's companion, "I am ready to go on your order to seek new nations toward the South Sea, and teach them of our great God whom they hitherto have not known."

Before proceeding with a description of the wonderful history of this voyage of Joliet and Marquette, it will be well to note that Spain had a prior right over France to the Mississippi valley by virtue of previous discovery. As early as 1525, Cortez had conquered Mexico, portioned out its rich mines among his favorites and reduced the inoffensive inhabitants to the worst of slavery, making them till the ground and toil in the mines for their unfeeling masters. A few years following the conquest of Mexico, the Spaniards, under Pamphilus de Narvaez, in 1528, undertook the conquest and colonization of Florida and the entire northeast coast-line of the gulf. After long and futile wanderings in the interior, his party returned to the sea coast and endeavored to reach Tampico, in wretched boats. Nearly all perished by disease, storm and famine. The survivors, with one Cabeza de Vaca at their head, drifted to an island near the present state of Mississippi, from which, after four years of slavery, De Vaca, with four companions, escaped to the mainland and started westward, going clear across the continent to the Gulf of California. The natives took them for supernatural beings. They assumed the guise of jugglers, and the Indian tribes through which they passed invested them with a tribe of medicine men, and their lives were thus guarded with a superstitious awe. They are, perhaps, the first Europeans who ever went overland from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They must have crossed the

Great River (Mississippi) somewhere on their route, remaining "in history, in a distant twilight, as the first Europeans known to have set foot on the banks of the Mississippi river."

It was in 1539 when Hernando De Soto, with a party of cavaliers, mostly the sons of titled nobility, landed with their horses upon the coast of Florida. During that and the following four years these daring adventurers wandered through the wilderness, traveling through portions of Florida, Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, crossing the Mississippi river, it is supposed, at some point within the present state of Mississippi. Crossing the great river, they pressed their way onward to the base of the Rocky mountains, vainly searching for the gold so marvelously described by De Vaca. De Soto's party endured hardships that would depress the stoutest hearts, while, with sword and fire, they perpetrated atrocities upon the Indian tribes through which they passed, burning their villages and inflicting cruelties which make us blush for the wickedness of men claiming to be Christians. De Soto died in May or June, 1542, on the banks of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Washita, and his immediate attendants concealed his death from the others and secretly, in the night, buried his body in the middle of the stream. The remnant of his survivors went westward and then returned back again to the river, passing the winter upon its banks. The following spring they went down the river, in seven boats which they had rudely constructed out of such scanty material and with the few tools they could command. In these boats, after three months' voyage, they arrived at the Spanish town of Panuco, on the river of that name in Mexico.

Later, in 1565, Spain, failing in previous attempts, effected a lodgement in Florida, and for the protection of her colony built the old fort at St. Augustine, whose ancient ruins still stand out boldly today, as showing where the first settlement was effected in this country. It also stands as a monument over the graves of the hundreds of natives there killed, after serving in bondage, by their Spanish conquerors. These unfortunates had aided in the construction of the massive walls of masonry, converted into dungeons, dark and gloomy, and in which they finally perished.

While Spain retained her hold on Mexico and enlarged her possessions and continued, with feeblér efforts, to keep possession of the Floridas, she took no measure to establish settlements along the Mississippi, or to avail herself of the advantage that might have resulted from its discovery. The Mississippi river excited no further notice after De Soto's time. For the next century it remained a sealed mystery until the French, approaching from the north by way of the Great Lakes, explored it in its entire length and brought to public view the vast extent and wonderful fertility of its valleys.

Retracing our steps to the notes made in the carefully kept journal of Father Marquette, who, with Joliet, descended the Mississippi, it may first be stated that Joliet and Marquette's voyage made one of the most thrilling and romantic chapters in the history of the country, especially to those interested in the original of things connected with the states of Illinois and Indiana. The following is extracted from Marquette's journal:

"The day of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, whom I had always invoked, since I have been in the Ottawa country, to obtain of God the grace to be able to visit the nations on the river Mississippi, was incidentally that on which M. Jolliet arrived with orders to the Comte de Frontenac, our governor, and M. Talon, our intendant, to make the discovery with me. I was the more enraptured at this good news, as I saw my designs on the point of being accomplished, and myself in the happy necessity of exposing my life for the salvation of all these nations, and particularly for the Illinois, who had, when I was at Lapointe du Esprit, very earnestly entreated me to carry the word of God to their country.

"We were not long in preparing our outfit, although we were embarking on a voyage the duration of which we could not foresee. Indian corn, with some dried meats, was our whole stock of provisions. With this we set out in two bark canoes, M. Jolliet, myself and five men, firmly resolved to do all, and suffer all for so glorious an enterprise.

"It was on May 17, 1763, that we started from the mission of St. Ignatius, at Michilimakinac, where I then was.

"Our joy at being chosen for this expedition roused our courage and sweetened our labors of rowing from morning till night. As we were going to seek unknown countries, we took all possible precautions that, if our enterprise was hazardous, it should not be foolhardy; for this reason we gathered all possible knowledge from the Indians who had frequented these parts, and even from their accounts traced a map of all the new country, marking down the rivers on which we were to sail, the names of the nations and places through which we were to pass, the course of the Great River, and what direction we should take when we got to it.

"Above all, I put our voyage under the protection of the Blessed Virgin Immaculate, promising her that, if she did us grace to discover the Great River, I would give it the name of the Conception, and that I would also give that name to the first mission I should establish among the new nations, as I have actually done among the Illinois."

After some days they reached an Indian village, and Marquette's diary continues: "Here we are, then, at the Maskoutens. This word, in Algon-

quin, may mean 'fire nation,' and that is the name given by them. This is the limit of the discoveries made by the French, for they have not yet passed beyond it. The town is made up of three nations gathered here, Miamis, Maskoutens and Kickabous. [This village was near the mouth of Wabie river, which empties into Winnebago lake, Wisconsin.] As bark for cabins in this region is scarce, they use rushes, which serve them for walls and roofs, but which afford them no protection against the wind, and still less against the rain when it falls in torrents. The advantages of this kind of cabins is that they can roll them up and carry them easily where they like in hunting time.

"I felt no little pleasure in beholding the position of the town. The view is beautiful and picturesque, for, from the eminence on which it is perched, the eye discovers on every side prairies spreading away beyond its reach, interspersed with thickets or groves of trees. The soil is very good, producing much corn. The Indians gather also large quantities of plums and grapes from which good wine could be made if they choose.

"No sooner had we arrived than M. Jelly r and I assembled the Saches. He told them we were sent by our governor to discover new countries, and I, by the Almighty, to illumine them with light of the gospel; that the sovereign Master of our lives wished to be known to all nations, and that to obey his will I did not fear death, to which I exposed myself in such dangerous voyages; that we needed two guides to put us on our way; these, making them a present, we begged them to grant us. This they did very civilly, and even proceeded to speak to us by a present, which was a mat to serve us on our voyage.

"The next day, which was the tenth of June, two Miamis whom they had given us as guides, embarked with us in the sight of a great crowd, who could not wonder enough to see seven Frenchmen, alone in two canoes, dare to undertake so hazardous an expedition.

"We knew that there was, three leagues from Maskoutens, a river emptying into the Mississippi. We knew, too, that the point of the compass we were to hold to reach it was the west-southwest, but the way is so cut up with marshes and little lakes that is easy to go astray, especially as the river leading to it is so covered with wild oats that you can hardly discover the channel; hence we had need of two guides, who led us safely to portage of twenty-seven hundred paces and helped us transport our canoes to enter the river, after which they returned, leaving us alone in an unknown country in the hands of Providence."

This portage has given us the name of Portage City, at which location it was, and is situated in Wisconsin, where the upper waters of Fox river, emptying into Green bay, approach the Wisconsin river, which, coming from the northwest, here changes its course to the southwest. The distance across this neck is a mile and a half, over the beautiful prairie above described by Marquette.

Marquette's journal continues: "We now leave the waters which flow to Quebec, a distance of about five hundred leagues, to follow those which will henceforth lead us into strange lands.

"Our route was southwest, and after sailing about thirty leagues we perceived a place which had all the appearances of an iron mine, and in fact one of our party who had seen some before averred that the one we had found was very rich and very good. After forty leagues on this same route we reached the mouth of the river, and finding ourselves at forty-two one-half north, we safely entered the Mississippi on the 17th of June with a joy I cannot express.

"Having descended as far as forty-one degrees and twenty-eight minutes, in the same direction, we find that turkeys have taken the place of game, and pisikious [buffalo] or wild cattle that of other beasts.

"At last, on the 25th of June, we perceived foot-prints of men, by the water sides, and a beaten path leading to some Indian village, and we resolved to go and reconnoiter; we accordingly left our two canoes in charge of our people, cautioning them to be aware of a surprise; then M. Jolliet and I undertook the rather hazardous discovery for two men, single and alone, who thus put themselves at the mercy of an unknown and barbarous people. We followed the little path in silence and going about two leagues we discovered a village on the banks of the river, and two others on the hill a league from the former. Then, indeed, we recommended ourselves to God with all our hearts, and having implored his help we passed on undiscovered, and came so near that we even heard the Indians talking. We then deemed it time to announce ourselves, as we did by a cry which we raised with all our strength, and then halted without advancing any farther. At this cry the Indians rushed out of their cabins, and having probably recognized us as French, especially seeing a black gown, or at least having no reason to distrust us, seeing we were but two and had made known our coming, they deputed four old men to come and speak to us. Two carried tobacco pipes well adorned and trimmed with many kinds of feathers. They marched slowly, lifting their pipes toward the sun, as if offering them to it to smoke, but yet without uttering a single word. They were a long time coming the

little way from the village to us. Having reached us at last they stopped to consider us attentively.

"I now took courage, seeing these ceremonies, which are used by them only with friends, and still more on seeing them covered with stuffs which made me judge them to be allies. I therefore spoke to them first, and asked them who they were. They answered that they were Illinois, and in token of peace they presented their pipes to smoke. They then invited us to their village, where all the tribe awaited us with impatience. These pipes for smoking are called in this country calumets, a word that is so much in use that I shall be obliged to employ it in order to be understood, as I shall have to speak it frequently.

"At the door of the cabin in which we were to be received was an old man awaiting us in a very remarkable posture, which is their usual ceremony in receiving a stranger. This man was standing perfectly naked, with his hands stretched out and raised toward the sun, as if he wished to screen himself from its rays, which, nevertheless, passed through his fingers to his face. When we came near him he paid us this compliment 'How beautiful is the sun, O Frenchmen, when thou comest to visit us! All our town awaits thee and thou shalt enter into all our cabins in peace.' He then took us to his, where there was a crowd of people, who devoured us with their eyes, but kept a profound silence. We heard, however, these words addressed to us occasionally: 'Well done, brother, to visit us.' As soon as we had taken our places in the cabin, they showed us the usual civilities, the presenting of the calumet. You must not refuse unless you would pass for an enemy, at least for being very impolite. It is enough, however, to pretend to smoke. While all the old men smoked after us to honor us, some came to invite us, on behalf of the great Sachem of the Illinois, to proceed to his town, where he wished to hold a council with us. We went with a good retinue, for all the people who had never seen a Frenchman among them could not tire looking at us; they threw themselves on the grass near us by the wayside; then ran ahead of us; they threw themselves in front of us, and turned back to look at us again. All this was done without noise, and with the marks of great respect and entertained us well.

"Having arrived at the great Sachem's town, we espied him at his cabin door between two old men; all three standing naked, with their calumets turned toward the sun. He harangued us in a few words to congratulate on our arrival, and then presented us his calumet and made us smoke; at the same time we entered his cabin, where we received all their usual greetings. Seeing all assembled and in silence, I spoke to them by four presents which I

made them take. By the first, I said that we marched in peace to visit the nations on the river to the sea; by the second, I declared to them that God, their creator, had pity on them, since after having been so long ignorant of Him, He wished to become known to all nations; that I was sent on his behalf with this design; that it was for them to acknowledge and obey Him, by the third, that the great chief of the French informed them that he spread peace everywhere, and had overcome the Iroquois; lastly, by the fourth, we begged them to give us all the information they had of the sea, and of all nations through which we should have to pass to reach it.

"When I had finished my speech, the Sachem rose, and laying his hand on the head of a little slave-whom he was about to give us, spoke thus: 'I thank thee, Black-gown, and thee, Frenchman,' addressing M. Jolliet, 'for taking so much pains to come to visit us. Never has our river been so calm, nor so free from rocks, which your canoes have removed as they passed; never has our tobacco had so fine a flavor, nor our corn appeared so beautiful as we behold it today. Here is my son, that I give thee that thou mayest know my heart. I pray thee take pity on me and all my nation. Thou knowest the Great Spirit who has made us all; thou speakest to him and hearest his word: ask him to give me life and health, and come and dwell with us that we may know him.' Saying this, he placed the little slave near us, and made us a second present, an all mysterious calumet, which they value more than a slave. By this present he showed us his esteem for our governor, after the account we had given of him. By the third, he begged us, on behalf of the whole nation, not to proceed farther on account of the great dangers to which we exposed ourselves.

"I replied that I did not fear death, and that I esteemed no happiness greater than that of losing my life for the glory of Him who made us all. But these poor people could not understand. The council was followed by a great feast which consisted of four courses, which we had to take with all their ways. The first course was a great wooden dish full of sagamity—that is to say, of Indian meal boiled in water and seasoned with grease. The master of ceremonies, with a spoonful of sagamity, presented it three or four times to the mouth, as we would do with a little child; he did the same to M. Jolliet. For the second course, containing three fish, he took some pains to remove the bones, and having blown upon it to cool it, put it in my mouth, as we would food to a bird. For the third course they produced a large dog which they had just killed, but learning that we did not eat it, withdrew it. Finally, the fourth course was a piece of wild ox, the fattest portions of which were put into our mouths.

"We took leave of our Illinois about the end of June, and embarked in sight of all the tribe, who admire our canoes, having never seen the like.

"As we were discoursing, while sailing gently down a beautiful, still, clear water, we heard the noise of a rapid into which we were about to fall. I have seen nothing more frightful; a mass of large trees, entire with branches—real floating islands—came rushing from the mouth of the river Pekitanoui, so impetuously that we could not, without great danger, expose ourselves to cross over it. The agitation was so great that the water was all muddy and could not get clear.

"After having made about twenty leagues due south and a little less to the southeast, we came to the river called Ouabouskigon, the mouth of which is thirty-six degrees north. [This was the Wabash river.] This river comes from the country on the east inhabited by the Chaouanous, in such numbers that they reckon as many as twenty-three villages in one district, and fifteen in another, lying quite near each other. They are by no means warlike and are the people the Iroquois go far in order to wage an unprovoked war upon them; and as these poor people cannot defend themselves they allow themselves to be taken and carried off like sheep, and, innocent as they are, do not fail to experience the barbarity of the Iroquois who burn them cruelly.

"Having arrived about a half league from Akansea [Arkansas] river we saw two canoes coming towards us. The commander was standing up, holding in his hand a calumet, with which he made signs according to the customs of the country. He approached us, singing quite agreeably, and invited us to smoke, after which he presented us some saginity and bread made of Indian corn, of which we ate a little. We fortunately found among them a man we brought from Mitchigamen. By means of him I first spoke to the assembly by ordinary presents. They admired what I told them of God and the mysteries of our holy faith, and showed a great desire to keep me with them to instruct them.

"We then asked them what they knew of the sea; they replied they were only ten days' journey from it (we could have made the distance in five days); that they did not know the nations who inhabited it, because their enemies prevented their commerce with these Europeans; that the Indians with fire-arms whom we had met were their enemies, who cut off the passage to the sea, and prevented their making an acquaintance with Europeans, or having commerce with such nation; that besides, we should expose ourselves greatly by passing out on the river. Since being armed, and used to war, we could not, without danger, advance on that river which they constantly occupy.

"In the evening the Sachems held a secret council on the design of coming to kill us for plunder, but the chief broke up all these schemes, and sending for us, danced the calumet in presence, and then, to remove all fears, presented it to me.

"M. Jolliet and I held another council to deliberate on what we should do, whether we should push on, or rest satisfied with the discovery we had made. After having attentively considered that we were not far from the gulf of Mexico, the basin of which is thirty-one degrees north, and we at thirty-three degrees; so that we could not be more than three days' journey; that the Mississippi undoubtedly had its mouth in Florida or the Gulf of Mexico, and not on the east in Virginia, whose sea-coast is thirty-four degrees north, which we had passed, without yet having reached the sea, nor on the western side in California, because that would require a westerly, or west-southwest course, and we had always been going south. We considered, moreover, that we risked losing the fruit of the voyage, of which we could give no information, if we should throw ourselves into the hands of the Spaniards, who would undoubtedly at least hold us prisoners. Besides it was clear that we were in no position to resist Indians allied to Europeans, numerous and expert in the use of fire-arms, who continually infested the lower part of the river. Lastly, we had gathered all the information that could be gained from the expedition. All these reasons induced us to return. This was announced to the Indians, and after a day's rest prepared for it.

"After a month's navigation down the Mississippi, from the forty-second to the thirty-fourth degree, and after having published the gospel as well as I could to the nations I met, we left the village of Akansea on the 17th of July, to retrace our steps. We accordingly ascended the Mississippi, which gave us great trouble to stem its currents. We left it indeed about the thirty-eighth degree, to enter another river (the Illinois), which greatly shortened our way, and brought us little trouble, we soon arriving to the lake of the Illinois.

"We had seen nothing like this river, for the fertility of the land, its prairies, woods, wild cattle, stag, deer, wild-cats, bustards, swans, ducks, parrots, and even beaver; its many little lakes and rivers. That on which we sailed is broad, deep and gentle for sixty-five leagues. During the spring and part of the summer, the only portage is half a league.

"We found there an Illinois town called Kaskaski, composed of seventy-four cabins; they received us well, and compelled me to promise them to return and instruct them. One of the chiefs of this tribe, with his young men, escorted us to Illinois lake, whence at last we returned in the close of Septem-

ber to the Bay of the Fetid (Green bay), whence we had set out in the beginning of June. Had all this voyage caused but the salvation of one soul, I should deem all my fatigue well repaid, and this I have reason to think, for when I was returning, I passed by the Indians of Peoria. I was there three days announcing the faith in their cabins, after which, as we were embarking, they brought me, on the water's edge, a dying child, which I baptized a little before it expired, by an admirable providence for the salvation of that innocent soul."

Count Frontenac, writing from Quebec to M. Colbert, minister, at Paris, announces that "Sr. Joliet, whom Monsieur Talon advised me, on my arrival from France, to dispatch for the discovery of the South sea, has returned three months ago. He has discovered some very fine countries, and a navigation so easy through beautiful rivers he has found, that a person can go from Lake Ontario in a bark to the Gulf of Mexico, there being only one carrying place found (around Niagara Falls), where Lake Ontario communicates with Lake Erie. I send you by my secretary, the map which Sr. Joliet has made of the Great river he has discovered, and the observations he has been able to recollect, as he lost all his minutes and journals in the shipwreck he suffered within sight of Montreal, where, after having a completed voyage of twelve hundred leagues, he was near being drowned, and lost all his papers and a little Indian whom he brought from those countries. These accidents have caused me great regret."

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LA SALLE'S EXPLORATIONS.

Governor Frontenac of Quebec selected La Salle to take command of Fort Frontenac, near Kingston, on the St. Lawrence river, at that time a dilapidated, wooden structure on the frontier of Canada. La Salle remained in Canada about nine years, acquiring knowledge of the Indians, their manners, languages, etc. He then returned to France and presented a petition to the King, in which he urged the necessity of maintaining Frontenac, which he offered to restore with a structure of stone; to keep there a garrison equal to the one in Montreal; to employ as many as fifteen laborers during the first year; to clear and till the land, and to supply the surrounding Indian villages with Recollect missionaries in furtherance of the cause of religion, all at his own expense, on condition that the King would grant him the right of seignior and a monopoly of the trade incident to it. He further petitioned for title of nobility in consideration of voyages he had already made in Canada, at his own expense, and which had resulted in great benefit to the King's

colony. The King heard the petition graciously, and on May 13, 1675, granted La Salle and his heirs Fort Frontenac, with four leagues of the adjacent country along the lakes and rivers above and below the fort and a half league inward, and the adjacent islands, with the right of hunting and fishing on Lake Ontario and the near-by rivers. The same day he issued La Salle a title making him a nobleman, having, as the King declared, been informed of the worthy deeds performed by the people, either in reducing or civilizing the savages or in defending themselves against their frequent insults, especially of the Iroquois, etc. He left France armed with these precious documents and repaired to Canada, where he performed the conditions imposed by the terms of his titles. He sailed for France again in 1677, and in the following year, after he and Colbert had finally matured their plans, he again petitioned the King for a license to prosecute further discoveries. The King granted his request, giving him a permit, under date of May 12, 1678, to endeavor to discover the western part of New France; the King avowing in the letters patent that he had "nothing more at heart than the discovery of that country where there is a prospect of finding a way to penetrate Mexico," and authorizing La Salle to prosecute discoveries, and construct forts in such places as he might think necessary, and enjoy there the same monopoly as at Fort Frontenac on condition that the enterprise should be conducted at La Salle's expense and completed within five years; and that he should not trade with the savages, who carried their peltries and beavers to Montreal; and that the governor, intendant, justices and other officers of the King in New France, through the Prince de Conti, was introduced to one Henri de Tonti, an Italian by birth, who for eight years had been in the French service. Having had one of his hands shot off while in Sicily, he repaired to France to seek employment. It was a most fortunate meeting. Tonti—a name that should be prominently associated with discoveries in this part of America—became La Salle's companion.

Supplied with this new grant of enlarged powers, La Salle, in company with Tonti, and thirty men, comprising pilots, sailors, carpenters and other mechanics, with a supply of material necessary for the intended expedition, left France for Quebec. Here the party was joined by some Canadians, and the whole force was sent forward to Fort Frontenac, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, since this fort had been granted to La Salle. He had, in conformity to the terms of his letters patent, greatly enlarged and strengthened its defenses. Here he met Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, whom it seems had been sent hither, along with Father Gabriel de la Ribourde, all of the same religious order, to accompany La Salle's expedition. In the meantime Hennepin was occupied in pastoral labors among the soldiers of the garrison

and the people of the little hamlet of peasants nearby, and proselyting the Indians of the neighboring country. Hennepin, from his own account, had not only traveled over several parts of Europe before coming to Canada, but since his arrival in America had spent much time in roaming about among the savages, to gratify his love of adventure and acquire knowledge.

Hennepin's name and writings are so prominently connected with the history of the Mississippi valley, and withal, his contradictory statements, made at a later date of his life, as to the extent of his own travels, have so clouded his reputation with grave doubt as to his regard to truth, that we will give no sketch of his life and travels, to speak of. His first work is generally regarded as authentic. That he did go up the Mississippi river there seems no controversy, while grave doubts prevail as to many statements in his last publication, which would otherwise pass without suspicion were they not found in company with statements known to be untrue.

In the preface of his work, published in 1697, Father Hennepin assigns as a reason why he did not publish his descent of the Mississippi river in his volume issued in 1683, "that I was obliged to say nothing of the course of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Illinois down to the sea, for fear of disobliging M. La Salle, with whom I began my discovery. This gentleman alone would have the glory of having discovered the course of that river. But when he heard that I had done it two years before him he could never forgive me, though, as I have said, I was so modest as to publish nothing of it. This was the true cause of his malice against me and of the barbarous usage I met with in France."

Still his description of places he did visit; the aboriginal names and manners and customs of the Indians, and other facts which he had no motive to misrepresent, are generally agreed upon as true in his last, as well as in his first, publication. His works are indeed the only repositories of many interesting particulars relating to the Northwest, and authors quote from him, some indiscriminately and others with more caution, while all criticise him without measure. Hennepin, known as "Father Hennepin," was born in Belgium in 1640 and died at Utrecht, Holland, within a few years after the publication of his last book.

LA SALLE'S OPERATIONS.

La Salle brought up the St. Lawrence to Fort Frontenac the anchors, cordage and other material to be used in the vessel which he designed to construct above the Niagara Falls, for navigating the western lakes. He

already had three small vessels on Lake Ontario, which he had made use of in a coasting trade with the Indians. One of these, a brigantine of ten tons, was loaded with his effects; his men, including Fathers Gabriel, Zenobius Membre and Hennepin, who were commissioned with care of the spiritual direction of the expedition, were placed aboard, and November 18th the vessel sailed westward for the Niagara river. They kept the northern shore, and run into land and bartered for corn with the Iroquois at one of their villages, situated where Toronto, Canada, is located, and for fear of being frozen in the river, which here empties into the lake, had to cut the ice from about their ship. Detained by adverse winds, they remained here until the wind was favorable, when they sailed across the end of the lake and found anchorage in the mouth of Niagara river on December 6th. The season was far advanced and the ground covered with snow fully a foot deep. Large masses of ice were floating and it became necessary to protect the ship, hence it was drawn up against the current, by means of strong cables, and finally dragged to the shore. A cabin, to protect with palisades, for shelter and to serve as a magazine to store supplies in, was also constructed. The ground was frozen so hard that it had to be thawed out with boiling water before the men could drive the stakes. La Salle now commenced to plan for his new boat. The ground was cleared away, trees felled, and carpenters were set to work January 26th, and some of the plank being ready to fasten on, La Salle drove the first spike. As the work progressed La Salle made several trips, over snow and ice, for the purpose of hurrying matters along by securing his needed materials. One of his vessels was lost on Lake Ontario, heavily laden with a cargo of valuable supplies, through the fault or willful perversity of her pilot. The Iroquois Indians were causing La Salle all kinds of trouble, and these savage depredations, want of wholesome food, the loss of the vessel on the lake, and a refusal of the neighboring tribes to sell any more store of their corn, reduced the party to such extremities that the ship-carpenters tried to run away. They were finally persuaded to remain and prosecute their work. Six months later the new boat was finished, and had been set afloat even prior to that time, to avoid the designs of the Indians. She was sixty tons burden, and called the "Griffin." It was not until August, 1679, that her canvas was spread and the pilot, steering by the compass, with La Salle and his thirty or more men, sailed out westward upon the unknown, silent waters of Lake Erie. Three days sailing brought them to the mouth of the Detroit river. Father Hennepin was fairly delighted with the country along the river last mentioned. So charmed was he that he undertook to persuade La Salle to settle at "De Troit." But La Salle would not listen to his

plea, but steadily pressed onward and after nearly being shipwrecked in a storm, he finally reached the island of Mackinaw. La Salle, it must be remembered, had two objects—first, his interest in the commerce of the new, wild country, the purchase of valuable furs, and secondly, his interest in making discoveries and explorations for his King, as he had contracted to do. Here La Salle made a hasty decision that really was the worst step he ever took in his career. This was in sending the ship back down the waters of the lakes, and then himself to prosecute his voyage the rest of the way to the head of Lake Michigan in frail birchen canoes. It delayed his discoveries for two long years, brought severe hardships upon himself and greatly embarrassed all his future plans. The “Griffin” was lost, with all her cargo. She nor her crew was ever heard of after leaving the Pottawatomic islands and what became of the ship and men in charge remains a mystery to this day. La Salle himself grew into a settled conviction that the “Griffin” had been treacherously sunk by the pilot and sailors, to whom he had entrusted her, and in after years thought he had found evidence that the authors of the crime, laden with the merchandise they had taken from her, had reached the Mississippi and ascended it, hoping to join Du Saut, the famous chief of the Coureurs de Bois, and enrich themselves by traffic with the northern tribes.

The following is, in part, Hennepin's account of La Salle's voyage in canoes from the mouth of Green Bay south along the shore of Lake Michigan, past Milwaukee and Chicago, and around the southern end of the lake; thence along the eastern shore to the mouth of St. Joseph river; thence up that stream to South Bend, making the portage here to the headwaters of the Kankakee; thence down the Kankakee and Illinois through Peoria lake. The privation and suffering to which La Salle and his party were exposed in navigating Lake Michigan at that early day, and late in the autumn of the year, when the waters were vexed with storms, illustrate the courage and daring of such an undertaking. Hennepin says: “We left the Pottawatomic islands to continue our voyage, being fourteen men in all, in four canoes. I had charge of the smallest, which carried five hundred weight and two men. My companions being recently from Europe and unskilled with such boats, left me to handle the same in time of storms.

“The canoes were laden with a smith's forge, utensils, tools for carpenters, joiners and sawyers, besides our goods and arms. We steered to the south toward mainland, from which the Pottawatomic islands are distant forty leagues; but about midway, and in the night-time, we were greatly endangered by a sudden storm. The waves dashed into our faces, the night was

dark and we had much difficulty in keeping our canoes together. The day-light coming on, we reached the shore, where we remained four days, waiting for the lake to grow calm. In the meantime our Indian hunter went ashore in search of game, but killing nothing other than a porcupine; this, however, made our Indian corn relishing. The weather became fair, we resumed our voyage, rowing all day and well into the night, along the western coast of the lake of Illinois. The wind again grew too fresh, and we landed upon a rocky beach where he had nothing to protect ourselves against a storm of snow and rain, except the clothing on our persons. We remained here two days for the sea to go down, having made a little fire from the wood cast ashore by the waves. We proceeded on our voyage, and toward evening the winds again forced us to the beach covered with rushes, where we remained three days; and in the meantime our provision, consisting of only pumpkins and Indian corn, purchased from the Pottawatomies, entirely gave out. Our canoes were so heavily laden that we could not carry provisions with us, and we were compelled to rely on bartering for such supplies on our way. We left this dismal place, and after rowing twelve leagues came to another Pottawatomie village, whose inhabitants stood upon the beach to receive us. But M. La Salle refused to let any one land, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, fearing some of his men might run away. We were in such great peril that La Salle flung himself into the water, after we had gone three leagues farther, and, with the aid of three men, carried the canoe of which he had charge upon their shoulders, otherwise it would have been broken to pieces by the waves. We were obliged to do the same with the other canoes. I myself carried the good Father Gabriel upon my back, his age being so well advanced as not to admit of his venturing in the water. We took ourselves to a piece of rising ground to avoid surprise, as we had no manner of acquaintance with the great number of savages whose village was so near at hand. We sent three men into the village to buy provisions, under the protection of the calumet ("pipe-of-peace"), which the Indians had presented us as a means of introduction to, and a measure of safety against other tribes that we might meet on our way."

Father Hennepin continues: "Our three men, carrying the calumet and being well armed, went to the little village about three leagues from the place we had landed; they found no one at home, for the inhabitants, having heard that we refused to land at the other village, supposed we were enemies and had abandoned their habitations. In their absence our men took some of their corn, and left instead some goods, to let them know we were neither enemies nor robbers. Twenty of the inhabitants of this village came to our

encampment on the beach, armed with axes, small guns, bows, and a sort of a club, which in their language, means a head-breaker. La Salle, with four well-armed men, advanced toward them for the purpose of opening a conversation. He requested them to come near us, saying he had a party of hunters out who might come across them and take their lives. They came forward and took seats at the foot of an eminence, where we were encamped, and La Salle amused them with the relation of his voyage, which he informed them he had undertaken for their advantage; and thus occupied their time until the arrival of the three men who had been sent out with the calumet, on seeing which the savages gave a great shout, arose to their feet and danced about. We excused our men from having taken some of their corn, and informed them that we had left its true value in goods: they were so well pleased with this that they immediately sent for more corn, and on the next day they made us a gift of as much as we could conveniently carry in our canoes.

"The next morning the old men of the tribe came to us with their calumet of peace, and entertained us with a free offering of wild goats, which their own hunters had taken. In return, we presented them with our thanks, accompanied with some axes, knives, and several little toys for their wives, with all which they were very much pleased. We left this place the following morning and soon encountered a four-days storm.

"November 1st we again embarked on the lake and came to the mouth of the Miamis, which comes from the southeast and falls into the lake."

La Salle and his party entered Kaskaska village, near Peoria lake, April 8, 1677. The Indians gave him hearty welcome and flocked from all directions to the town to hear the "Black Gown" relate the truths of Christianity. December 3, 1679, the explorers embarked, being in all thirty-three men and eight canoes. They left the lake of Illinois and went up the river of the Miamis, which they had before made soundings of. Hennepin says: "We made about five and twenty leagues southward, but failed to discover the place where we were to land, and carry our canoes and effects into the river of Illinois, which falls into that of the Mississippi. We had already gone beyond the portage, and, not knowing where we were, we thought proper to remain there, as we were expecting M. La Salle, who had taken to the land to view the country. He was lost for a time, but finally came to the rest of his company."

La Salle then rebuilt Fort Miamis and finally abandoned his voyage down the Mississippi by sailing boats and concluded to go by ordinary

wooden pirogues or canoes. Tonti was sent forward to Chicago creek, where he constructed a number of sledges. After other preparation had been made, La Salle and his party left St. Joseph, came around the lake, and placed their effects in sledges. His party consisted of twenty-three Frenchmen and eighteen Indians. The savages took with them ten squaws and three children, making in all fifty-four persons. They had to make the portage of the Chicago river. After dragging their canoes, sledges, baggage and provisions, about eighty leagues over the ice, on the Desplaines and Illinois rivers, they came to an old Indian town. The expedition continued down, as fast as weather would permit, to the Mississippi. Bearing down that wonderful stream, they finally, on April 6th, came to the place into where the river begins to divide into several channels and empty into the gulf of Mexico. La Salle, in a canoe, coasted the borders of the sea, and then the parties assembled on a dry spot of ground, not far from the mouth of the river. On April 9th, with all the pomp and ceremony of the Holy Catholic church, La Salle, in the name of the King of France, took possession of the Mississippi and all its tributaries. The entire party, civilized and savages, present with the expedition fired their guns and shouted, "Vive le Rio," La Salle planted the column, at the same time proclaiming, in a loud voice, "In the name of the Most High, Mighty, Invincible, and Victorious Prince, Louis the Great, by the Grace of God, King of France and of Navarre, fourteenth of that name I, this ninth day of April, one thousand six hundred and eighty-two, in virtue of the commission of his Majesty and his successors to the crown, take possession of this country of Louisiana, the seas, harbors, ports, bays, adjacent straits, and all the people, nations, provinces, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams and rivers within the extent of the said Louisiana, from the mouth of the great river St. Louis, otherwise called Ohio, as also along the river Colbert, or Mississippi, and the rivers that discharge themselves therein from its source beyond the country of the Sioux, as far as its mouth at the sea, and also to the mouth at the sea and also to the mouth of the river of Palms, upon the assurance we have had from the natives of these countries that we were the first Europeans who have descended or ascended the river Colbert (Mississippi); hereby protesting against all who may hereafter undertake to invade any or all of these aforesaid countries, peoples or lands, to the prejudice of His Majesty, acquired by the consent of the nations dwelling herein. Of which, and of all else that is needful, I hereby take to witness those who hear me, and demand an act of the notary here present."

At the foot of the tree to which the cross was attached La Salle caused

to be buried a leaden plate, on the one side of which were engraven the arms of France, and on the opposite, the following Latin inscription:

"Louis the Great reigns. Robert Cavalier, with Lord Tonti as lieutenant, R. P. Zenobe Menibre, Recollect, and twenty-two Frenchmen, first navigated this stream from the country of the Illinois, and also passed through its mouth, on the 9th of April, 1682."

Thus was completed the discovery and taking possession of the Mississippi valley, and France became the rightful owner of all that section of the country known as such now, including the states of Illinois and Indiana—in fact all that country bounded on the east by the Alleghenies and extending west to the Rocky mountains. Had France, with the same energy she pursued in discovering Louisiana, retained her grasp upon this territory, the dominant race in the valley of the Mississippi would have been Gallic instead of Anglo-Saxon.

From this period until 1698 the French made no further attempts to colonize the lower Mississippi. They had no settlements below the Ohio, and above the Illinois river and in the lake regions they had only a chain of forts or posts. The next move on the part of France was to grant to Crozat in September, 1712, a monopoly on all the domain above described. This grant was by Louis XIV, and Crozat failed after three years and, about 1717, surrendered his grant back to the King of France and the same year the King turned the possession all over to "The Mississippi Company," later styled the "Company of the Indies." The head of this company was John Law, a famous Scotch banker, a regular "get-rich-quick" style of a man. By this company, however signally it finally failed, it did colonize and till the soil and erect forts and trading posts. It had its day and in 1731 the Indies Company surrendered to France, Louisiana, with its forts, plantations, colonies, etc., and from this time forward to the conquest of Great Britain the domain was governed by French appointed officers. France held possession to the country in question until the Revolutionary struggle, which involved the colonies and France, as well as the supposed rights of Indian tribes. After hostilities had ceased between Great Britain and America, though the treaty of Paris was not concluded until February, 1783, the most essential parts of which are contained in the following extracts:

"In order to establish peace on solid and durable foundations, and to remove forever all subjects of dispute with regard to the lines of the limits of the British and French territories on the continent of America, it is agreed that for the future the confines between the dominions of his Britannic Majesty and those of His Most Christian Majesty in that part of the world, shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the river Mis-

Mississippi from its source to the river Iberville, and then thence by a line drawn along the middle of the river and the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the sea; and for this purpose the most Christian King cedes in full right, and guarantees to his Britannic Majesty the river and port of Mobile, and every thing which he possesses, or ought to possess, on the left side of the Mississippi, with the exception of the town of New Orleans and of the island on which it is situated; it being well understood that the navigation of the Mississippi shall be equally free, as well to the subjects of Great Britain as to those of France, in its whole length and breadth, from its source to the sea."

With the termination of the Revolution, and the success of the American colonies, England had to yield its claim on this territory, and emigration commenced pouring into the Northwest Territory, until it had become large enough in population to be divided into smaller territories. The act of Congress of the United States making such first division was dated May 7, 1800, and this subdivision included what is now the state of Indiana.

FORMATION OF COUNTIES.

In 1828 the general government purchased the "ten mile strip" along the northern end of the state, and in 1832 extinguished the remaining claims of the Indians, save the numerous reservations in the northern part. In 1835 the greater part of the natives were removed west of the Mississippi, and in 1840 all save a few had emigrated from special reservations. As the state was thus left free for settlement, the surveyor pioneered the advancing civilization, and counties were rapidly organized in response to the growing demand of the increasing population. The tide of immigration came principally from the South at first, and later from the East, the organization of counties giving a pretty clear indication of the nature of this development. At the organization of the state government, fifteen counties had been formed, and others were organized as follows: 1817, Daviess, Pike, Jennings, Sullivan; 1818, Crawford, Dubois, Lawrence, Monroe, Randolph, Ripley, Spencer, Vanderburg, Vigo; 1819, Fayette, Parke, Union; 1822, Decatur, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, Rush, Shelby; 1823, Hamilton, Johnson, Madison, Montgomery; 1824, Allen, Hendricks, Vermillion; 1825, Clay; 1826, Delaware, Fountain, Tippecanoe; 1828, Carroll, Hancock, Warren; 1829, Cass; 1830, Boone, Clinton, Elkhart, St. Joseph; 1831, Grant; 1832, LaGrange, LaPorte; 1834, Huntington, White; 1835, Miami, Wabash; 1836, Adams, Brown, DeKalb, Fulton, Kosciusko, Marshall, Noble, Porter; 1837, Blackford, Lake, Steuben, Wells, Jay; 1838, Jasper; 1840, Benton; 1842, Whitley; 1844, Howard, Ohio, Tipton; 1850, Starke; 1859, Newton.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

While the various township histories will mention much concerning the detail of settlement in different sections of the county, it is well, in this connection, to record something gleaned from the writings and interviews of such men, capable of investigating, as have been Hons. J. W. Whickcar, Joseph Ristine and John M. McBroom, Esq., who seem to have agreed on the following statements of facts concerning the pioneer band who first penetrated the wilds of what has come to be well improved and prosperous Fountain county, whose shores are washed by the Wabash river, so famous in early days, and formed an interesting romance and tradition, even from remote Indian days, long before the famous battle of Tippecanoe, in November, 1811. It was that battle that opened up the great Northwest territory, giving us our present marked civilization, where then roamed the blood-thirsty savages.

It frequently happens that disputes, or rather misunderstandings, arise over the question as to who the first settler in a county has been. Ofttimes the distinction between first white man and first permanent white settler is not considered properly—hence trouble arises. From the best evidence, after a thorough investigation, it is the decided opinion of Hon. J. W. Whickcar, of Attica, as well as many others in Warren, Tippecanoe and Fountain counties, that Peter Weaver, whose sketch appears in the biographical department of this work, was the first white man to locate in what is now Fountain county, the date of his coming being in the autumn of 1822. He came from Wayne county, Indiana, near Richmond, where he has relatives still living. He came to Wea plains and settled in the Burnette Indian reservation, a part of which is within Fountain county, and he lived many years in the same section of land, the greater portion of which is situated in Tippecanoe county. One part of this section extends into Fountain county, and on this part he spent the winter of 1822-3 on the Wabash river. That first winter was spent on the Flint bars, near the Fulton islands, and this is within Fountain county. He later purchased two sections of land not far from the river, and not far

from where he spent his first winter in Fountain county, but he built in Tippecanoe county, so that he was not only the first to settle in Fountain county, but also in Tippecanoe county. His stay in Davis township, Fountain county, was earlier than the Wabash or Van Buren settlements, and inasmuch as the settlement in Tippecanoe county continued, and his son-in-law, Sherrie, operated a distillery and shipped grain from Eliot Bar, and that one of the Lattouretts, from Wabash township, married one of the Sherrie girls in the Weaver settlement, it gives the Weaver settlement first in the county. At least it should certainly stand side by side with the Wabash and Van Buren township settlements. Peter Weaver remained on the reservation, and spent the winter of 1822-23 just across from the smaller of Fulton islands, near a spring of fine "soft water," which still (1912) flows out from beneath the rock above medium water mark, and just above it is the private summer resort of Mr. McDermond. As the writer quenched his thirst from this spring he thought of the words of Tennyson in his poem on the "Brook." "Men may come and men may go, but I go on forever." Weaver has about seventy descendants in and near the city of Attica today. He had two slaves, Ben and Rau; one died here and one in Missouri to which state Weaver removed. Later, he walked back and also made a trip on foot to Old Virginia, but finally returned to Tippecanoe county, where he died and was buried beside his good wife, who died aged forty-two years. They repose in the Weaver burying ground, on his old farm, not far from the large, two-story brick house still standing and which he built before the Civil war.

Peter Weaver's youngest son was named Patrick Henry Weaver. The mother, Peter Weaver's wife, was a Miss Walker, who was related to the famous Revolutionary character,—soldier and statesman,—Patrick Henry, on the one side, while on the other she was of Indian blood, and it was from this fact, that of relationship to the Indians, that the Weavers came into the reservation almost as soon as it had been allotted to the Burnettes. Hence, Peter Weaver was the first white man to locate in Fountain county, no other white men having preceded him, the date being in the autumn of 1822. Mr. Whickcar has been diligent in searching this out and has the papers and figures to substantiate the statement he makes. His life-long acquaintance, friendship and relation to these earlier settlers, both in the northern and other early settled portions of the county, makes him a capable man to settle what other historians have failed to establish—the first man to locate in this county.

THE CHANGE OF PLACE.

This was ninety years ago and with the passage of those years *decades* vast has been the change wrought out within this state and nation, as well as in what is now Fountain county. Three great wars have been fought and won by the liberty-loving and liberty-protecting people, including those of the Hoosier state. The dense forests have long since been removed, and in their place have sprung up thriving towns and cities, and tens of thousands of acres of fertile land have been reclaimed from a wild state and now bear upon their bosoms their annual wealth of harvest products. Her mineral have been brought from the bowels of the earth, where they had been hidden away from man since the dawn of creation. Railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones have become common public utilities and rural free mail delivery carries to the farmer's home the daily paper with its news fresh from the uttermost parts of the civilized world. The ox-wagon was superseded by the faster horse team; the stage coach gave way to the swift-flying mail train; the family carriage gave way to the modern automobile, and today the development of the air-ship bespeaks still another more speedy means of transportation than has hitherto been known to man.

THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLER.

The answer to the question, who was the first settler in this county, can be given with fully as much assurance as in almost any other county in Indiana, though not with absolute certainty, because the men and women who first set stakes here were too busily engaged in making history to stop to record their doings and thus forever settle the day and month, or even the year in which pioneer acts were performed. But, "in the beginning" there must have been some one person who selected this county as his abiding place and remained a permanent settler, and, from the best authority, it is now believed that such person was a Mr. Forbes, who came in the early springtime of 1823 and, it is thought, was some weeks ahead of several others who here sought out homes for themselves that spring. It is known that the first entry of land was made in 1820, by Edmond Wade, the land so entered being the west half of the northeast quarter of section 28, township 21, range 6. In 1821 land was entered at government prices by Eber Jeune, in township 18, range 9. In 1822 entries were made by David Strain, Leonard Lloyd, James Beggs, Daniel Tarney, Benjamin Hodges, John Shewy, William White, Robert Hetfield, John Bartlett, Jonathan Birch, Abner Crane, William Cochran, James

Butler, William W. Thomas, James Thomas, Elijah Funk, Moses Bowen, Almer Rush, John Simpson, Jeremiah Hartman, James Graham, Martin Harold, Thomas Patten, William Cloud, Alexander Logan, John Rusing, John Nugent, George Johnson, Enoch D. Woodbridge, Jesse Osborn, Andrew Lopp, Daniel Richardson, Isaac Colman, Isaac Shelby, Rezin Shelby, and Jonathan Crane and Isaac Romine as "trustees of the Church of God."

It is further known that Jonathan Birch and John Colvert were located on the north fork of Coal creek, in what is now known as Van Buren township, in the spring of 1823, and that farther down that stream, William Cochran and Thomas Patten had made "clearings" and raised a crop during that season.

On Graham creek, Wabash township, were the Forbes and Graham families, who had both settled in the spring of 1823, and both raised a "fair crop" during the summer of 1823. Mr. Forbes was probably the earliest permanent settler in this county. Colonel Osborn and Mr. Lopp, with William Cade, came in the same year. The gentlemen named were the first to erect cabins and raise crops in this county as now bounded. In the autumn of 1823 came John McBroom, Edward McBroom, John Cain and John Walker, bringing with them, on horseback, the implements with which to erect homes for their families—an axe with which to fell the trees and hew the logs for their prospective cabins, and to clear the land for the next year's crop, and the gun, upon the use of which much of their sustenance must come. The experience of these men was so great, over every other one of the settlers, that it will not be without interest, just here, to quote from a manuscript account of the manner in which they met and overcame what to most men of this age would appear insurmountable obstacles:

"They came by the way of Shawneetown, on White river; thence by Thorntown, on Sugar creek; these being Indian towns, with an Indian trace down Sugar creek to Crawfordsville, which was laid off in the spring of 1823. From Crawfordsville they followed the Indian trail to the head waters of Coal creek, from whence, following the stream, they found the land of promise—a land which if it flowed not in milk and honey, flowed with beautiful streams of pure water. Neither was it destitute of honey, and game of all kinds abounded, while the creeks were filled with the finest of fish. Before choosing their locations, they took a pretty wide survey of the territory which now is embraced within the limits of Fountain county. In their wanderings they came across the Birch and Colvert families, who were then settled on the north fork of Coal creek, while further down at the forks of the creek they found the Cochran and Patten families. After spend-

ing some time in looking the country over, and being warned by the falling leaf and moaning winds that winter was approaching, they made their selections of land and began the erection of their rude cabins. And the reader can judge of their dimensions when he is told that four men, separated by an unbroken wilderness, extending for many miles in all directions from their fellows, cut and carried logs for these cabins and raised them to their places. They were rude and small, yet they provided sufficient shelter for their little families until better could be provided."

With these and the many who came in the spring of 1824, the contest for an existence was indeed a hard one.

"There were houses to build, roads to blaze, forest to clear, rails to split, fences to build, and the wolf to be kept from the door during the long, cold winter months. With the utmost exertion, their crops must be light, as the forests were thick and green, and it was next to impossible to get rid of the shade-overhanging trees during the first year." All they had was a little clearing in the midst of a dense forest, with a cabin on one side and a patch of blue sky on the other, or upper, side of their possessions! The soil was rich and productive, however, and, blessed with rain and sunshine, they raised some corn and beans and potatoes, on which, with the game that was plentiful and within easy reach, they lived through the winter without suffering destitution.

MILLING FACILITIES.

Of course, at that time, there was not a mill within the county, and the corn was taken across a trackless forest to a mill situated somewhere in the southwestern part of what is now known as Parke county. It was doubtless at the mouth of Raccoon creek. In the fall of 1824 a mill for grinding corn (a "corn-cracker") was built on Coal creek, where the town of Hillsboro is now situated. Kester and McLaughlin erected this pioneer mill. It is claimed by most local historians that this was Fountain county's first mill. Of the usefulness of this "mill," if such it might properly be called, one who well recalled it wrote many years ago: "A day of rejoicing was among the settlers, when they had not only corn, but also a mill to grind it in. They felt that civilization had made a long stride in the direction of their homes." This mill ground out five to seven bushels per day of a coarse grade corn meal. But no modern roller-process milling plant was ever so highly prized as was this rude corn-cracker!

Settlements were made in other parts of this county in 1823, but so incomplete is the record of their coming that no attempt will here be made to mention them. The years 1824, 1825 and 1826 brought many into the county. The township histories herein will mention many of the first and later settlers. But before passing from this outline of the early settlement of the county, let it be said that 1823 found that sterling character of pioneer times, Absalom Mendenhall, here for the purpose of home-building. He became this county's first justice of the peace; he wrote all the early deeds; settled all the neighborhood disputes; married all the people who were thus inclined; he cried all sales and was a man of public business, generally successful. His last public service was in representing his county in the state Senate. It may be added that in his garden grew the first tomatoes grown in Fountain county soil, and they were styled "Jerusalem apples," and were by many supposed to be deadly poison. Some, if perchance they came from York state, called them "love apples."

Joseph Glascock must not be forgotten in commenting on the pioneer band. He was early in the vanguard and in his time did more, perhaps, than any other one citizen to build up the county, develop its resources and cultivate a law-abiding sentiment in the county.

The purity of noble womanhood also figured in those early days. Of women who were brave and self-sacrificing, yet gentle and affectionate, firm in her adherence to duty, yet compassionate in dealing with the faults of others; who braved the perils of the howling wilderness and endured the discomforts of a frontier life that we might have homes surrounded by the advantages which their toil and self-denial made possible, perhaps no more excellent example can here be mentioned than that of Catherine Bever, who settled here in 1825 and made her home with her husband, near Hillsboro, until his death, then lived on the old homestead he had improved, for forty years as a widow, dying when in her eighty-eighth year. She was a Christian of undoubted faith and goodness. She professed and, better still, lived according to Christ's teaching every day of her long and useful life.

HON. JOSEPH RISTINE'S RECOLLECTIONS.

From the pen of Judge Ristine, the following extracts from his reminiscences have been taken: "In June, 1826, my father entered the lands about six miles east of Covington, to which he removed from Brown county, Ohio, and arrived on these lands December 6, 1826, that day being my eighteenth birthday. It was a rainy, gloomy day. Providence, however,

smiled upon him, and, used to western life, supplied with axes, sugar, and other essentials necessary to the commencement of life in the woods, work was commenced by the erection of a double-faced camp, leaving space between wide enough to drive a pair of horses in order to haul logs in to make a fire. Here let me say, this preparation was for the accommodation of two families, neither of them small, the two comprising, in men, old women and children, about eighteen persons. On our journey to our new home in the wilderness, and while stopping for the night on the bank of White river, west of Indianapolis, a family by the name of Evans, from Augusta county, Virginia, was encountered. Here, of course, an acquaintance was made. Mr. Evans had never been out of the old Dominion state before until this time when he had started for the West, and knew not where he would go or where would be his stopping place. This family was pretty well prepared. Mr. Evans had a good four-horse team and comfortable clothing, and four or five hundred dollars in ready money. After the interview of the night Mr. Evans concluded that where my father went he would go, and these camps were built for the comfort of both families. Although in December, the weather became settled, clear, and (for that month) warm. My father at once set about the erection of what was known as a double log cabin. Mr. Evans, with three boys, and my father, with three, went to work, and by Christmas we had our cabin so near complete with clapboard roof, puncheon floors, chinking and daubing done, that we got out of camp to what we regarded as a pretty respectable dwelling. My father aided Mr. Evans in the selection of land which he entered adjoining our land. Mr. Evans, after abiding comfortably in the camp all winter, built a cabin in the spring of 1827 on his own land, where for years after the two families lived as kind neighbors. Within the range of three miles there were settled Abner Bush, John Simpson, William Cochran, Hiram Jones, Benjamin Kepner, Joseph Glasscock, Thomas Patten, Captain White and Leonard Lloyd, all of whom gave us a kind greeting and hearty welcome. While at this point the peculiarities of my old friend, Jesse Evans, will be noticed. As has been stated, he had never been out of Virginia until he made his break for the west. Mr. Evans was a man not wholly without education. He could read, wrote a good legible hand, with a fair common arithmetic knowledge, such as to fit him for the ordinary business life. He had no fixed political ideas, and his association with my father, I think, had much to do in making him a Democrat. He had pretty exalted ideas of Virginia, but with a slight conception of the character of the men of the West. His ideas when he left old Virginia were, as stated to me by himself afterwards, that he would go west and stand among his fellows a

head and shoulders above them all, 'but now,' said he, 'I have been here only about two years, and 'tis a fact I now find it out that nine out of ten know more than I do.' Mr. Evans continued a Democrat until the advent of Democracy, under the shield of General Jackson, fell upon Martin Van Buren. The hue and cry of the 'ills arising from the sub-treasury system, the extravagance at the White House by the little sly nabob from New York, accompanied with the gold-spoon stories, bewildered the old man until his first conception of himself returned. He turned his back on Democrats, and his regrets were that he had not money enough to go to Washington, or he would go, as he knew that he could in twenty minutes convince Mr. Van Buren of the errors of his policy, and thereby save the country from ruin. He became an idolater of the old Whig party, and died in that political faith, with an honest man.

"Having now disposed of Jesse Evans, a return will be made to our start-off—to prepare bread for the future. Wild game was so plentiful there were no fears but we would have plenty of meats. Father, having to return to Ohio that winter on account of business, marked off what he designed as fifteen acres, to clear up for corn planting in the spring; gave us three boys directions to cut all under eighteen inches, and have the brush piled up and burned, and the logs cut and prepared for rolling upon his return, mother to take general supervision of our attention to business in his absence. I can give assurance that no kinder mother ever lived than we had, and a watchfulness over her trust was kept with such good faith that all ended well. Rails were to be made to fence the land, and, by the way, my brother next younger than I and myself were rail-makers and, being about the age of the lamented Lincoln, could have competed with him in rail splitting. We completed the task and log rolling time came. With the aid of our kind neighbors, this was a short job, and the fifteen acres were planted to corn and produced an abundant yield. Corn, potatoes, beans, turnips and pumpkins made good returns for the labor bestowed. The sugar-making season came on, and this had to be attended to. Not having vessels to care for the molasses, a trough made from the trunk of a poplar tree, large enough to hold fifty or sixty gallons, was nicely hewn out as a receptacle for the same. A block was prepared to make hominy. This was done by sawing off the trunk of a good solid oak tree a piece about three feet in length and about twenty inches in diameter; scalloping out one end by cutting and burning a hole in the shape of a bowl large enough to hold a half bushel or more of corn; then with an iron wedge banded in the end of a stick, the corn was pounded until the outer coating of the grain was beaten off. This, by long boiling, made a good sub-

stitute for bread; and, with corn meal to be had at White's mill, ground on stones prepared from the large boulders found in the forests—these, with wild meat, furnished our first winter's food. We had milk and butter from our cows, and, with corn bread made into 'dodgers,' pones and Johnny-cakes, with basted turkey and venison for meats, and plenty of hard work as an appetizer, we lived well and slept soundly.

"Thus we lived, and so did most of our neighbors. Most sleeping apartments were uniquely furnished; a Wabash bedstead ornamented most of the log cabins of those days. This consisted of an upright post about four feet long, cut from a sapling four or five inches in diameter, through which were bored several inch and a half or two-inch auger holes in transverse order near each other; opposite to these like holes were bored in the logs of the cabin; into these holes in the logs of the cabin and the post set out on the puncheon floor, were inserted poles or rails of sufficient strength to bear the burden of two or three grown persons, on which were placed poles, or split slats; upon these were thrown ticks filled with dry grass, or straw when it could be procured. This gives a pretty fair description of the architecture of an early Wabash bedstead with its furniture, which, with some blankets and sometimes coverlets, often aided by buffalo robes and wolf skins, fitted out a bed for winter. For summer sleeping, a buffalo robe and coverlet spread upon a puncheon floor made good sleeping quarters for the sturdy boys who swung the axe, wielded the maul, or followed the plow."

CHAPTER III.

1. TERRITORIAL, STATE AND COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

All that vast territory lying to the west and north of the Ohio river, east of the Mississippi, and south of the British possessions, prior to 1781, belonged to the state of Virginia. This was one hundred and thirty-one years ago. Great have been the changes in this century and a third. With the exceptions of a few points, including Kaskaskia and St. Vincent, and adjoining settlements, the entire domain mentioned was an unknown, trackless wilderness, inhabited only by Indians and wild beasts. No boats had traversed the waters of its streams, save the occasional canoe of a fur trader or half-breed, with an occasional French missionary. The sound of the woodman's axe had never been heard in the great forests and the expanse of rolling prairie had as yet been untouched by the plow of civilized man. September 6, 1780, the United States Congress asked the several states of the Union "having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the western country," to make a "liberal cession to the United States of a portion of their respective claims, for the benefit of the Union." In response to this call the commonwealth of Virginia, in 1781, yielded to the United States all her "right, title and claim" to the territory "northwest of the Ohio river." In 1783 Congress signified its desire for a modification of the act of cession, and in December, 1783, the Legislature of Virginia modified the act, and authorized the delegates from that state in Congress to make a deed to the United States for the ceded territory, upon certain conditions, prominent among which were, that the territory should be laid out and formed into states, which should be distinct republican states and admitted into the Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other states; and providing for the protection of the inhabitants of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents and neighboring villages, who had "professed themselves citizens of Virginia," in their possessions and titles and in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties, and reserving to "General George Rogers Clarke, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment who marched with him when the posts of Kaskaskia and St. Vincent were reduced and the officers and soldiers that have since been incorporated into said regiment," one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be laid off in one tract, in length not exceeding double its width, in

such place as a majority of the officers should choose, and to be divided according to the law of Virginia. This deed was made March 4, 1780, and was signed by Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, the delegates in Congress from Virginia. During the same year Mr. Jefferson submitted to Congress a plan for the government of all the territory north and west of the Ohio river, as well as all that territory from the southern to the northern boundary of the United States. A prominent feature of this plan—note well the more because made by a Southern gentleman, a slaveholder himself, and applied to all territory south of the Ohio river—was that “after the year 1800 there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said proposed states other than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.” This plan was not then adopted, and it was again renewed in 1785, having been brought forward by Rufus King, of Massachusetts, and again failed in securing the necessary votes for its adoption. The original act of cession by the state of Virginia required that the ceded territory should be laid out and formed into states not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as “near thereto as circumstances will permit.” In 1786 Congress indicated to Virginia that a division of the territory into states in conformity with the act of cession, “would be attended with many inconveniences,” asked a revision of the act, “so far as to empower Congress to make such division of the said territory into distinct republican states, not more than five nor less than three in number, as the situation of the country and future circumstances might require; and, mindful only of the interests and future prosperity of the great region which she had given for the benefit of the Union, Virginia, through her Legislature, December 30, 1788, revised her act of cession so that Congress was authorized to create three states out of the ceded territory, the western to be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Wabash rivers, and a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincent due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by that line to the Lake of the Woods and the Mississippi; the middle state to be bounded on the west by the east line of the western state, on the south by the Ohio river, on the east by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the Canada line, and on the north by Canada; the eastern state to be bounded on the west by the middle state, on the south and east by the Ohio river and the Pennsylvania line, and on the north by the Canada line; with power in Congress to so far alter these boundaries, if found expedient, as to form two states in that part of the territory which was north of the east and west line drawn through the “southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan.”

It was an article of compact between the United States and Virginia, 1783, between the original state and the "people and state" in the territory, to remain forever "unalterable unless by common consent," that those states should be created, and thereafter remain distinct and separate ones, with their boundaries unaltered, except as it might be done within the limits of compact, and with all the rights and privileges provided for in the act of compact, as in the ordinance of 1787.

While the divisions made by the Virginia act of December, 1788, and the fifth article of the ordinance of 1787, are spoken of as states, in fact they were but proposed states, and never did become states with the boundaries above given. The first organic law for the government of this territory was adopted July 13, 1787. This ordinance of 1787 constituted the territory one district for the purpose of temporary government, reserving the power to divide it into two, if circumstances should demand it. It provided for the manner of settling estates and distributing property by will; for the appointment of a governor and secretary and three judges with full common-law jurisdiction. The governor was required to be possessed of a free-land estate in the territory, "in one thousand acres of land"; the secretary and each of the judges in five hundred acres of land. The judges were required to reside in the district, and were to hold their office during good behavior.

So tenacious were the American people, at that day, of the right of having domestic matters regulated by a domestic legislature, that it was provided that such legislature should be elected and organized when the territory contained five thousand free male-inhabitants, with a representative therein for every five hundred of such inhabitants. After this ground work had been laid and the people became their own law-makers, the next step was to vouchsafe to citizens within the district religious rights, allowing each to worship God after the dictates of his or her own conscience.

CREATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

May 7, 1808, the territory of Indiana was created, and included all the territory west of a line drawn due north from the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river; and this was again divided in 1809, the western division being called Illinois territory. April 19, 1816, the act of Congress was approved which admitted Indiana into the Union as a state, "upon the same footing as the original states." The boundary of the state was then fixed as it still remains. The act of 1816 authorizing the calling of a convention to frame a constitution, provided that when made it should be republican in form

and not repugnant to the articles of the ordinance of 1787. Certain propositions were also submitted to the people of the territory for their free acceptance or rejection, and which, if accepted, were to be obligatory upon the United States. These were, first, that the sixteenth section in each township should be granted for the use of schools; second, that all salt prairie and the land reserved for their use, not exceeding thirty-six sections, should be granted to the state, to be used as directed by the Legislature; third, that five per cent of the net proceeds of lands sold by Congress after December, 1816, should be reserved for making public roads and canals, three-fifths to be applied under the direction of the Legislature of the state, and two-fifths under the direction of Congress; fourth, that one entire township, to be designated by the President, should be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and fifth, that four sections of land should be granted to the state for the purpose of fixing the seat of government thereon. June 29, 1816, the convention assembled at Corydon ratified the boundaries fixed by Congress, and agreed each proposition submitted by the act of 1816. The same day the constitution was adopted and signed by Jonathan Jennings, president of the convention, and by each of the delegates thereto, and Indiana took her place as a state in the Union. The foregoing has been given for its importance in leading up to the county itself. For be it remembered that every land title runs back in its history to the legislation and grants which have been just considered, and here are found the foundation stones of many of the commonwealth's most valuable institutions.

FORMATION OF FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

December 30, 1825, the act of creating Fountain county was approved. The language of that document reads in full, as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Indiana: That from and after the first day of April next, all that tract of country included within the following boundaries shall form and constitute a new county, to be known and designated by the name of the county of Fountain, to-wit: Beginning where the line dividing townships 17 and 18 crosses the channel of the Wabash river; thence east to the line running through the center of range 6, west of the second principal meridian; thence north to where the said line strikes the main channel of the Wabash river; thence running down with the meanderings of said river to the place of beginning.

"Section 2. The said new county of Fountain shall from and after the said first day of April next enjoy all the rights and privileges and jurisdictions

which to separate and independent counties do or may properly belong or appertain.

"Section 3. That Lucius H. Scott, of Parke county, William C. Hart, of Vigo county, Daniel C. Hults, of Hendricks county, Daniel Moore, of Madison county, and John Porter, of Vermillion county, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, agreeable to the act entitled 'An act for laying out seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off.' The said commissioners shall meet at the house of William White, in the said county of Fountain, on the first Monday in May next, and shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law. It is hereby made the duty of the sheriff of Parke county to notify said commissioners, either in person or in writing, of their appointment, on or before the third Monday in April next; and for such services he shall receive such compensation out of the county of Fountain as the board of justices thereof may deem just and reasonable, to be allowed and paid as other county claims are paid.

"Section 4. The board of justices of said new county shall, within twelve months after the location of the permanent seat of justice therein, proceed to erect the necessary public buildings.

"Section 5. That all suits, pleas, complaints, actions, prosecutions and proceedings, heretofore commenced and pending within the limits of said county of Fountain, shall be prosecuted to final issue, in the same manner, and the state and county taxes which may be due on the first day of April next, within the bounds of said county of Fountain, shall be collected and paid, in the same manner, and by the same officers, as if this act had not been passed.

"Section 6. At the same time and place of electing county officers for the county of Fountain, under the writ of election from the executive department, the electors of said county shall elect five justices of the peace in and for said county, who shall meet, as a board, at the house of Robert Hatfield, in the said county, on the first Monday of May, next, or as soon thereafter as they may be able to do after being commissioned, and then and there proceed to transact all the business, and discharge the duties, heretofore devolving on county commissioners at the organization of the county, as well as all the duties required of justices at such sessions.

"The circuit and other courts of said county of Fountain shall meet and be holden at the house of said Robert Hatfield until more suitable accommodations can be had at some other place in said county.

"Section 7. All that part of the county of Wabash lying north and west

of the said county of Fountain shall be, and is hereby attached to the said county for the purpose of civil and criminal jurisdiction.

"This act to take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Indiana Journal*."

The boundaries of this county have never been changed since that day in 1825 when first fixed by the legislative act given above. The civil townships or sub-divisions of Fountain county are as follows: Davis township, situated in the northeastern corner of the county, was established in 1829, three years later than the original townships were set off.

Logan township was established from parts of Shawnee and Davis townships in 1833.

Shawnee township, one of the original sub-divisions of this county, was established July 24, 1826.

Richland township was established July 24, 1826, with the creation of the county. In many ways it stands as a banner township in the county—its name really indicating its present worth. Its history is replete with much of interest to the reader.

Troy township was one of the five original sub-divisions of the county, hence was established July 24, 1826.

Van Buren township was established in 1841, from portions of surrounding townships, and was named in honor of President Van Buren.

Cain township, in the southeastern portion of the county, was established as one of the first townships in the county, in July, 1826.

Wabash township was also among the five original townships within Fountain county, hence dates its organic history from July 24, 1826.

Fulton township, the southwestern sub-division of the county, was at one date much larger than at present, as it embraced what is now the western portion of Mill Creek township.

Mill Creek township, the central southern township in the county, was first settled by John Gilmore in 1826 when the first land entry was made by an actual settler.

Jackson township, the southeastern corner township, was one of the later townships to be erected within Fulton county.

The reader is referred to the several township histories in this volume, and the accounts of early settlements and present day progress will doubtless be read with much interest, giving, as it will, much concerning the pioneer hands in each section of the county, and then lead on down to the twentieth-century advancement and prosperity seen on every hand.

FOUNTAIN COUNTY, 1820.

The history of the government of Fountain county may be dated to July 11, 1826, when the first meeting of the board of justice took place. The beginning of the record these pioneer gentlemen left for their posterity may be given as follows:

Special Session, July 11, 1826.

"At a special meeting of the board of justice of Fountain county, convened at the house of Robert Rutland, in said county, on July 11, 1826. Justices present—Absalom Mendenhall, James Macey, David Rowley, Thomas Gilson, Thomas Clawson.

"The said justices, being duly commissioned and qualified, proceeded to the election of a president, and, on motion, Absalom Mendenhall was appointed for one year.

"Whereas, the objection of William B. White to the office of clerk of the circuit court and recorder of Fountain county has been entered by Percy Babcock, an elector of said county, now at this time came the parties aforesaid, and there not being sufficient time to determine said case, it is considered that the cause stand continued.

"Ordered that the court adjourn to meet at four P. M. tomorrow.

"ABSALOM MENDENHALL, President."

The following day these justices held a session at which they "took time to consider" the contested election case—the first in the county, but not the last! They decided that William B. White had not been duly elected to the office of clerk of the circuit court and recorder of Fountain county, and declared his supposed election as "null and void."

The record is not quite clear why the justices thus decided, for it is well known of record that Mr. White did hold the combined offices for three years, if not a longer term. It is supposed that it was declared "null and void" on account of some technicality concerning the date of holding the election, and in that case it would have to be legalized by the Legislature.

It was at this session that the justices adopted the letters "L. S." enclosed within a pen scrawl, as the official seal of Fountain county, used by the officials generally for some years thereafter.

The next meeting of the board was on July 24, 1826, at the house of Isaac N. Spining, when the county was divided into five townships, Shawnee, Richland, Troy, Wabash and Cain. Elections were ordered at the house of Joseph Collier in Shawnee; at the house of Ezra Rowley, in Richland; in

Troy, at the house of a settler in Covington, in Wabash, at the house of Thomas Gillam, and in Calhoun at the house of Matthew Walls. Daniel Vandeventer was appointed agent for the county, and James Prevot treasurer. The first act of the justices at this meeting was to grant Leonard Kerner a license to "vend foreign merchandise" for one year, for which he paid ten dollars, and their next act was to grant the same man license to "retail spirituous liquors" for one year, for which he paid five dollars. He was required to give bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, with Stephen Taylor and Joseph Collier as his sureties. This was evidently the first liquor license ever granted in Fountain county.

On the second day of this session of the board the following orders were made. "Ordered that the seat of justice of Fountain county be known and designated by the name of Covington." "Ordered that the agent cause the seat of justice of Fountain county to be surveyed, and a correct plat made out, so as to be returned to this board at their next session."

Here, as in most counties in the country, the county seat was not located without a considerable struggle, and it was a bone of contention for many years. This one subject has caused much commotion in the county at different periods in its history. The chief objection brought against Covington has ever been that it was located at one side of the county, hence was not convenient to many within the limits of the same. This, however, has materially changed since the days of numerous railroad systems traversing the domain of the county.

Richard Hicks was appointed, at this session, collector of state and county taxes for the year 1826, and the rate of taxation was fixed as follows:

One horse, etc-----	\$0.37½
Each work ox-----	.18½
Each two-wheeled carriage -----	1.00
Each four-wheeled carriage -----	1.50
Each brass clock -----	1.00
Each silver or pinch-back watch -----	.25
Each gold watch -----	1.00
Each poll -----	.25

The September session of 1826 was largely occupied in highway matters, looking after taxes, etc. The first viewers for the Covington and Crawfordsville highway were appointed at this session. They were named as: William White, Benjamin Kepner and Edward McBroom, and they were ordered

to view the road beginning where the road leading from Crawfordsville intersects the line of Montgomery and Fountain counties—in section 10, township 19, range 6, called the Coal Creek road, thence "the old and best way" to Abigail Mendenhall's, thence to William Cochran's house; thence "the old and best way" to Covington. This road was subsequently marked and located as a "state road" by George Steeley, Jonathan W. Powers and Cuth Brown, commissioners appointed by the legislature. These early roads were laid out haphazard from one settlement to another and were often over a very undesirable route, and many are still so located.

It was at this session that the first rates for ferrying were fixed and they were in part as follows: Each four-horse wagon, seventy-five cents; each two-horse wagon, fifty cents; each man on horse-back, a shilling; each footman, six and a quarter cents; cattle, each head, four cents; hogs and sheep, two cents each.

The commissioners who were appointed to locate the county seat were Daniel C. Hults, Lucius H. Scott and Daniel Sigler, and they were each allowed thirty-three dollars for their services, at the November, 1826, session.

The first fence viewers were appointed at the January term, 1827. It was the duty of such officials to settle all difficulties as to the cost for maintaining or building partition fences, and to determine whether a fence complained of was lawful or unlawful in its construction.

It was at the last named session that it was "ordered that the clerk give notice that proposals will be received in Covington, at the next term of this court, for building a court house."

At the March session, 1827, appeared the report of the receipts and expenditures of this county for the current year just ended. This was in striking contrast to the long array of figures now shown by county officials. The receipts then for the year mentioned were only \$79.93, while the expenditures were \$58,99 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. The treasurer was allowed the sum of \$1.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ for collection fees. The contrast between those years and the times in which we now live is very marked. In 1826 receipts for the county were \$79.93, as against \$90,653.18 in 1911. Going back to the year 1880, it is found by records that the receipts from all sources were \$39,068.63. These figures show much concerning the growth and material development of Fountain county. In 1912 there remained on hand in the treasury, according to the auditor's annual report, the sum of \$6,843.18.

The first bridge built in this county was over the waters of Coal creek, "at or near White's mill," and William White, Thomas Gillam and John Simpson were appointed superintendents to "build" it. It was completed in 1828.

The last meeting of the board of justices in the county was held in July, 1820. The business of the county from that time on has been conducted by a board of county commissioners.

The first board of county commissioners was made up of the following gentlemen: Frederick C. Paine, Samuel Archer and Isaac Colman. They served until November, 1832, after which the board consisted of Jacob T. Wilkoff, James Prazier and Isaac Colman.

The present (1912) county commissioners are: William T. Wright, James A. Copeland and Lewis B. Waggoner.

TOTAL TAXABLES BY TOWNSHIPS

In 1912 the following showing was made of the taxable property in the several townships within Fountain county:

Jackson	-----	\$ 810,187
Millcreek	-----	1,358,000
Fulton	-----	708,775
Wabash	-----	631,740
Cain	-----	1,477,110
Van Buren	-----	1,853,820
Troy	-----	2,184,665
Richland	-----	2,192,915
Shawnee	-----	1,115,080
Logan	-----	2,231,210
Davis	-----	83,800
Total	-----	\$15,395,100

COUNTY REVENUES.

From 1827 to 1836, by years, the revenues collected by the county were as follows:

1827	-----	\$ 79.34	1833	-----	2,321.00
1829	-----	1,069.00	1834	-----	1,686.00
1830	-----	1,169.00	1835	-----	1,817.00
1831	-----	1,270.00	1836	-----	1,854.00
1832	-----	1,775.00			

From 1837 to 1846 it amounted to \$357,000; from 1847 to 1856, it reached an aggregate of \$660,000; from 1857 to 1866, it was \$723,000; from 1867 to 1876, \$526,000. From 1877 to 1886, inclusive, \$273,000.

While the records have not been searched for the intervening years, of date, the above paragraphs show the revenues for the last fiscal year, all of which shows a gradual, healthy growth and a general willingness upon the part of the people to pay for maintaining a good county government. This applies to the masses, but not to all individual taxpayers in the county.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Fountain county has had numerous county buildings and the following will give an outline of them, when erected and their cost, with as much concerning their history as the author believes is of practical knowledge and general interest to the average reader of local history.

The first court house in this county was ordered erected by the board of justices, March, 1827. It was located on lot number 120 in Covington, "to be of frame, twenty feet wide by twenty-six feet long, two stories high, lower story ten feet in the clear, second story eight feet in the clear, three openings in front and back in each story, weather boarding planed, and to show six inches to the weather. One door in the back and front in the lower story, with single architrave-casings with a solid cornice, the cant-mold to project four inches, the fascia to project ten inches, the bed-mold to project four inches. There shall be two panel-doors, six panels in each; the windows in the lower story twelve lights each. There shall be laid two good and sufficient floors laid on good solid sleepers; the plank of said floors not to exceed nine inches in width and one and a fourth inches thick; also good and sufficient joists. The windows in the lower story shall be completed; good and sufficient window sash and glass."

At the same session last mentioned, it was ordered that "the undertaker" of the court house enter into bond and security to complete the same by the first Monday in September, 1827, and that he would receive the donations which were then made or promised in money, or material, or labor, to aid in the erection of the house, in compensation in whole or in part for building the same. Abraham Griffith was the lowest bidder for the construction of the court house, and the contract was awarded to him for three hundred and thirty-five dollars. Under this sort of conditions Mr. Griffith erected the first temple of justice in Fountain county. The lot upon which this building stood was for many years afterwards known as the business house of James

G. Hardy, merchant and grain produce dealer, and it would have far and been as the Indian Store. In 1828 it was determined by the board that it was necessary for the court house to have a chimney, and it was ordered that a brick chimney, "with two fire-places, the lower one to be well flared and four feet in the back," should be built. In September of that year, the court house, for some new unknown reason, was removed to another lot, or to a point elsewhere on the same lot. The contract was let at four dollars to the county agent.

The second court house was the result of the action of the board in the spring of 1829, when that body believed the county wealthy enough to own a better building. Hence the county agent was authorized to contract for one hundred and twenty thousand "good bricks for a court house."

The first clerk's office was erected at a cost of forty dollars and was built by the clerk upon his own lot, with the stipulation that when a clerk's office was built upon the public square he was to refund to the county the forty dollars and keep the building erected by himself as his own property.

In November, 1830, the commissioners adopted the plan and specifications for "a new court house," to be erected of brick, with a stone foundation; the building to be erected on the center of the public square, and the county agent was authorized to receive bids for the construction of the same. Notice was given in the columns of the *Western Register* and the *Free Press*.

In 1831 an act of the Legislature was passed providing for the relocation of the county seat, upon certain conditions, among which was the matter of damages caused by the relocation, and Thomas Brown, Peter Hughes and Peter Rush were appointed to value the town lots in the town of Covington, and to make an estimate of how much less value said property would be by the removal of the county seat. Their estimate was \$9,721, and it was returned to the board May, 1831. By this legislative act commissioners were appointed with power to examine the situation in the county and report upon the same. They made the following report which for the time being settled the county seat question:

"To the Honorable the County Commissioners of Fountain County:

"The undersigned, Reuben Reagan, Joseph Potts, George W. Bennetfield and Zabina Babcock, a majority of the commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of the state of Indiana, entitled 'An Act to provide for the relocation of the seat of justice of Fountain county,' approved January 29, 1831, ask leave to report that they did, on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1831, convene at the town of Covington, and after first taking the several

oaths required by law, proceeded to examine the situation of the county, and on Wednesday, the 8th day of the said month, they unanimously agreed that the town of Covington be and remain the permanent seat of justice of said county, and that the plat of said town heretofore recorded be and remain the plat of said county seat, and that the said place in all respects remain as it was previous to the passage of the act above referred to.

"In testimony whereof we have hereto set our hands and seals, this 8th day of June, A. D. 1831.

"REUBEN REAGAN, (Seal)

"JOSEPH POTTS, (Seal)

"GEORGE W. BENTLEYFIELD, (Seal)

"ZABINA BARCOCK," (Seal)

The building of the court house was retarded by this county seat contest and legislative act, so the building was not completed until 1833. The records are silent as to the cost and builders.

In March, 1842, an order was made for the erection of a building for the use of the clerk, recorder and auditor, on the public square, east of the court house, to front east, thirty-eight feet long and twenty-five feet wide. This was erected and served many years, and will be remembered by aged men who were boys when it was erected. Its cost has been lost in the passing of years and mix-up of public records.

In May, 1856, the commissioners set about to provide for the building of a more spacious and up-to-date court house. They contracted with James G. Hardy and Albert Henderson for the delivery of three hundred thousand brick, at five dollars and eighty-five cents per thousand, to be used in the building of a new court house, and in June, 1856, they employed Isaac Hodgson as the architect. In September, that year, a further contract was made with Messrs. Hardy and Henderson to furnish all the brick necessary to be used in the building, at the same price, and the contract was let to Lewis Toms, for the erection of the structure, at \$28,785.50, and he was to accept and pay for the brick to be furnished under the Hardy and Henderson contract. The architect was to have four and a half per cent. on the cost of the building for his services in superintending its construction.

In March, 1857, Mr. Toms notified the board that he could not fulfill his contract, and he was released therefrom upon the payment of \$150. The contract was then let to James G. Hardy for \$33,500. With slight changes while in course of construction, the building cost a total of \$36,500. In January, 1860, the first day of the circuit court in the new building, the structure

caught fire and was partially destroyed, nothing being left but portions of the walls and the foundation. Measures were at once taken to rebuild, and a contract was let to James H. Thomas to do the work and finish the work, furnishing materials needed for \$14,800; this was increased by changes which brought the cost up to \$18,194.05. Joseph Nelson was the superintendent and Mr. Hodgson the architect. Its total cost, including the first structure (the one burned), was \$54,624.05. It was finished and first occupied in January, 1861, and, with certain repairs, has served the county until the present time (1912). Its walls echoed to the tread of Civil war soldiers, being opened as it was at the commencement of that conflict.

COUNTY JAILS.

Fountain county has had four jails, as follows: The first was authorized by the board of justices in July, 1827, and the specifications called for the following structure: "The walls to be of good, thick, sound oak timbers, fourteen inches square, to be raised on a foundation of good stone work. The walls to be dove-tailed at the corners and partition [partition]; the timber to be let down close. Said jail to have two rooms; one, ten feet by twelve in the clear, the other eight feet by twelve in the clear; the lower floor to be of the same timber, twelve inches thick, strongly fastened to the sills. The upper floor of the same timber, twelve inches thick, let down two inches on the wall; one round of timber to be raised on the upper floor. The roof to be raised on the same, of good joint shingles; the doors to be of double thick timbers, six inches thick, and well spiked with good iron spikes, to be hung with good and sufficient hinges, and barred and locked with good and sufficient bars and locks; to have one window in each room, nine by eighteen inches in the clear; to be grated with iron grates one and one-fourth inches square, the spaces one inch square." Peter H. Patterson became the "undertaker of said jail" for the sum of \$181.50. Hence it will be observed that the county's first court house and jail cost the county \$516.50, which left little for "graft."

In January, 1837, it was deemed wise to provide a better prison-house for the violators of law and order in the county, and a contract was awarded by the commissioners to William Titus for \$1,700. It was completed for that sum and turned over to the county in January, 1838.

Four years later better jail facilities were needed—that is, a suitable jail-house was demanded and a contract was let to William S. Patterson to build a sheriff's house in front of and adjoining the jail building, eighteen by twenty feet in dimensions on the ground, and two stories high. This building was completed at an expense of \$397.50.

In December, 1850, it was decided that a new jail was really a necessity to this county, and an order was made to build one of dressed stone, one story high, twenty-five by twenty-seven feet on the ground, with three cells, six by ten feet, and a hall in front of the cells eight by twenty-four feet. There was also a dwelling house to be attached to the jail. The contract for building the jail was let in March, 1851, to Joseph L. Sloan and its cost was \$3,120. This served until in the seventies, when the commissioners were called upon to look into the matter of a new jail. In April, 1873, the commissioners met in special session and adopted specifications for a new prison and sheriff's residence, and in May, the same year, the contract was let to John McManamy at \$49,399.95. At the same session the architect was required to change the plans so as to reduce the cost to \$37,500.

To meet the expense of building these structures, etc., the county was bonded in the sum of \$100,000, the bonds being ten per cent. ten-year bonds. They found a ready sale and all had been disposed of before any objection (legally) was made. At the September term of circuit court, however, suit was commenced to enjoin the county commissioners from going ahead with the buildings. The work was then far advanced and the contractors had been paid the sum of \$38,000. The court honored the injunction and work had to stop. The original contract had been decided to be void on account of its being made prior to six weeks after advertising for bids, as was provided in the statute. By a little juggling and fine legal work on the part of the commissioners and contractor, the work was finally completed at a total cost of \$106,889.08. The erection of so costly a building caused much stir in the county, and bitter feelings were necessarily engendered, but many of those who took part in the affair have long since left earth's shining circles and, with a mantle of charity, the actors and actions are now covered in a sleep that knows no waking. Thus the county secured its present jail and sheriff's residence.

THE COUNTY POOR FARM.

The provisions which are made for caring for the unfortunate poor in any county are but an index to the true character of its people. The question of how to best do this, and to make each citizen pay his share and to cause the poor of the community to feel that they are entitled to such aid at the hands of their fellow citizens, is no easy task, and it has long been studied from different standpoints. Then, again, there are difficulties arising out of the fact that unworthy poor sometimes work their way into such homes or asylums and are a burden to the taxpayers, when in fact they are able to

support themselves. No true American objects to caring for the man or woman, young or old, who is helpless and unable to work, but most people dislike to care for the indolent and shiftless who have never made an heroic attempt at keeping themselves.

The first house provided for the poor of Fountain county was completed in March, 1837. Its size and cost is now unknown. It is certain that it stood northeast from Covington, about two miles distant. This served well its humane purpose until during the days of the great Civil war. In about 1862 the county purchased the present county farm, lying three miles north of Covington, and the next year a contract was let for the erection of an asylum for the poor. The contractor was Nathaniel Morgan, of Crawfordsville, and the price was eight thousand seven hundred dollars. It was well and substantially constructed and has served until the present time, but in 1904-5 the county erected a substantial two-story brick structure for the use of the men of the institution, costing more than five thousand dollars. The superintendent receives an annual salary of seven hundred twenty dollars. The average number of inmates for 1912 has been thirty-six. In the month of August there were only eighteen males and thirteen females in the institution. The ages of men ranges from forty to eighty-four years, while the women aged from twenty-six to seventy-two years. The farm consists of two hundred and seventy-five acres of excellent land. The farm is not quite self-supporting, but almost so one year with another, owing to the crops maturing or not maturing properly. The present and very capable superintendent of the county farm is Samuel H. Sowers, who has managed the place for the last four years and more.

OLD COUNTY SEMINARY.

Among the county buildings of which few of the present generation know anything whatever was the county seminary, built under the law of 1843, which act provided that each county within the state should have a "seminary." In June, 1844, the board of commissioners appointed John Hamilton, Benedict Morris and William Hoffman a committee to superintend the building of a county seminary, with powers to adopt plans and specifications for the same. Finally, the contract was awarded to William S. Patterson and John Bilsland, at one thousand sixty-four dollars. The county seminary system proved a dismal failure and this building was used, until destroyed by fire, for the common schools of Covington.

CHAPTER IV.

COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL OFFICIALS.

While statistics are usually considered dry reading, there are certain topics which must necessarily come under this heading, that are invaluable as a means of ready reference. Within this range may properly come elections and lists of public officials, which, in this latter instance, embrace the names of men who have held either county, state or national office, thus representing the people of Fountain county, directly or indirectly. The subjoined is as near a complete list of such officials, with data concerning the terms they served, as the present records of the state of Indiana afford:

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Beginning with 1848, the following will show the political complexion of Fountain county in the selection of presidential electors down to the present time:

	Votes.		Votes.
1848—Cass electors -----	1,343	1868—Seymour electors -----	2,059
Taylor electors -----	901	Grant electors -----	1,729
VanBuren electors ----	138	1872—Grant electors -----	2,014
1852—Pierce electors -----	1,496	Greeley electors -----	1,672
Scott electors -----	1,023	O'Connor electors ----	17
Hale electors -----	64	1876—Hayes electors -----	2,247
1856—Buchanan electors ----	1,588	Tilden electors -----	2,203
Fremont electors -----	1,606	Cooper electors -----	220
Fillmore electors -----	36	1880—Hancock electors -----	2,261
1860—Lincoln electors -----	1,656	Garfield electors -----	2,257
Douglas electors -----	1,360	Weaver electors -----	544
Breckenridge electors --	269	1884—Grover Cleveland -----	2,476
Bell electors -----	26	James G. Blaine -----	2,271
1864—McClellan electors ----	1,818	John P. St. John -----	4
Lincoln electors -----	1,562	B. F. Butler -----	369

	Votes.
1888—Grover Cleveland	2,525
Benjamin Harrison	2,608
National ticket	113
Prohibition ticket	31
1892—Grover Cleveland	2,319
Benjamin Harrison	2,379
James B. Weaver (Peo- ple's)	323
John Bidwell (Pro.) ..	72
1900—William McKinley	2,981
William J. Bryan	2,862
J. G. Wooley (Pro.) ..	98

	Votes.
Eugene A. Debs (Social Dem.)	6
1904—Theodore Roosevelt	3,019
Alton B. Parker	2,528
Silas C. Swallow (Pro.) ..	174
Thomas E. Watson (People's)	56
1908—William H. Taft	2,829
William J. Bryan	2,792
E. W. Chafin (Pro.) ..	116
Eugene V. Debs (Soc.) ..	45

GOVERNORS OF INDIANA.

1816-22—Jonathan Jennings.
 1822 —Ratliff Boone.
 1822-25—William Hendricks.
 1825-31—James B. Ray.
 1831-37—Noah Noble.
 1837-40—David Wallace.
 1840-43—Samuel Bigger.
 1843-48—James Whitcomb.
 1848-49—Paris C. Dunning.
 1849-57—Joseph A. Wright.
 1857-60—Ashbel P. Willard.
 1860-61—Abram B. Hammond.
 1861 —Henry S. Lane, resigned.
 1861-65—Oliver P. Morton.
 1865-67—Oliver P. Morton.

1867-69—Conrad Baker.
 1869-73—Conrad Baker.
 1873-77—Thomas A. Hendricks.
 1877-80—James D. Williams.
 1880-81—Isaac P. Gray.
 1881-85—Albert G. Porter.
 1885-89—Isaac P. Gray.
 1889-91—Alvin P. Hovey.
 1891-93—Ira J. Chase.
 1893-97—Claude Matthews.
 1897-01—James A. Mount.
 1901-05—Winfield T. Durbin.
 1905-09—J. Frank Hanly.
 1909— —Thomas R. Marshall.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

1826—Henry Ristine.
 1827—John Beard.
 1828—Robert Taylor.
 1829—John Beard.
 1830—John Beard, Abram Claypool.

1831—William Crumpton.
 Thomas Clawson.
 1832—Edward A. Hannegan.
 Abram Claypool.

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|---|---------------------------|
| 1833—Thomas J. Evans.
Lawson B. Hughes. | 1856—E. M. McDonald. |
| 1834—Robert McIntyre,
Thomas J. Evans. | 1858—H. R. Claypool. |
| 1835—Thomas J. Evans.
William Templeton. | 1860—James Fraley. |
| 1836—Thomas J. Evans,
Robert McIntyre. | 1862—Solomon Hatfield. |
| 1837—Thomas J. Evans.
James P. Carleton. | 1864—Henry L. Roach. |
| 1838—Thomas J. Evans. | 1866—William B. Carter. |
| 1839—James P. Carleton. | 1868—D. W. Cunningham. |
| 1840—Davis Newell,
Solomon Clark. | 1870—D. W. Cunningham. |
| 1841—Edward A. Hannegan. | 1872—H. R. Claypool. |
| 1842—Joseph McCormick,
John Stewart. | 1874—Jesse Marvin. |
| 1843—John R. Jones. | 1876—James C. Claypool. |
| 1844—John R. Jones. | 1878—Joseph S. Nave. |
| 1845—John Bowman. | 1880—Andrew Marshall. |
| 1846—George May. | 1882—Joseph S. Nave. |
| 1847—Solomon Hatfield. | 1884—Elias Scott Booe. |
| 1848—Finley L. Maddox. | 1886—Prior Cates. |
| 1849—Andrew M. Carnahan. | 1888—Clinton F. Hesler. |
| 1850—William K. Marquis. | 1890—Elliot N. Bowman. |
| 1851—Jacob Dice. | 1892—Clinton F. Hesler. |
| 1852—John Stephens. | 1894—Clinton F. Hesler. |
| 1854—Isaac M. Coen. | 1896—Sylvester H. Elwell. |
| | 1898—Thomas N. Leif. |
| | 1900—Anderson Marshall. |
| | 1902—Oliver P. Lewis. |
| | 1904—William Colvert. |
| | 1906—Daniel C. Reed. |
| | 1908—William Madigan. |
| | 1910—Daniel R. Young. |

STATE SENATORS.

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|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1826 —Amos Robertson. | 1841-42—Solomon Hatfield. |
| 1827 —James Blair. | 1843-45—C. V. Jones. |
| 1828-30—James Blair. | 1846-48—Joseph Coats. |
| 1831-32—Benjamin F. Wallace. | 1849 —Robert W. Lyon. |
| 1833 —Frederick C. Paine. | 1850 —Solon Truman. |
| 1834 —John Hamilton. | 1852 —Harris Reynolds. |
| 1835-36—James Hamilton. | 1856 —Isaac N. Rice. |
| 1837-39—Jesse Bowen. | 1860 —Henry Campbell. |
| 1840 —Absalom Mendenhall. | 1864 —Joseph W. Newlin. |

1868—Samuel F. Wood.
 1872—William P. Rhoades.
 1876—Francis M. Dice.
 1880—Arnot R. Owen.
 1882—Jackson Flemming.
 1884—David Hunter.
 1888—George W. Cronk.

1890—William Crow.
 1892—William H. Young.
 1896—Thomas N. Leif.
 1900—Fremont Goodwine.
 1904—Fremont Goodwine.
 1908—Julius J. Higgins.

COUNTY OFFICERS PRIOR TO 1847.

Owing to the negligent care and final destruction of the election records of Fountain county from its organization in 1826 down to 1847, no accurate list can be here given, but such facts as are known to be true, as shown by present-day records, will here follow concerning the early county officials:

At an early date there were two offices unknown to our present system, the county agent and county collector. These, with the treasurer, were appointed, first by the board of trustees, and afterwards by the commissioners. The duty of the "agent," in general, was to take conveyances for land given for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings, or including the seat of justice, and to lay the same off into town lots, under the direction of the county board; and to make sales of the lots and deeds to purchasers, as well as many of the duties now devolving upon the county auditor. The duty of the collector was to collect and pay over to the county treasurer. The county agents were in the following order: Daniel Vandeventer, Andrew Ingram, Daniel Rodgers, and John Hamilton, the last serving from 1829 to 1852, when the office was abolished in Indiana. The county collectors were: Richard Hicks, Robert Hetfield, L. B. Hughes, Moses Carr, Robert Wright, John F. Wright, H. S. Scott, Abner Rush, William R. Orr, Henry W. Cade, appointed in 1840.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

The office of county auditor in this state was created in 1841, William Lamb being the first man to hold such position in Fountain county. Prior to that date the duties of the office fell to the clerk of the courts and county agent. The following have filled the office of county auditor in Fountain county since the creation of the office, the dates being the time of their election:

1850—William Lamb.
 1855—William Lamb.
 1865—David Webb.

1859—William Lamb.
 1861—David Webb.
 1870—Enos H. Nebeker..

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|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1874—Lewis Hanes. | 1894—Charles F. Stuart. |
| 1878—Lewis Hanes. | 1898—David S. Ferguson. |
| 1882—William Lamb. | 1902—James T. Bell. |
| 1886—Sylvester H. Elwell. | 1906—William B. Gray. |
| 1890—William Lamb. | 1910—William B. Gray. |

COUNTY TREASURERS.

The office of county treasurer in this state has been an elective position since 1841, Baker Spence being the first to be elected to such position in August of that year. Prior to this date the treasurers were appointed and were as follows: James Prevo, William Hopkins, Joseph L. Sloan, who served from 1828 to August, 1841, receiving the sum of twenty dollars per year for his services. He died poor in this world's goods, but rich in the universal esteem of his fellow citizens. From 1847 on the county treasurers have been as follows:

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|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1847—Baker Spence. | 1880—Henry P. Nixon. |
| 1850—Baker Spence. | 1882—William H. Miles. |
| 1852—James W. King. | 1884—William H. Miles. |
| 1854—David French. | 1886—James G. Moffett. |
| 1856—David French. | 1888—James G. Moffett. |
| 1858—James W. King. | 1890—Samuel Clark. |
| 1860—Caleb V. Jones. | 1892—Samuel Clark. |
| 1862—James W. King. | 1894—Harry C. Martin. |
| 1864—James W. King. | 1896—Harry C. Martin. |
| 1866—William Lamb. | 1898—William W. Luke. |
| 1868—William Lamb. | 1900—H. C. Randolph. |
| 1870—Lewis Hanes. | 1902—Harry C. Randolph. |
| 1872—Henry La Tourette. | 1904—S. Mack Irwin, Jr. |
| 1874—Henry La Tourette. | 1906—S. Mack Irwin, Jr. |
| 1876—Isaac Haupt. | 1908—William H. Thompson. |
| 1878—Isaac Haupt. | 1910—William H. Thompson. |

COUNTY RECORDERS.

The first recorder of Fountain county was Robert Hetfield, who was elected in 1834 and served faithfully and well until 1841, when he was succeeded by William Hoffman.

1847—William Hoffman.
 1853—Charles L. Haussicker.
 1857—David Webb.
 1861—S. F. Miller.
 1865—S. F. Miller.
 1870—William Yount.
 1874—William Yount.
 1878—Murphy Lewis.

1882—Murphy Lewis.
 1886—John G. Keefer.
 1890—John G. Keefer.
 1894—James T. Bell.
 1898—James T. Bell.
 1902—Guy T. Spinning.
 1906—Guy T. Spinning.
 1910—W. Oscar Phebus.

SHERIFFS.

The record is not quite clear, but it is believed from all that the court records contain that Isaac Colman was the first man to hold the office of sheriff of Fountain county, though the name of John Corse is first to appear on the regular records of the county, as having held such office. Isaac Colman's name appears in connection with the contested election case entitled Babcock vs. White, in July, 1826. John Corse served until 1830, when Robert Hetfield was elected and served until August, 1834. Lawson B. Hughes succeeded Hetfield, serving until 1836; John Bodley succeeded Hughes, serving until 1840; John Bowman was elected in August, 1840, serving until August, 1842, when he was followed by John Bodley, and remained in office until 1846; George Ridge succeeded Bodley, remaining in office until August, 1848. Since then the sheriffs have been:

1848—Thomas McComas.
 1852—Zach Ferguson.
 1854—Moses Fowler.
 1856—George Glasscock.
 1858—Thomas Lyons.
 1860—Thomas Lyons.
 1862—William Trullinger.
 1864—William Trullinger.
 1866—John C. Brown.
 1868—John C. Brown.
 1870—George W. Boyd.
 1872—George W. Boyd.
 1874—Joseph J. Rice.
 1876—Joseph J. Rice.
 1878—John M. Bailey.

1880—Thomas N. Rinn.
 1882—Thomas N. Rinn.
 1884—Perry Glasscock.
 1886—Perry Glasscock.
 1888—Brazier H. Coffing.
 1890—James Summerman.
 1892—Ambrose Moore.
 1894—Oliver H. Scherer.
 1898—Robert J. Miller.
 1900—Robert J. Miller.
 1902—William L. Reeves.
 1904—John R. Hardesty.
 1906—John R. Hardesty.
 1908—Robert H. Kerr.
 1910—Robert H. Kerr.

CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The first to hold this office in Fountain county was Daniel Rodgers. William B. White had been elected, but his election was contested, and Mr. Rodgers was appointed to serve until another election could be held. He served until 1830. William B. White then took the office by virtue of an election, and held it until the latter part of 1839, then resigned, and Marshall M. Milford was appointed to fill the vacancy. Milford served until November, 1840, and was succeeded by Joseph Ristine, whose first term reached to 1847. From 1847 to the present the following have held the office of clerk:

1847—Joseph Ristine.
 1854—Elias C. Wilcox.
 1858—Elias C. Wilcox.
 1861—W. D. Kerr.
 1866—W. D. Kerr.
 1870—Elliott N. Bowman.
 1874—Elliott N. Bowman.
 1876—James L. Allen.

1882—James L. Allen.
 1886—Henry La Tourette.
 1890—Francis W. Macoughtry.
 1894—Hiram C. Wyand.
 1898—Henry G. Scheasser.
 1902—Fry Bryant.
 1906—Anson G. Madden.
 1910—Leroy Sanders.

CORONERS.

1848—Zach. Ferguson.
 1852—R. H. Landers.
 1855—Ebenezer Halstead.
 1856—Robert H. Landers.
 1860—Alfred Wilson.
 1861—Robert H. Landers.
 1864—Robert H. Landers.
 1868—Robert H. Landers.
 1870—Robert H. Landers.
 1872—Robert H. Landers.
 1874—And. J. Williams.
 1876—Zach Ferguson.
 1878—Zach Ferguson.
 1880—George Rowland.

1882—George Rowland.
 1884—William B. Patterson.
 1886—Benj. F. Young.
 1888—Benj. F. Young.
 1890—James T. Henderson.
 1892—Benj. F. Young.
 1894—Benj. F. Young.
 1896—C. L. Myers.
 1898—C. L. Myers.
 1900—Eugene S. Rice.
 1902—Eugene S. Rice.
 1904—Eugene S. Rice.
 1906—J. Fred Parham.
 1910—T. P. Clipping.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

1852—John J. Taylor.	1882—Matthias H. Bever.
1854—George Shanklin.	1884—James H. Williams.
1856—George S. Shanklin.	1886—Levi Coffman.
1858—John W. Newlin.	1888—Levi Coffman.
1860—George S. Shanklin.	1890—Matthias H. Bever.
1862—G. W. Glover.	1892—Allen Boggs.
1865—George S. Shanklin.	1894—Allen Boggs.
1866—William Blair.	1896—M. H. Bever.
1867—George S. Shanklin.	1898—M. H. Bever.
1870—Joseph H. Nelson.	1900—Albert B. Wilkinson.
1872—Arthur Nelson.	1902—Allen B. Wilkinson.
1874—James Glasscock.	1904—Leslie P. Orhood.
1876—Arthur W. Nelson.	1906—William B. La Bow.
1878—Matthias H. Bever.	1908—James G. B. Short.
1880—Matthias H. Bever.	1910—James G. B. Short.

PROBATE JUDGES.

In Fountain county the office of judge of the probate court existed from 1829 to 1852, at which last date the office was abolished, and that of the court of common pleas took its place. The probate judges were:

1829-33—Jonathan Birch.	1841-47—Joseph Coats.
1833-40—Mitchell C. Black.	1846-52—David Rawles.
1840-41—Jonathan Birch.	

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This branch of the judiciary was in existence from 1852 to 1873, and in this county the judges were:

1852-56—David Rawles.	1868-72—Joseph Ristine.
1856-60—Charles Tyler.	1872-73—Albert D. Thomas.
1860-68—Isaac Naylor.	

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

1854-56—John J. Taylor.
 1856-58—James M. Carpenter.
 1858-60—William McFall.
 1860-64—Hiram H. Stillwell.
 1864-66—William Eggleston.
 1866-68—William T. Brush.
 1868-70—George D. Hurley.
 1870-73—Thomas L. Stilwell.
 1880—Robert B. Jones.
 1882—Charles E. Bove.
 1884—George W. McDonald.
 1886—William B. Reed.

1888—William B. Reed.
 1890—William H. Cox.
 1892—Charles Remster.
 1894—Ele Stansbury.
 1896—Arthur E. Yount.
 1898—C. W. Dice.
 1900—Clyde H. Wyand.
 1902—Omer B. Ratcliffe.
 1904—Omer B. Ratcliffe.
 1906—William N. White.
 1908—William N. White.
 1910—Claude B. Philpot.

JUDGES CIRCUIT COURT.

Since 1880 the judges of the circuit court have been:

1882—Thomas F. Davidson.
 1888—Isaac E. Schoonover.

1900—J. M. Babb.
 1906—Isaac E. Schoonover.

PRESENT COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Prosecuting Attorney—Claude Phil-
 pot.

Clerk—Leroy Sanders.

Sheriff—Robert H. Kerr.

Recorder—W. Oscar Phebus.

Surveyor—J. G. B. Short.

Truant Officer—W. H. Myers.

Attorney—A. T. Livengood.

Coroner—Parvin Caplinger.

Secretary Board of Finance—W. B.
 Gray.

Auditor—W. B. Gray.

Treasurer—William H. Thompson.

Assessor—C. H. Dochterman.

School Superintendent—M. F.
 Livengood.

Commissioner—W. A. Wright.

Commissioner—James A. Copeland.

Commissioner—Lewis B. Wag-
 goner.

Health Commissioner—Dr. J. R.
 Hicks.

Superintendent Poor Farm—Sam-
 uel H. Sowers.

EARLY COURTS AND LAWYERS.

The act that created Fountain county provided that the circuit court should be held at the house of Robert Hetfield "until a suitable public building could be erected." July 14, 1826, at the house just named, near where Strader's station was afterward located, the first court in this county was held. It was presided over by associate judges, the Honorable Evan Hinton and Lucas Nebeker. Neither of these men were professional lawyers, but under the old-time system much legal learning was not required of such officials, but they were chosen for their sound judgment of men and affairs. The first regular term of court was held in September, 1826, at the same place, with Hon. John R. Porter, presiding judge, and Lucas Nebeker and Evan Hinton, associates on the bench. This term lasted only one day and no case came on for trial, but the following gentlemen were admitted to the practice of the courts of Fountain county: John Law, Thomas H. Blake, Joseph Van Mater, John B. Chapman, Andrew Ingram and James Farrington. The only case on the docket was continued, that of Luther Tillotson vs. William B. Lamb and William Kent.

At the April term, 1827, the grand jury drawn the previous autumn assembled, but after being allowed fifty cents each, were discharged, on account of the irregularity of their being selected. Court then adjourned to meet for the ensuing term at the "town of Covington."

At the fall term in 1827, held at the court house in Covington, in the proceedings was found the first petition for a divorce ever filed in the county. The cause was entitled "Eliz. Barnes vs. John Barnes," and the defendant being a non-resident, notice was ordered by publication in the *Western Register*, published at Terre Haute. At the April term, 1828, Edward A. Hannegan and Daniel Rodgers were admitted to the bar of this county. Most of the cases docketed that term were for assault and battery. At the term of March, 1830, was returned the first indictment for murder within Fountain county, John Richardson being the accused in the bill. The grand jurors who found this indictment were: William Cochran, Samuel Trullinger, Alexander Logan, Benjamin Wade, Jacob Bever, Robert Miller, David Sewall, Jesse Osborn, Caleb Abernethy, James Stewart, Stephen Harper, Samuel Garver, Conrad Walters, John Ralston and Bennett Seibird. The prosecuting attorney was Edward A. Hannegan. The case was put over until the following term and the accused was sent to jail in Vigo county to await his trial. The same judges above mentioned tried the case in the fall of 1830, the jurors being John Miller, Joshua Sherill, John Orr, Henry Campbell, John Helms,

Asa Smith, Elijah Ferguson, Rhode Smith, Abraham Gabriel, James Snow, Job Orrahood and Hiram Funk. On the third day they returned a verdict of guilty in the language which here follows: "The jury has found a verdict of guilty. John Miller, foreman." The court record says the "Counsel for the prisoner moved the court for a new trial, which being submitted without argument, was overruled. Therefore it is considered by the court that the prisoner at the bar be removed to the custody of the keeper of the jail of Fountain county, there to remain until the twelfth day of next November, and upon that day, between the hours of twelve and two, the sheriff of said county shall take the said John Richardson from thence to the place of execution; and there hang him by the neck until he be dead, dead, dead. Signed, JOHN R. PORTER, September 30, 1830."

The unfortunate man was executed according to the court's order, at the time and place designated, on a scaffold erected for the purpose. It stood near the place where the Crawfordsville road, leading from Covington, crosses the Indiana, Bloomington & Western railway tracks. The frequent present-day criticism of too much leniency to criminals fades into insignificance when it is known that this first man hung in the county was really of insane mind and had no intention of taking the life of another. Had he been tried today, he beyond doubt would have been acquitted and sent to the asylum for treatment, instead of being sentenced and condemned as a wilful culprit worthy of the death penalty. Yet these jurors and judges were good, fair-minded men, and acted as other men in similar positions did in that day and generation. They did their duty as they understood it—and usually courts do the same today, with all that may be said against the judicial system.

While it is not intended to treat the bench and bar in this volume, it should be said in passing from this subject that, while times have materially changed since the days of almost a century ago, when the facilities for handling intricate legal cases was not advanced as they are today, yet the men who tried cases then possessed sterling traits of manly character and as a rule decided justly, as between man and man. The list of prosecuting attorneys, elsewhere given, contains the names of men who became illustrious legal lights and eminent statesmen, governors, senators and congressmen, who won fame in state and nation.

Of the Fountain county bar of earlier days, let it be recorded that it possessed many brilliant legal lights. It is next to impossible to give a list of these worthy professional men, but suffice to say that they embraced the names of men of the highest order of talent in the nineteenth century and were men of great worth. As a general rule, the bar of this county has been made up of

excellent talent and men of good character and honorable in their chosen profession. With all that may be said by the laity, and those unfit to offer an opinion on such subjects, regarding the honesty of the legal profession, it should be remembered that no nation can long exist without laws and lawyers to see that individuals obtain their equal rights before the law. The oath of a lawyer requires fealty to the law of his country and a respect for the courts in which he practices. It is rarely the case that one who has made the study of law a matter of conscientious labor is anything else than a man of integrity. As has been said by another: "The true lawyer is a hard working man, and always endeavors to return an equivalent for the fee he asks. He is willing to let his work speak for itself, and is not disposed to attract business to his office by falsely pretending to be what he is not."

While it is not practical to sketch the lives of each attorney practicing in Fountain county today, yet many of them have biographies within this work well worth the reading. However, the following is believed by the author and publisher, to be a complete list of all lawyers now included in the Fountain county bar: Covington—L. C. Allen, T. J. Allen, Fred Boord, H. R. Claypool, Wm. Cox, C. W. Dice, O. S. Douglass, O. M. Gardner, E. W. Heath, O. S. Jones, O. P. Lewis, L. P. Little, A. T. Livengood, V. E. Livengood, Forrest Livengood, John B. Martin, Lucas Nebeker, C. B. Philpott, O. B. Ratcliff, J. B. Schwin, H. C. Yount; Attica—Chas. R. Milford, J. Shannon Nave, Fred Purnell, Will B. Reed, J. W. Whicker, A. E. Yount; Wallace—David W. Dove; Veedersburg—Zeb E. Booe, H. M. Billings, G. F. Bingham, Grant Gossett, John LaBaw, A. Marshall, L. Marshall, O. W. McGaughey, Guy Neff, Noah Teegarden; Kingman—A. H. Lindley, John R. Teegarden; Hillsboro—J. F. Davidson, J. H. McBroom; Newtown—R. N. Voliva; Cates—John H. Babb, Claude Babb; Mellott—W. F. Gerhard; Yeddo—W. H. Myers, Clark Myers.

CHAPTER V.

FOUNTAIN COUNTY IN THE VARIOUS WARS.

The rank and file of the citizens in Fountain county have ever proven their loyalty to the flag of their country. She has had her part in the war with Mexico, the Civil war and the Spanish-American war. When the war came on with the sister republic, Mexico, in 1846, Fountain county furnished eighty soldiers, named as follows: R. M. Evans, captain; Bob Lyons, first lieutenant; James McMarguy, second lieutenant; Phin Mattox, lieutenant; J. Lyons, George Warren, William Donaldson, orderly sergeant, later major; James Rodifer, James Stanton, Napoleon Lyons, William Knowles, John Ottar, Pleas. Williams, Amos Guston, Jacob Bauckman, John W. McBroom, John Bodine, William Brewer, Elias Theurnidt, Daniel Davis, G. P. O. Runells, Christy Rafferty, John Wilson, James Reagan, James Ryan, John Gillispie, William Mattson, Clark Potter, Rufus Prebble, Ed. Mallory, L. Miller, Caleb V. Jones, drummer, James T. Sharon, John H. Sharon, Jacob Murray, Ike Harbart, Thomas S. Thompson, William Vandorn, Mike Snyder, Caleb Hoops, Robert Jones, Henry Elliott, Henry Updyker, Adam Soop, Reuben R. Peg, Abram Williams, William Davidson, Abner Hetfield, Thomas McGrew, Isaac Hale, James Phillips, John Morgan, John Sanger, Nat. Henderson, Isaac Smith, David Penny, Wesley Lopp, Joseph Longmier, Samuel Downey, John Galbreath, Charles Hansicker, William Keep, William K. Miller, drummer, Dudley Lemon, Zachariah Lemon, Samuel Ward, Nick Holstein, Miller Moses Crane, Mart Phebus, James Jones, Charles Gallagor, Isaac McCollaster, John Hall, Trimble Wilson, Obediah Merlatt, William Cox, Joseph Evans, Daniel Bohaun, Frank McKinney.

Many of these brave men sleep beneath the burning suns of Mexico; others returned home to die of wounds, and still a greater number survived many years, and as late as 1885 there were several still residing in the county from which they enlisted, but all have passed from earth at this date.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The cause and final outcome of the Rebellion which engaged the mind's and heart's best efforts between April 12, 1861, and April, 1865, from one end of this Union to the other, is a subject too well known to the ordinary reader

of his country's history to necessitate repetition here. Various regiments and companies were made up from men including those enlisting from Fountain county. The larger part of the soldiers from this county were members of the Sixty-third Regiment of infantry volunteers. While it is impossible, from the imperfect military records of Indiana, to give a correct list of all who served in defense of the Union, it may be of interest to note the outline history of this regiment, as found in the adjutant-general's report, which will be annexed below. Fountain county contributed \$387,000 to the payment of soldiers' bounties to those who volunteered or were drafted to fill the several quotas of this county under the calls of President Lincoln.

Terrell's report, as adjutant-general of Indiana, gave the following concerning the Sixty-third Regiment, in which most of the soldiers from this county served:

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards with solemn sound
The bivouac of the dead."

"The Sixty-third Regiment was authorized to be raised on December 31, 1861, and its place of rendezvous fixed at Covington, with James McManomy as commandant of the camp, and John S. Williams as adjutant. A detachment of rebel prisoners having been quartered at Lafayette, the enlisted men at Covington were ordered there to guard them, and on February 21, 1862, Companies A, B, C and D were organized as a battalion, with John S. Williams as lieutenant-colonel. Soon after this the battalion was transferred to Indianapolis and placed on duty at Camp Morton, guarding prisoners. On May 27th the battalion was ordered east, and on August 30th was engaged in the battle of Manassas Plains (second Bull Run fight). Returning to Indianapolis on October 3d, the regimental organization was completed by the addition of Companies E, F, G, H, I and K, raised under the call of July, 1862, and Lieutenant-Colonel Williams was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment.

The regiment remained at Indianapolis, on duty, until December 25th, and during that time Companies E, F, G and I were detached for duty as provost guards. December 25, 1863, the other six companies left Indianapolis, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel James McManomy, and proceeded to Shepardsville, Kentucky, arriving there on the 28th. From that time until January, 1864, these companies were engaged in guarding the line of the

Louisville & Nashville railroad and the Lebanon branch thereof. While engaged in this duty, detachments of the command had several skirmishes with the enemy. About the middle of January, 1864, the several companies were concentrated at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, under command of Col. Israel N. Stiles, and on February 25th marched toward Knoxville, Tennessee. That place was reached on March 15th, after a march of one hundred and eighty-five miles, over almost impassable roads. After a day of rest, the regiment moved on to Mossy creek, from whence, on April 1st, it marched to Bull's Gap, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps. April 23d it moved in the direction of Jonesboro, marching one hundred miles in four days, and burning the bridges and destroying the tracks of the Tennessee & Virginia railroad for many miles. Then returning to Bull's Gap on the morning of April 28th, the regiment, on the same afternoon, commenced its march towards Georgia to join the army of General Sherman, then about to enter upon the Atlanta campaign.

"The Twenty-third Corps effected a junction with that army at Red Clay, Georgia, on May 4th, and on the 9th and 10th the Sixty-third occupied a position on the left of the line during the action of Rocky Face Ridge, losing two killed and four wounded. After the battle it moved through Snake Creek Gap to Resaca, and in the engagement at that place on the 14th the brigade to which the regiment was attached, with the Sixty-third in the front line, charged across an open field more than half a mile, under a terrific fire from the enemy, taking a portion of the rebel works. Its loss was eighteen killed and ninety-four wounded; total one hundred and twelve. On the 16th the regiment moved from Resaca, wading the Ostanula river and crossing the Coosawattee, overtaking the enemy at Cassville on the 18th. It drove the enemy all the next day, and on the 20th reached Cartersville, remaining there until the 23d. Crossing the Etowah river and Pumpkin Vine creek, it moved forward and went into an intrenched position on the Dallas line on the 26th, behind which the Sixty-third lay, under fire of three batteries, until relieved on June 1st. Its loss at this place was sixteen wounded.

"After this it lay in line of battle from June 3d to June 6th, behind works of its own construction, losing one killed and one wounded. It was then held in reserve until the 15th, when it was placed in the front line near Lost Mountain, losing six killed and eight wounded. On the 17th it moved forward to the Kenesaw line under brisk fire, but without loss. It crossed Noses creek on the 20th under heavy fire, losing two in missing. On the 27th it made a flank movement on the left of the enemy's line at Kenesaw, losing two killed

and one captured. The regiment then remained in its intrenchments until July 1st, losing two wounded, and on the 3d made a reconnaissance, discovering a long line of rebel works along Nickajack creek. On the 6th it crossed this creek, passed through an abandoned rebel line, and crossed the railroad below Marietta. On July 8th it forded the Chattahoochee river, wading the stream neck deep, with a rapid current, without losing a man, and being the first troops to cross. Moving forward toward Atlanta on the 17th, it came in sight of that city on the 20th, and on the 22d, in the engagement in which the lamented McPherson fell, the division to which it was attached moved to the left in support of the Army of the Tennessee. On the 23d it went into position on the right of the Seventeenth Army Corps, in the front line, and fell back on the contraction of our lines on July 26th. On the 28th it made a reconnaissance, losing one killed and one wounded, and on the night of August 1st moved to Utoy creek. On the 6th it supported Reiley's brigade of the Third Division of the Twenty-third Corps, losing three wounded. On the 9th the regiment was transferred to the Third Brigade, Third Division of the same army corps, Colonel Stiles taking command of the brigade, and from that time until August 18th was in various positions along the Sandtown road. From the 18th to the 28th it was on duty along the Campbelltown road, making daily reconnaissances to the Newman road.

"On the 28th of August it moved out toward the Atlanta and Macon railroad, striking the West Point road on the 30th at Rough and Ready station. The next morning the regiment engaged in destroying the railroad, and in the afternoon marched toward Jonesboro. On the 2d of September it marched to Lovejoy's and was held in reserve on the 3d and 4th. On the night of the 5th the regiment started back to Decatur, reaching that place on the 8th, where it made an intrenchment and well fortified camp, in which it rested from the labors of the Atlanta campaign.

"The Sixty-third remained in this camp until the 4th of October, when its corps moved with the other forces under Sherman to meet Hood's attempt upon our communications, and from that time until the 7th of November it marched rapidly and constantly almost every day. It then left Dalton for Nashville by rail, and on reaching that place moved to Pulaski, arriving there on the 15th. On the 22d it fell back before Hood's advancing army, reaching Franklin on the morning of the 30th of November, skirmishing with the enemy on the march, and losing at Columbia three killed and three wounded. On the 30th it participated in the battle of Franklin, its position being on the left of the line, behind well constructed intrenchments. The regiment, though

repeatedly assaulted, lost but one killed and one wounded. At midnight it crossed the Harpeth river, and reached Nashville the next morning, where it remained in position until the 15th of December. On that and the following day it participated in the operations on the right of our lines without loss, the forces on its left and right having compelled the enemy to retire before its brigade was ordered to advance. On the 17th the regiment joined in the pursuit of Hood, going as far as Clifton, on the Tennessee river, from whence it started for Alexandria, Virginia, on the 16th of January, 1865. Sailing from Alexandria on the 3d of February, it arrived near Fort Fisher, North Carolina, on the 7th and landed on the 9th. On the 12th and 14th of February it participated in the difficult but unsuccessful attempt to turn Hoke's position, and on the 16th crossed to Smithfield. The next day it moved up to Fort Anderson, and engaged the enemy on the 18th, losing one man wounded. On the 19th it pursued the retreating army, having one man wounded on the march, and overtook it at sunset at Town creek. On the 20th it fought the rebels, losing one man killed and one man wounded, and on the 21st advanced to within sight of Wilmington. Marching into Wilmington on the 23d, it remained in camp until March 6th, when it moved toward Kingston, reaching that place on the 12th, after a severe march of one hundred miles through swamps and mud, the men wading Trent river before daylight on the morning of the 11th.

"On March 20th the regiment started for Goldsboro, reaching there the next day. Here the regiment remained until April 10th, when it moved to Raleigh, where it remained until May 5th, when it moved by rail to Goldsboro. At the latter place the regiment remained until June 21, 1865, when the companies still in service were mustered out, the battalion of four companies, A, B, C and D, having been mustered out on May 20, 1865, at Indianapolis. On returning to Indiana, the regiment was present at the reception given it in the capitol grounds, at Indianapolis, and soon after was finally discharged from service."

While it is impossible to give the list of men making up the soldiery from Fountain county, belonging in this regiment,

"Each soldier's name
Shall shine untarnished in the rolls of fame,
And stand the example of each distant age;
And add new lustre to the historic page."

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Short and decisive as was the war with Spain, over the sinking of the battleship "Maine" in Havana harbor, in 1898, it took men to work out the problem of final victory, which was accomplished by the sinking of the great fleet in Manila bay, in the far-away Pacific ocean, by gallant, brave and intelligent Dewey.

Fountain county responded quickly to the call for troops, who found their places with the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment, for the most part. This regiment was formed of the Second Regiment Infantry, Indiana National Guard, and was composed of companies from Indianapolis, Rochester, Frankfort, Franklin, Winchester, Covington, Sheridan, Martinsville, Kokomo and Crawfordsville. The regiment arrived at Camp Mount April 26, 1898, under orders from the Governor, for the purpose of being mustered into service of the United States. After the physical examination of officers and men, the regiment was mustered into the volunteer service of the United States on May 10, 1898, and left for Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, on May 16th, arriving there on the 18th, and went into camp. Broke camp at Camp Thomas August 25th, under orders to proceed to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tennessee, where it arrived August 26th. Having been ordered home for muster out, the regiment left Camp Poland on September 12th and arrived at Camp Mount on September 14th. The regiment was furloughed for thirty days from September 17th and was finally mustered out and discharged November 4, 1898. This is the record made by the office of the adjutant-general for Indiana, soon after the end of the war.

The greater portion of the men from Fountain county went as members of Company G, organized at Covington, May 20, 1893, and was assigned as Company G, Second Infantry, Indiana National Guard. The date of enrollment into the service of the United States for service in the Spanish-American war was April 26, 1898. Most of the officers were residents of Covington and were as follows: Captain, William G. Miles; first lieutenant, George X. Miller; second lieutenant, Ora L. Clark; first sergeant, Mark W. Savage; quartermaster sergeant, Louis S. Sweet; sergeants, Lewis H. Evans, Thomas A. Bostic, Frederick C. French, George W. Hendrix; corporals, Joseph M. Rhodes, Reuben M. DeHaven, Herbert R. Rabb, John M. Adamson, Charles J. York, William W. Zufall; musicians, Arthur W. McDonald, Louis G. Boothroyal; artificer, George C. Hendrickson; wagoner, George W. Rogers; privates: John W. Adams, Robert E. Alexander, John Berkley, Charles C. Bennett, Charles A. Bever, Frank Bever, Edward M. Booe, Henry C. Coopage,

Charles M. Cox, Clinton Crockett, Charles F. Crane, Scott Crowe, Thaddeus Crowe, Wiley B. Crowder, Omer P. Dale, Richard M. Denman, John A. Diffenderfer, George W. Earl, Walter B. Ellsberry, Harry L. Evans, John W. Hoover, Eugene Hyde, John O. James, Charles W. Johnson, Charles A. Layman, Frank Lee, John W. Madosh, Lewis T. Martin, Terrell W. McKeenhan, George Mealey, Holford M. Meeker, Isaac M. Miller, Charles E. Murphy, William M. Nichols, Marion Picket, Oliver A. Pritchard, George Rhodes, Abraham L. Ricketts, Frank A. Riggan, James E. Rogers, Seward B. Walker, Edward Walther, Harry F. Weber, Ralph A. Yeley. Recruits: John C. Appelget, Arthur Baldwin, Allen W. Banks, Homer A. Bingham, Roy Cooper, Alonzo Crowder, Elmer Crane, George V. Dengler, Benjamin F. Dill, Grant Dunbar, Lucius B. Foster, David Gebhart, Zachariah Jenkins, Joseph N. Jones, Dennis Mahoney, Joseph Fitzpatrick, Harry H. Fuller, Charles A. Godwin, William R. Gookins, Charles A. Gordon, Hardy Grady, Mathias C. Grady, Charles F. Hall, Joseph W. Hendrickson, Henry D. Hoon, Fred W. Samuels, William Snodgrass, Charles A. Songer, Walter O. Stuart, William Steinhauer, Scott Thomas, Elmer C. Thompson, Beecher Troutman, Charles W. Vandevender, Robert H. Wanleer, Thomas C. O'Brien, John Rogers, John W. Runkle, Claude F. Schmidt, Charles P. Shepard, Melvin C. Shaffer, George H. Shoemaker, Oliver L. Spinning, Frederick A. Tate, Frederick C. Wyand, Fred L. Webb.

Those who died from this company, while in service, were Lucius G. Boothroyd, musician, September 19, 1898, at Indianapolis, and Clarence C. Wiley, private, September 19, 1898, Indianapolis.

The ages of the men in this state, who served in the late war with Spain, were as follows: 1,509 were aged from 18 to 21; 3,228 were from 21 to 25; 1,544 were from 25 to 30; 589 were from 30 to 35; 297 were from 35 to 40; 131 were from 40 to 45; 11 were from 45 to 50; 7 were from 50 to 55; 4 were from 55 to 60; one was between 60 and 65 years of age. There were 1,520 laboring men; 1,223 farmers; 404 students; 598 clerks; 204 machinists; 203 carpenters and 134 blacksmiths. There were 5,228 natives of Indiana.

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

From the earliest period in the history of Fountain county its populace, as a general rule, have been favorable to the securing of good educational facilities, and have not refused to vote money for the carrying on of the public schools, since that system was first really established as a part of the policy of Indiana. At first, when the old subscription schools obtained here, there were some who did not favor taxation for common schools, but it was not long before this notion was outgrown and since then our taxpayers have not begrudged the school-tax levy.

Many of the first to settle in this county had none too good an education themselves, but all possessed sufficient knowledge to desire that their children should have more and be better equipped for the great contest of life.

The first schools taught in Fountain county were not of a very high order, and it is related that the rod was looked upon as important as the text books, yet from these early schools went forth into the world men who have been a credit to almost every station in life, and not a few have become exceptionally famous. With the flight of years many advancements have been made, until today the school system as carried on here ranks well with any of the counties in the great commonwealth. Her certified and commissioned, or union, schools have proven a good thing for both taxpayer and student. Nearly every township in the county has its own high school now, and pupils can have the advantages of such grades and yet board at home, as they are provided by public funds with the necessary transportation to and from these central school houses. In what is termed the consolidated schools, Indiana has proven them to be highly advantageous. Children are doing better work than it is possible for them to do in one-room buildings. Better teachers can be employed and more time can be given to individual pupils than is possible in the old-fashioned district school. The increase of more than six thousand students in the high schools of this state in the last two year is due in great part to the work of these consolidated schools.

While the matter of wages will ever be a source of debate and legislation, especially as between the two sexes, until woman has been given the right of suffrage, yet of late years the trend of public opinion has been to

pay for the actual work performed, whether such work be done by a man or a woman. Women are paid better now than years ago, men also, but there is still room for advance in wages, thus securing a higher quality of instructors. But that improvement has come, there is no question, as will be seen from the following agitation which was going on in Fountain county as far back as 1880, when the former county history was published, for in the chapter on education in that local history appears the following paragraph:

"We have much room to grow yet: we have not yet learned to pay woman for the same work in the school room the same wages we give a man; nor do we yet fully appreciate that teaching school is one of the highest of employments, requiring the best talent in the land, and that the position of teacher should be made one of such honor and emolument as to attract the best intellect in the world. We need, also, to have more fully developed the idea that the chief purpose of education is to elevate men and women in the scale of life, to increase their power and capacity, and to make them more useful to their fellow creatures. It belongs to the public school to encourage that true independence and self-reliance which should characterize the American citizen, and to teach that no one, no matter what his station is or may have been, is disgraced or does an unbecoming thing by engaging in any sort of honorable labor."

FIRST SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY.

While it is not the object, even were it possible, to trace out the schools in every nook and corner within this county, from the first down to the present, it will be of value and interest to many in the several townships to give what can be obtained correctly, concerning the first school in each township and treat the educational affairs of the township in a general way, concluding with some statistics regarding the present public schools in each township.

The first school house was erected in Shawnee township in 1824, near Coal creek, on land that George Stewart entered. The next year one was built near the southern line of the township, on section 11. One was built in Rob Roy in 1828. Later on, one on the south side of Big Shawnee on the Attica and Newtown road. These were built of logs which the settlers made common cause in drawing together and lifting to their places in the building. They were not commodious, but served well to tide over the requirements of the times. John H. Martin was the first master to teach in this township in the Stewart school. Other early teachers included those at Rob Roy, in the

person of Rufus A. Lockwood, who became an eminent lawyer in California and lost his life at sea coming around South America for home, the ship sinking, drowning passengers and nearly all the crew. He had a national fame and brought law and order out of mob-rule in California. His only son is a well-to-do farmer in Tippecanoe county now.

In Van Buren township the first school house was erected in 1825, not far from Chambersburg. It was a log building, with split timbers for seats, greased paper for window lights, and the ground for a floor. It did not have the accustomed big fire place. A bank of earth was thrown up against the building on one side, inside the house, where a fire was built, the smoke escaping by an opening in the roof. Teachers then did much outside work, and it is stated that in this district the teacher frequently went out and washed sheep and tied up wool at noon time and plowed corn before and after school. Sometimes the boys got tired waiting for the master to come back and went home, which greatly disturbed the teacher.

In Covington and Troy township, the earliest school was taught in the temporary frame court house, and here it is supposed the first term was taught by William Robe. Before many years a small brick building was provided in the south edge of town, and in 1843 a larger frame structure was built. Benjamin Rankin taught in 1845, and was succeeded by Rev. C. F. Smith, who was terribly beaten by the rough boys. In 1862, a brick school house was erected having six departments, but within a few years this proved too small and the board then built a new one. John McMannomy and E. H. Nebeker were the contractors. This building, which was erected in 1876, was destroyed by fire on Memorial day, 1910, and a new structure is now being built to take its place. Besides this a beautiful high school building stands on the same street, farther to the west. This is modern in every particular.

The first school in Attica, Logan township, was erected on the north-west corner of what is now called Washington square. The first teacher of which there is now any authentic account was Thomas McFerren, in 1832, who afterwards served as postmaster at Rob Roy for forty years. In 1839 a frame school building was erected and in 1849 the South brick building was constructed, and in 1851 the Canada building was provided, Thomas M. Coen being the first to teach therein. In 1867 a forty-thousand-dollar imposing building was erected, the same having ten rooms and capable of seating five hundred pupils. This school edifice was highly complimented by the state authorities.

The schools in Richland township have been thoroughly treated by pioneer teacher (son of the first teacher at Newtown) Charles R. McKin-

ney, in the history of that township elsewhere in this work. It should be stated here that Richland is a banner township in all that relates to public schools.

In Davis township schools were secured as soon as a sufficient number of people had arrived to maintain them. Soon after the first settlers came in, vacant cabins were converted into school rooms. Just who the first teacher was, or where such schools were held, is now unknown. The present high standing shows that the people have taken much interest in such important matters. One of the earliest, however, was in the Shawnee settlement. The building stood in a little grove, just in the rear of the Salem church building, and was a long hewed-log cabin, built by Andrew Round on a five-acre lot he then owned. Here were held spelling schools and religious services, as well as the regular day school. School commenced here about 1829. The Rev. James Kinkennon taught three of the early terms. He was one of the numerous New Light preachers of this county. Sanford Calvert also taught in this rude building. In 1837 a large brick building was erected on the corner west of Salem church, and this served almost a score of years. It should be understood that the early schools were all of the "subscription" type, free schools not coming in till much later.

In Cain township the school history has been one fraught with many disappointments, but has finally come to the usual standard. A writer in 1880 had this to say concerning the schools at that day, and the opposition met with in trying to advance in the years before and after the Civil war:

"Here the school term is limited by the amount of school funds available, one hundred twenty and one hundred twenty-five days being the lesser and the greater limits. In the year 1856 the entire school fund was only forty dollars in the township. Of the eleven schools in the township ten have (in 1880) male teachers and one a female teacher. These have been selected by reason of their fitness. There are four hundred entitled to school privileges in this township. In the Hillsboro school the average attendance is sixty. In 1863 came to the township W. F. Ensminger, at the request of the county officers, who made him county examiner, now known as superintendent. The schools were in a deplorable condition on account of the Civil war that had just closed and left matters in an unsettled state. In his efforts to reform abuses he met with much bitter opposition, and was even threatened with personal violence; but the bitterness that had been engendered has long since subsided, and harmony and co-operation have superseded strife. Mr. Ensminger entered upon his duties at an auspicious time. It was the commencement of a new era in education in Indiana. The proclamation that had freed the slaves

of the country, no less struck the shackles of bondage from the mentality of the then rising young, to whose ardent visions new aims and new opportunities were unfolding in bewildering profusion; but the means, the facilities, by use of which they could hope to accomplish these aims, or improve their opportunities, and to make of themselves more than 'underlings,' were widely lacking or inadequate. New teachers, new methods, new text-books, wherefrom knowledge less antique than old Rome itself could be acquired, were the demand of that hour, and truth demands the statement that to the impulse the public school system received from the impact of warring civilization, is due the unprecedented progress education has made and is now making in our land."

SCHOOLS IN 1912.

From the annual report of the county superintendent of schools in Fountain county, dated August, 1912, the following facts concerning the school of the county have been obtained:

Total number of school houses in the corporations: Cain township, four; Davis township, five; Fulton township, seven; Jackson township, six; Logan township, four; Millcreek township, five; Richland township, two; Shawnee township, six; Troy township, nine; Van Buren township, four. Of this number of school-houses in the county, outside of the cities of Attica, Veedersburg and Covington, twelve are built of brick and the balance of frame. There are sixty-one school houses. In the corporation of Attica there are two buildings, both brick structures; in Covington there is only one, the high school, the other having burned on Decoration day, 1912, and is being rebuilt now; in Veedersburg there are two buildings, both brick houses. This makes a total of sixty-six school houses in Fountain county.

The number of teachers employed in all the townships, towns and cities, below the high school was: In Cain township, two males and six females; Davis township, one male and three females; Fulton township, four of each sex; Jackson township, five of each sex; Logan township, one male and three females; Millcreek township, three males and seven females; Richland township, one male and ten females; Shawnee township, five males and three females; Troy township, two males and six females; Van Buren township, four males and seven females; Wabash township, five males and two females.

The total number of all teachers in all the schools of the county: Cain township, twelve; Davis township, four; Fulton township, nine; Jackson township, twelve; Logan township, four; Millcreek township, fifteen; Richland township, thirteen; Shawnee township, eight; Troy township, eight;

Van Buren township, twelve; Wabash township, seven; Attica city, eighteen; Covington city, fifteen; Veedersburg city, thirteen.

This makes a total of teachers in the county, one hundred and twenty-six. The report also shows this concerning the certified high schools and also the commissioned high schools of the county: The teachers employed in the certified high schools are: Jackson township, one male teacher and one female teacher. The number of teachers in the commissioned high schools are: Cain township, one male and three female teachers; Millcreek township, one male and four females; Richland township, two males and three females; total teachers, fourteen. In the cities the teachers are divided as follows: Attica, two males and four females; Covington, two males and four females; Veedersburg, three males and two females,—a total of seventeen and a grand total of thirty-one.

Averages in wages of the high school teachers, as relates to the principals and superintendents: Cain township, \$4.00 per day; Fulton township, \$3.75; Jackson township, \$3.70; Millcreek township, \$4.00; Richland township, \$4.01; Van Buren township, \$4.00. In Troy and Logan the wages run about twenty per cent. higher than those above named.

Average wages of teachers in the district schools in the county: Cain township, \$2.40 per day; Davis township, \$2.37; Fulton township, \$2.82; Jackson township, \$2.69; Logan township, \$2.75; Millcreek township, \$6.50; Shawnee township, \$2.70; Troy township, \$2.71; Van Buren township, \$2.37; Wabash township, \$2.42. Average wages in district schools, \$2.92.

The following shows the enrollment by townships, in 1912: Cain township, 301; Davis township, 164; Fulton township, 223; Jackson township, 245; Logan township, 101; Millcreek township, 466; Richland township, 394; Shawnee township, 203; Troy township, 166; Van Buren township, 322; Wabash township, 222; Attica (city), 650; Covington (city), 450; Veedersburg (city), 452.

SCHOOL HOUSES AND REVENUE, 1910.

In 1910 the whole number of school houses in Fountain county was seventy-seven; of these, sixty were frame and seventeen brick structures. The towns and villages have, as a rule, excellent and nearly up-to-date buildings and good instructors are employed.

In Fountain county there was, according to the state reports, in 1910, 5,473 children of school age and the common school revenue apportioned township, town or city was \$9,907; congressional township revenue belong-

ing to township, town, city and county, was \$786; tuition revenue from local taxation paid to townships since last apportionments, \$20,064; revenue received from liquor licenses, paid to townships, towns and cities, \$5.00, making a grand total of \$30,757.

The following are the apportionments for 1912 from the common school and special school revenues:

	Common.	Special.
Cain township -----	\$ 8,370.27	\$ 16,418.89
Davis township -----	3,796.87	3,311.86
Fulton township -----	6,392.00	4,165.02
Jackson township -----	7,892.85	5,652.80
Logan township -----	5,191.02	1,419.13
Millcreek township -----	14,719.97	19,871.77
Richland township -----	13,487.45	19,276.25
Shawnee township -----	7,581.41	3,717.46
Troy township -----	6,484.90	3,127.84
Van Buren township -----	8,347.34	9,741.60
Wabash township -----	4,034.72	3,040.85
Attica (city) -----	22,146.79	9,234.62
Covington (city) -----	14,747.71	24,110.68
Veedersburg (city) -----	11,566.14	3,742.64
Total -----	\$134,659.44	\$126,831.41

CHAPTER VII.

CHURCHES OF FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

The early settlers had various religious beliefs, but perhaps the Methodists predominated. The history of the county shows that a greater portion of the populace were believers in churches and the cause of one common Master—the Christ—and that as early as possible they assembled into public congregations to worship Him who made the hills and valleys in which they had come to build for themselves homes, and in Whom they and their children and children's children have ever since worshiped in befitting tabernacles. The Methodists were first to organize themselves into a society or "class," while the New Lights, a sect of modern-day origin, came in next. Covington and the church in Van Buren township, were the first of the Methodist churches organized. Early in the spring 1823 William Cravens found his way through tangle-wood of the wilderness to the settlement in Van Buren township and preached the first sermon at the cabin of Jonathan Birch, and early in that summer the first society was formed with eight members: John Colvert and wife, William Cochran and wife, Jonathan Birch and wife, with Hiram Jones and his wife. Meetings were held for some years at the houses of Messrs. Cochran and Birch, who were elected class-leaders. The first pastors of the church were: Cord Emmett, Rev. Beggs and Elder Strange. In 1830 their number in Van Buren township was increased by the addition of the families of William Riley, Stephen Voorhees, Robert Farmer, John Lop and others, and their preaching places appointed, with the two already mentioned, one being at Farmers. The first church building in Van Buren township was erected about 1838 at Birch's Corners, a half mile east of Stone Bluff. It was a log structure, with good slab seats. It was built by Jonathan Birch and John Colvert and was dedicated by Revs. Cooper, Johnson and Barnes. The society continued to worship here until 1852, when many changes caused the society to disband, and for the next twenty years there was no regular church of this denomination in Van Buren township, but during the year 1872 came Thomas Birch, the minister in charge at Hillsboro, and organized the Sterling society and Sunday school, and in 1875 a neat church building was erected, at a cost of two thousand dollars. It was dedicated by Dr. Granville Moody, of Ohio.

OTHER METHODIST CHURCHES.

Away back in 1824 Lucius Nebeker, an ardent Methodist, though a broad-minded and liberal Christian, became a resident of the "Bend," in Troy township. He opened his cabin doors to all denominations who wanted to preach the gospel. A New Light brother was the first to preach in this neighborhood, holding his services at Mr. Nebeker's house, the only shingled house in Fountain county at that date. Rev. Blackwell, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, was next to preach. Rev. Vredenburg was the first Methodist minister of this section, and he arraigned Mr. Nebeker for encouraging heresy. This minister was not popular in the community and remained but a short time. Judge Birch and Mr. Nebeker worked in harmony to establish a church of the Methodist faith, and both were class-leaders. What was known as a Buckeye log school house was erected in 1828 and it was also made for a meeting house. The services at Covington were held in the early frame court house, then in the brick school house for many years. In 1840, when Dr. C. V. Jones located at Covington, the Methodist people had already begun the construction of a church. The walls had been weather-damaged before the roof was completed. The society had gathered together a flock of about fifty members. In 1839-40 Revs. James Thompson and Walter Hoffman were on the circuit, followed in the fall of 1841 by Enoch Wood and James Mershon. The brick church was finished in about 1842, and three years later one of its walls was destroyed by a violent windstorm, after which a frame front was put in, but later it had to be abandoned and services were held elsewhere. In 1852 another church was erected, serving till 1878, when it was remodeled and lasted until the present church edifice was built in 1889. The present membership of the church at Covington is three hundred ninety-three. The present church is still in good repair and the society one of the strongest in the city.

The Methodist church at Attica is among the oldest in the county. As early as 1829 Methodist ministers visited Attica once a month or oftener, and preached in the log school house on Washington square. At that time Rev. James Armstrong was presiding elder of this district, which embraced nearly one-fourth of the state of Indiana. After preaching in the school house for a time, services were held in a cabinet shop on Jackson street, after which they removed to the new school building. In 1841 the old Methodist church was erected at Attica, and continued to be the home of the society until 1870, when a fine brick church was built at a cost of twelve thousand

dollars. A handsome brick parsonage was later added, costing four thousand dollars. In 1880 the church had a membership of one hundred and seventy-five. Its present membership is four hundred sixteen, and its house of worship is new, costing eight thousand dollars.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal church, in Logan township, in the early days, was the head of Methodism. As early as 1828 meetings were held in Bryant's school house, where later the church building stood. In November, that year, the first quarterly meeting was held in Crawfordsville, Stephen R. Biggs and Spencer Hunter, pastors. At that time Rev. Jacob Turman was the first minister in Bethel church, and John Campbell, class-leader. The members were the Campbells, Bryants, Wilsons, Parnells, Waldrups, Burches, Turmans and a few more. A church was built and a quarterly meeting held in it in November, 1830, Samuel C. Cooper and Samuel Benton being pastors at that time. The membership was then sixty and the yearly "quarterage" amounted to eleven dollars. Up to 1831 this was known as the Illinois circuit, but the general conference in Philadelphia, in 1832, changed it to the Indiana conference, when this place fell to the Lafayette circuit. In 1835 the circuit was changed to that of the Covington circuit. In 1832 there was held a great camp-meeting at Bethel, at which about forty Indians were present, who had been driven in by the Black Hawk war.

In Shawnee township, Methodism dates back to 1828. John Strange was presiding elder, Stephen R. Beggs and Spencer Hunter circuit preachers. No class-book has been preserved, so the history of the early meetings is lost. John L. Foster was a class-leader at Rob Roy and is described as a man of versatile talent, a skillful worker in iron and an inventor. He located in Rob Roy in 1826, and it is thought founded the church in 1829. He remained in that location six years and was the leading man in sustaining the church until it was fairly on its feet. It was not until 1844 that a church building was erected, and it was still in use about 1890.

In Jacksonville, Jackson township, a Methodist church was organized and a building erected in 1837. After a number of years it went down, many of the members uniting elsewhere.

In Fulton township, a class was formed in 1845, at John Johnson's residence. Meetings were kept up for a number of years at private places, but in 1876 it was decided to build a house of worship, which was carried out at a cost of one thousand one hundred and ten dollars, and is known as Burnsides chapel. In 1879 the membership at this point was fifty-five.

In Davis township, at first the Methodist people worshiped at Bethel church, but later a class was formed at Maysville. Then it was moved to

various places, held meetings in school houses, etc., until finally, in 1871, through a subscription paper circulated by Joe Brown, a frame church was erected on the southwest quarter of section 33, township 22, range 6. It cost two thousand five hundred dollars and was dedicated in December, 1871. This was the first church built in Davis township, and here much spiritual good was done, following the erection of the church.

In Millcreek township Methodism is not as old as in other sections of Fountain county. In 1852 a class was organized at the school house at Steam Corner by William D. Parret and Rev. Jones. Meetings were held in the school house five years or so, then in a frame house. K. C. Workman and Rev. Brown were missionaries early in this field. About 1864 a church was built and the society then numbered about forty. A class was organized at Harveysburg and held meetings over a store. John W. Spencer was the first class-leader, and the first regular preacher was Father Edwards. A church was contemplated and plans had been made with the Masonic fraternity to build a union building, that might serve as lodge room as well as church, but some difficulty arose and the Masons withdrew and the Methodist and United Brethren built jointly. Doctor McNutt donated the site and a church was completed in 1860, but after twenty-odd years it went to decay.

In Cain township, at Hillsboro, the oldest church was the Methodist. The building was thirty by thirty-six feet, costing one thousand six hundred dollars. The society was formed there in 1870, with thirty-two members. The New Light doctrines were then being pressed on the minds of people in this section, and it was a long, hard struggle to maintain the new church, but finally it succeeded, and it had forty-two members in 1880, since which it has advanced.

Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal church, in Shawnee township, was started by a winter revival in 1873, conducted by Rev. Thomas Burch, at Brown's chapel. A class was then organized. During the winter of 1876-77 another revival was held by Rev. John J. Claypool, and following that a church was erected and services regularly maintained thereafter.

Prairie Chapel Methodist Episcopal church was located in section 30, township 19, range 6, in Cain township. It was built in 1859, at a cost of one thousand dollars. James B. Gray was the first pastor.

In the pioneer days the Methodists built a church on land later owned by Mr. Frazier, one mile south of Hillsboro. It was built of logs, the inside dimensions being sixteen feet square. What floor it had was made of boards sawed out with a whip saw. In the center of the room was a large opening to the ground, left for a fire place, to which no chimney was attached, the

smoke being left to find its way out through the numerous cracks in the roof, which was made of small poles, pinned to keep the shakes in place. The seats were made of small poles trimmed a little and then pinned to wood bent to answer the purpose of legs. Each row of seats formed a square in the room, the outer one against the wall, the others between that and the fire place. When fire was necessary, the men, with gallantry, surrendered the warmer seats inside to the women and the elders, although at times the marrow in their spines congealed, opposite the liberal openings in the wall left for ventilation by the architect. And while the long-faced minister would discourse on the "sinfulness of sin," those seated near the fire place were being troubled more by smoke, "for the smoke of torment ascended for ever so long."

The German Methodists held services in Covington in 1862, through Rev. Stahl, and in 1863 Rev. Conrad Welzeman labored here six months and in the fall of that year organized a small class. A little later a small church was built, at the cost of two thousand dollars, but later services were discontinued.

FREE METHODISTS.

This denomination organized a church at Attica in 1874, under Rev. C. S. Gitchell, of Michigan, who first held revival services. The same year a three-thousand-dollar church was erected and a parsonage, costing the same. These are still in use and meetings held regularly.

METHODISM IN THE COUNTY, 1912.

The conference minutes show these facts: Covington, 393 members; value of church, \$17,000. Attica, membership, 416; church property, \$21,000. Veedersburg, membership, 170; church property, \$6,000. Newtown, membership, 220; church value, \$7,000. Waynetown and Hillsboro, membership, 193; value of churches, \$8,000. Kingman, no official report.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Among the early settlers there were many Presbyterians, and it was not long before they assembled and took measures to organize themselves into a church society. How well they succeeded is seen by the church record they have made—one to be justly proud of—both in and outside the county seat. Men of learning, and filled with the true spirit of self-sacrificing Christianity, were found among the pioneer band and these headed the organization of the

Presbyterian churches in Fountain county, the moral and religious influence of which is still ever widening and deepening.

The chief history of the Presbyterian church at Covington is contained in the following account of it delivered by Dr. A. L. Spinning, on the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of its founding, June 8, 1912, from which are quoted the most important historic points:

On Saturday, June 9, 1832, Rev. E. O. Hovey and Rev. E. Kingsbury, secretary, organized the Presbyterian church in the court house at Covington, with fifteen members, and ordained James Long and Daniel McLain elders. Sunday, June 10, 1832, the members of the church united in celebrating the Lord's Supper. Rev. E. O. Hovey was born in East Hanover, New Hampshire, 1801, graduated at Andover Seminary, 1831; at Dartmouth, 1828; ordained at Newburyport, 1831, and in September, that year, came to Indiana. He preached his first sermon in 1832; was one of the founders of Wabash College in 1832 and was one of the professors from 1834 to the date of his death, March 10, 1877. His biography is an important part of the history of Fountain county and Wabash College.

Rev. E. Kingsbury, his associate and a frontier genius, was born in New Hampshire in 1800; graduated at Amherst, 1827; studied theology at Auburn and Union, Virginia, and Prof. Balentine considered him a smart, earnest genius of the time he lived and preached. His first sermon was preached at Danville, Illinois, where he died in 1868. His ministry in Covington was marked with good results and good fruits are still found in many places; thus "the empire of the dead speaks stronger and stronger to each succeeding generation."

Among the list of about twenty-five eminent pastors are these: Revs. E. O. Hovey and E. Kingsbury, founders; John N. Saunders, 1839; John Fairchild, 1842; Samuel D. Smith, 1842; A. W. Freeman, 1847; Charles K. Thompson, 1848-50, who erected the church building; Samuel Wilson, 1850; Henry M. Bacon, 1852-59, chaplain of the Sixty-third Indiana Infantry; William N. Steele, 1859; Henry H. Cambern, 1862-66; Nathaniel Williams, 1866; Joseph W. Torrence, 1871; William P. Kontz, 1874; John W. Bishop, 1879-83; Rev. Bennett, 1884; C. F. Beach, 1885; W. Wilmer, 1887; J. A. Smith, 1888; J. M. Bolton, 1890; Fred R. Rosebro, 1893-96; R. Burr, 1896; C. E. Fowler, 1898-1902; Ezra Van Nuice, 1902; J. T. Orton, 1905; H. K. Fox, 1907.

Of Rev. Charles K. Thompson, a most remarkable man, it may be said that he only spent two years in Covington, but during his ministry the first Presbyterian church was built in 1848-49 on ground bought of James V.

Buce; it stood until 1899. Mr. Thompson's father, with evidence of remarkable mental and physical heredity, came west from New Jersey and settled in Hamilton county, Ohio. In 1802 he removed to Knox county, Indiana, where Charles K. Thompson was born. In 1828 he went to Hanover College, which was in a log house in a back yard and had twenty-six students. Here he graduated in 1834 in a class of six—the first class. He spent his life of thirty-five years in preaching at Covington, Lebanon, Crawfordsville and did heroic service in developing this section of Indiana.

A lasting tribute to the first congregation whose historic act is still swinging in the corridors of time deserves mention and the names enrolled so long ago were as follows: James Long, elder; Sarah Long, John Fisher, Margaret Fisher, John Long, Sarah Long, Charles Campbell, Sr., Daniel McLain, elder; Elizabeth McLain, Zion Breden, Jane Evans, Isabelle Merrill, Hugh McConnell, Margaret Hannegan, Margaret Hull (by letter), William Long, Sally Ann Long, Margaret McConnell, by profession. These nineteen members were the charter members who organized the church in 1832. There is but one here who has seen each of the above, and that is our old friend and fellow-townsmen, Hezekiah Martin, aged ninety-five years.

A second Presbyterian church (of the Old-School order) was organized here in 1852 and existed until 1870, when both churches were united. Their building stood where the Cardiff house now stands.

Places of meeting for the Presbyterian people from January, 1832, to June 7, 1849, was in the old court house, the Methodist church, Baptist church and old school house. The mid-week services were usually held at private homes. In 1848 Rev. Thompson began working for a new church building, which was finished and dedicated June 7, 1849, by Rev. I. G. Wilson, of Lafayette, who used as his text Rev. xxi:2-3. Rev. A. F. White, of Attica, and Rev. E. Kingsbury, of Danville, who assisted in first founding the church in 1832, also in dedicating its first building in 1849, besides preaching here frequently, were present, thus showing Rev. Kingsbury to have been a strong worker for the church and an enthusiastic genius.

Of the parsonages it may be said that on August 26, 1878, a parsonage was given to the church by Mrs. Jane Campbell. It is situated one square from the old school house and was used as a parsonage until 1899. The old church and parsonage were then sold and the present church built in 1900, under the pastorate of C. E. Fowler. It was dedicated June 9, 1901, the sermon being by Dr. Craig. The debt of the new church was cancelled in 1906, during the services of Rev. Orton. Rev. W. K. Fox, the pastor since 1907, has been active for two years in assisting the church to obtain a new

manse. On December 2, 1911, the church purchased the residence south of the church building for its manse, and thus for a second time the church has a complete home, with a loan to be taken care of in the future years.

While we are recording historic tribute to such men as pastors Hovey, Kingsbury, Cambern and Bishop, we must recall their associates and the fruits of their work in assisting in providing in our community such men as Hon. Ed. Hannegan, Gen. Lew Wallace and Daniel W. Voorhees, and also Mr. Davidson, men who became illustrious by the genius they possessed and made a name in literature, politics and law. In the great problem of social economics the Presbyterian church has done its part creditably and well.

The Coal Creek Presbyterian church was organized December 3, 1827. A company of devout Presbyterians had moved from the Ohio synod in the autumn of 1826, and at once sought a church home of their own faith and creed. The record of an early meeting is as follows: "For two or three long years we sighed and prayed, for we still remembered Zion, and exclaimed: 'When shall we go up and appear before God to worship in His holy temple.'" They did not pray in vain. In the fall of 1827 Rev. James Thompson, from the Cincinnati presbytery, then settled in Crawfordsville, visited the church in state of organization, and tendered his services once a month for the time being. On December 3d twenty persons met at the house of William Miller, bringing certificates of membership from other churches, and proceeded to give direction to their purposes to organize a church. The organization was perfected in March, 1828, at the house of Edmond Parrott. Soon the membership had grown to forty-nine. James Thompson was its pastor from the first. The church took advanced grounds on the subject of temperance, and declared: "In view of the wide-spreading evil and desolating influence of intemperance in our land, the elders of this church will abstain entirely from the use of ardent spirits except when recommended as a medicine, and recommend this action for adoption by all the members of the church and community." A temperance society was thereupon organized comprising twenty-nine members. Camp meetings were held in the four quarters of the county. Mrs. Mary C. Hovey, widow of Prof. E. O. Hovey, wrote to Rev. Bishop as follows: "There is one scene I love to think of; it was a camp-meeting somewhere near Rob Roy, which I attended in 1832. There were many Indians there in their tents, much interested in the praying and singing. They had paddles hung around their necks, and certain characters on the paddles which they seemed to worship." In March, 1832, a meeting of the west part of the church and congregation was held at the house of James Miller to select a site for a meeting-house and James Miller made a

donation of one acre for this good use. This was the first church building within the limits of Shawnee township. Nine years later, March 1, 1841, it was voted to change the name and location to Newtown, and this was sanctioned by the presbytery. The reasons given for such change were stated as follows: "The old location was not satisfactory to the members of the church living in the eastern part of Richland township, and Old-School and New-School lines of divisions were showing themselves everywhere throughout the denomination, so that while there was still a Coal Creek church (Old-School) for several years after 1841 the larger part became New School." For many years the buildings and grounds were kept sacred in the hearts of the pioneer organizers.

In the fall of 1827 Rev. James Thompson commenced to preach occasionally to a few of the friends of the Zion Presbyterian church, on Coal creek, Richland township. A church organization was perfected there December 3, 1827, the party meeting at the home of William Miller. Rev. Thompson was secured as pastor for one year. In 1829 a house of worship was erected, which was thirty by forty feet. It was burned a year or so later, when a new one, at another location, was built. Rev. E. O. Hovey located near the church about January, 1832, and preached for the infant society for three years. In August, 1834, Presbyterian camp-meetings were held in that neighborhood. Much good was accomplished and many added to the society. In 1838 the church divided, the eastern, or Newtown portion, going with the New School, and the western with the Old School, and so there became two churches instead of one. In March, 1841, the church adopted the name of Newtown Presbyterian church. The Coal Creek church (Old School) kept up its organization until about 1860, when it disbanded. A church was rebuilt by the Newtown church. The Coal Creek church, of which this was an off-shoot, was the first organized in the township.

Rob Boy Presbyterian church was organized by Rev. John Crawford, March 25, 1839, with seventeen members, of whom thirteen brought letters, seeking admission. In 1843, a plain but commodious church was provided by the society and its friends. In October, 1879, plans were matured for the erection of a better church building, two miles westward of the Shawnee cemetery. It was first used in the early spring of 1880. The name was changed to the Beulah Presbyterian church.

The Presbyterian church at Attica was organized January 20, 1843, by Rev. James A. Cochran and Rev. Fairchild. Services were first held in the school house, located on Brady street, and at that time a corn field joined it on the east. In 1850 the society built a church which served beyond the

eighties, when there were more than one hundred members. Its present membership is two hundred sixteen, and their place of worship is in the beautiful new brick edifice erected in 1906.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN 1912.

The minutes of the last presbytery show the following churches in Fountain county of this denomination: Attica, with a membership of 216; Beulah, with a membership of 40; Covington, with a membership of 137; Newtown, with a membership of 120; Veedersburg, with a membership of 37.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

(By Rev. John S. Boord.)

The beginning of the modern Christian church was as herein described: On the 4th day of August, 1794, at the yearly meeting of the Republican Methodists, Lebanon, Surry county, Virginia, the Rev. Rice Haggard stood before that body, holding aloft in his right hand a copy of the New Testament, and said: "Brethren, this is a sufficient rule of faith and practice." "By it we understand that the disciples were first called Christians."

"And I move that henceforth and forever the followers of Christ be known as Christians simply." This motion was put to the house and passed unanimously.

The Republican Methodists, under the leadership of James O'Kelly, had before this withdrawn from the main body of the Methodists on account of the election of a bishop. There were in the assembly some twenty churches represented and as many ministers, with some one thousand or more members as followers. The present New Lebanon church is built a little distance from the old site, but the O'Kelly chapel, Chatham county, North Carolina, organized in 1794, still stands in a grove of native trees. In the "Centennial of Religious Journalism" (a book published by the denominational press), by the Christian Publishing Company of Dayton, Ohio, I find the engravings of ten churches which were over one hundred years old in 1908, all of which have maintained the name of Christian (only) and all of which are connected with the Christian church of America, which are represented by the American Christian Convention, a body that meets every four years and is the highest deliberative body of the Christians.

But the start made in Virginia and North Carolina was not alone in the attempt to overthrow the bondage to creeds and creed names. In Vermont,

at Lyndon, Rev. Abner Jones, of the Freewill Baptists, organized a church upon which he used the same basis, for he determined "to believe and practice just what he found required in the Bible." The church at Lyndon, Vermont, was organized in 1802, and is known as the first Christian church in New England. Jones was soon joined in the movement by many able ministers of the gospel. Among those who assisted Jones were Elias Smith, who founded the first religious newspaper ever published and one which still lives. It was the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, September 1, 1808. Copies of the original may be had by applying to the Christian Publishing Company, Dayton, Ohio. Daniel Hix, a Quaker minister, joined Elijah Shaw, an evangelist of note, and they assisted. Frederick Plummer, a man of learning, made and baptized five hundred converts at one place, viz: Woodstock, Vermont, in 1810. This church still lives and was first organized in 1806. Still, at near the same time, as if by the moving of providence's hand, over in Kentucky, at Cane Ridge, Barton Stone and David Purviance, with other ministers, dissolved the Springfield Presbyterian church and organized a new body, agreeing to give up all party names and rules made by men. They advocated the name Christian, as given by divine appointment as the new name which the mouth of the Lord should name and contended it was the only new name given to Christ's followers. In regard to the name they were stoutly opposed by the claim that Christian was a name given in derision by the enemy of the disciples.

Several centuries had passed since any branch of the church had called themselves by this name until it was advocated as the only name by which the faithful believers in Christ should be known.

These separate bodies of believers soon became one. The men from the East and South and West became acquainted; their ministers mingled with each other. A hymn which they sung in those early days indicates their spirit and aim:

"More than ten years have rolled away,
Since I did testify and say,
Aside all party names I'll lay,
And make the name of Christ my stay,
And join the Christian union."

One of their favorite texts was in John, where the Lord prays that his disciples may be one, "So that the world may believe that thou hath sent me."

COAL CREEK CONFERENCE.

Down across Fountain county is a creek along the banks of which the early settlements were made, in fact coal creek is almost entirely in Fountain county. John Scott was born in 1788, died 1847; began preaching in 1815; moved to Fountain county, Indiana, in 1823 or 1824, organized the first Christian church in this county in 1824. Through his labors the Coal Creek conference was organized; he was ordained by this conference in 1825. In 1827 he moved to Fulton county, Illinois, became a member of the Spoon River conference of that state. He was on his way back to the Coal Creek conference as a delegate in 1847, when taken sick with fever, dying in Champaign county, Illinois, at the home of a man named Peters, aged fifty-nine years. John Scott was a brother-in-law to Thomas Glasscock and the church referred to as being organized was, no doubt, old Scott's Prairie church, Scott's Prairie being named for this man. Scott had a tall, commanding form and in preaching became eloquent; he had two sons in the ministry. (See "Memoirs of Deceased Ministers," by Humphreys.)

The early records of the Coal Creek conference were lost, but in the Christian Annual of 1897 we find a committee report by Rev. A. R. Heath, as follows: Elder Isaac Clark came to Fountain county in 1826; that Elder John Scott and Elder John Hibbs came as early as 1823 and Elder William Hole in 1824. Elder J. P. Martin, 1825; Elders James and Solomon McKinney and John Dudley and Alexander Briggs in 1826. The first session was held in 1826, on the farm of Jeremiah Heath, father to A. R. Heath. The second session was held on the farm of James Graham in August, 1827. The third session was held on the James Davis farm in 1828, near the cemetery. The fourth session was held at the home of Archibald Johnson, all in Fountain county. The gavel used by the presidents of the Western Indiana conference (for this body was formed in 1852 from the old Coal Creek conference) is made of sugar tree root taken from the tree which held the lamps on the Heath farm, where the first session was given. This gavel was presented by the son of Rev. Alfred Riley Heath.

COUNTY HISTORY.

There are now (in 1912) nine living churches of the Christians in Warren county.

Mellott.—This church was organized at Dry Run school house, February 11, 1872, with nine members, with Z. M. Wilkins as pastor. They after-

wards increased to seventy members and for two years worshiped at the Ray school house. The new church at Mellott was built in 1882, costing one thousand five hundred dollars. E. D. Simmons was pastor and the dedicatory sermon was given by Rev. C. L. Jackson. The pastors following were Watson, one year; Akers, seven years; Powell, four years; Phillips, four years; during his stay repairs to the extent of two thousand five hundred dollars were made on building; Hammond, two years; H. L. Bailey, present pastor, has served so far six years. Membership, 269; Sunday school enrollment, 331; Ladies' Aid Society, 90 members, have bought and paid for a parsonage valued at \$1,500; Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, have 50 members; offering past year was \$150.

Prairie chapel, located four and a half miles south of Hillsboro, was organized at Harmony church, December 14, 1868, by Rev. J. Waymire, Lewis Bannon, J. A. Brant, Elijah Simmons, F. W. Hutts and J. T. Phillips. October 17, 1883, they purchased the house of the Methodists; Phillips was then pastor. Since then the pastors have been: A. J. Ackers, Robert Harris, Draper, Parr, C. A. Brown, A. W. Cash, Rev. J. T. Phillips was pastor of Harmony seven years and of Prairie Chapel twenty years, in all twenty-seven years over this church. The present building cost five thousand dollars. Membership, one hundred. In this church are the Ellises, Fraziers, Warfields and other well-to-do farmers.

Freedom Christian church, in Jackson township, was organized in 1883, and in 1889 a house of worship was erected worth one thousand three hundred dollars; dedicated by J. T. Phillips, R. H. Gott, A. J. Akers and Pastor E. D. Simmons. The membership was increased by the baptism of forty-nine at one time, and the church grew strong under the care of Rev. Simmons. January 4, 1895, the church burned down and before the ashes cooled a business meeting was called and they began at once to erect a new structure, for on the 14th of the month they began work and on September 28, 1895, dedicated the second house of worship. The services were conducted by Pastor Simmons and Rev. R. H. Gott; all indebtedness was promptly paid, and the house, worth one thousand five hundred dollars, was larger and better than the first one. Pastors: Simmons, Gott, Parr, Mosteller, Phillips, Cash, Patterson. Membership at present, ninety-eight; E. M. Philpot, clerk.

Pleasant Grove or Ratcliff church is in Parke county, but its membership is largely in Fountain county. The Ewbanks and Ratcliffs are among its adherents. The pastors have been Simmons, Phillips, Brown and Dudley, with Fred Chelan as present pastor, and he also serves Freedom and Yeddo churches, which are only a few miles apart.

The Old Union church, the earliest of all, save perhaps the one founded by Scott, was formed in 1826. Jeremiah Heath was deacon in this church. Five ministers were in it also, William Hole, John P. Martin, John Hibbs, Watson Clark, Solomon Clark. "Water baptism for pardon of sins split Old Union," so says A. R. Heath. He adds that "they built two churches and debated on water baptism till both died." And I may add they are still dead. This controversy did much harm, both to the Disciples and also to the Christian church. It not only divided churches, but it also divided homes. Elder Solomon McKinney, brother of James, went to the Disciples. Elder Watson Clark also joined this people. Elder Thomas Osborn was the son of a Disciple minister, while Martin Dudley was ordained a Disciple minister, his father being a leading minister of the Christian church. These last two mentioned met at Osborn Prairie Church, August 19, 1888, at the fiftieth anniversary of that church and shook hands over the chasm that had divided the churches so long ago. Brother Osborn closed a passionate and earnest address by saying, "I want a religion that will save a penitent soul on the burning desert sand where there is no water." Dudley arose and said: "Brother Tom, you were raised under my father's preaching and I under your father's."

MINISTERS.

A word in regard to those who labored in the field of the Master.

Lewis Bannon has lived several years in Fountain county and has been a member for over seventy-two years of the Christian church. He has attended the conference at "Coal Creek," now the "W. I. C. C." for sixty-eight years consecutively. He is now ninety-four years old and says that "the nearer he gets home the light shines brighter and brighter and his hope, as an anchor, is steadfast."

Rev. Zepaniah Wilkins was born June 25, 1811, died September 28, 1889, near Veedersburg. He came to Fountain county in April, 1848, attended conference at Osborn Prairie that year and was appointed home missionary. He also received one hundred dollars from the Eastern Mission Board. Wilkins traveled far and near, made over ten thousand public addresses; journeyed eighty-six thousand miles; received many confessions, solemnized nearly a thousand marriages, knew the Bible almost by heart. He was a tall, fine looking man, and a good sermonizer and conversationalist.

Rev. Alfred Riley Heath was born in this county, February 7, 1826, a son of Jeremiah and Nellie (Johnson) Heath; was ordained a minister at Osborn Prairie church in 1864; traveled fourteen years in the interest of Union

Christian College; has advocated church union, expending much means in advocating his views in this matter. He is a hale man at eighty-six years of age, pleasant in manners and earnest in the cause of civic righteousness.

Rev. J. T. Phillips is perhaps the best remembered man of the Christian church in western Indiana. He was born September 3, 1840, and died recently, at Frankfort, Indiana. Was pastor eighteen years at Osborn Prairie, twenty-seven years at Prairie Chapel and for some time at Freedom, Yeddo, Pleasant Grove, Sterling, Mellott and Wallace, all in Fountain county. It is said that he received into the churches of his charge over one thousand persons. He was many years president of the conference.

Thomas Osborn, son of Rev. Daniel Osborn, brought to Fountain county, in 1825, a babe, was ordained at Osborn Prairie in 1863, labored in the adjoining locality to good acceptance; died recently in California.

Watson Ludlow was ordained at Osborn Prairie in 1864, was a faithful minister and died some years ago in Tennessee.

Rev. R. H. Gott, born in Ohio August 27, 1852; ordained to ministry August 19, 1886. Brother Gott now lives at Kokomo, Indiana, but is well and favorably known in Fountain county. He resided many years at Mellott and vicinity; has been the able secretary of the Western Indiana conference for six consecutive terms, and is highly honored among the Christians at home and abroad.

Rev. E. D. Simmons was born and reared in Fountain county. He was an evangelist of great ability, founded many churches, and now enjoys good health and a happy expectation; he lives near Prairieville, Howard county.

Rev. John Dudley was born July 19, 1784, died July 17, 1849. He was one of the New England converts; came from Maine and first preached for the Freewill Baptists, but in 1818 having moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, he joined the Christian church and began preaching for them. He came West in the very early days and he, together with Rev. James McKinney, traveled together, planting churches in the Wabash valley, throughout the bounds of the Western Indiana conference. Dudley's sons both became ministers. His daughters were wives of deacons in the church. He was a low, heavy set man and usually stood upon a chair to preach, especially in the days of no pulpit. He was an earnest spiritual exhorter and with McKinney, who was tall and commanding and exacting, they made an able and sweeping campaign of the territory for this people. Dudley founded a church, still living, near Brazil, Indiana, known as the Bee Ridge church.

I close by submitting a letter from Arthur McKinney to the church in 1888. It tells of the early work, and feeling and aim of these men of God in establishing the Christian church:

"Troy, Ohio, August 4, 1888.

"A. Boord,

"Stone Bluff, Ind.

"My Dear Sir and Brother: Your favor of the 12th of June, 1888, containing a welcome invitation to attend the fiftieth anniversary of the planting of the Christian church at Osborn Prairie, the 19th day of August, 1838, by my father, James McKinney, and John Dudley, came duly to hand, for which invitation please accept my thanks and also convey them to the congregation. I have delayed replying till this date, not knowing but what matters might be so shaped as to put it in my power to be with you at that gathering, and share in the benefits, its joys, and its pleasures, as I have hungered and thirsted to do. I regret very much that circumstances will not permit my accepting your generous and fraternal invitation.

"Permit me to say that my recollection, going back over the lapse of more than forty-five years, gathers up the associations that then clustered in and around the church at Osborn Prairie. It was there, on the 14th of June, 1842, that I was ordained by James McKinney (my father), John Dudley and Abraham Sneethan, forty-six years ago. My memory recalls many cheering and delightful meetings with the church at Osborn Prairie. And with these meetings the faces of many of those whose voices of song and words of cheerful hope inspired the heart with heroic courage, are recalled. Among those who forty-five years ago stood in the van of the battle, I may mention Jonathan Crone, Brothers Boord, Leese and Jenkins. There were many others, especially among the ladies, whose lives are encircled with a halo of goodness. And there are inseparable from that congregation the names of James McKinney and John Dudley, the pioneer preachers of western Indiana. Their earnest, devoted self-sacrifice and labors in the cause of Christian truth will not soon be forgotten. Their work will live through all time, and the broad, all-embracing religious principles they advocated, for which they gave the prime of their manhood and which they besought the people to accept, shall never die. These ministering servants of the Eternal One have gone to their rest and reward, with many of those who fifty years ago were in life's meridian. But the gladdening principles of the fatherhood of God and the Christian brotherhood of man, predicated upon excellency of life, not upon any human creed, are widening and deepening like the waters of a mighty river, and will continue on in their splendid career, revolutionizing and reconstructing civil and religious society till, like the stone cut out of the mountain with-

out hands, they shall fill the whole earth. Please remember me in fraternal greetings to all old friends, old and new, who may gather at the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the church at Osborn's Prairie, Indiana.

"Always your brother,

"A. L. MCKINNEY."

"CHURCH PRINCIPLES."

These are the principles held by the Christians and incorporated in their rules. Adopted August, 1891, at the Western Indiana Christian Conference:

1. The Bible shall be our only rule of faith and precept.
2. Jesus, the Christ, the only head of the church.
3. Christian, the name of his followers.
4. Individual interpretation of Scripture the right and duty of all.
5. Christian character our test of church fellowship.
6. The union of all the followers of Christ.

For over one hundred years they have advocated these principles in America.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN S. BOORD,
Christian Minister.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

To those who are not thoroughly posted in the history of the various religious sects in this country, the names "Christian," "Church of Christ," "Disciples," "New Lights" and "Campbellite" are confusing, as they are all founded on about the same cardinal belief and doctrine, and claim to be in line with the teachings of the New Testament church. The history of the Christian denomination, ante-dating that of Alexander Campbell several years and which has been ably written by Rev. John S. Boord, of this county, has appeared in this chapter and sets many things in a clear light concerning these different denominations.

Having disposed of this denomination, by referring the reader to Mr. Boord's account of the formation of the church he represents, we will next state that there were many churches organized according to the teachings of Alexander Campbell, from about 1820 on, and these were known as "Campbellite" churches, and had their following in this county at an early day. Still others who held to about the same teachings, though not entirely so, were styled

"New Lights." These also had church organizations here. Others, of similar faith, adhering to the New Testament teachings, as they understood the Bible, preferred to be known as "Disciples." But with the passing of a century, in so far as Fountain county is concerned, these have all been reduced to two denominations, the Christian church and the Church of Christ.

By reference to an early historical work on the churches of this county, the following items appear touching on the various branches of these two denominations, as understood today. These items of church history include these:

"What was known as the New Light church of this sect in Van Buren township was organized at Cool Springs, in 1828, and grew to be a large congregation. They erected the first church house there. It was a hewed-log building, in which it met until 1835, when most of the members united with the other branch of Campbellites, the Disciples. The Disciples built a church in 1838 and in 1875 it was refitted by the New Lights. Their cemetery is probably the oldest in the township.

"In Davis township there was a society of New Lights in 1854, organized at the Kerr school house, under Rev. Samuel Gregory."

"Another church of the Christian or Campbellite faith in Cain township is the one completed in the spring of 1873. The prime mover was L. C. Warren, 'Evangelist Warren,' a native of Johnson county, Indiana. Hillsboro owes much to his early labors there. A church was there erected under his care, costing three thousand five hundred dollars. The roof was one of his own invention, boards set up edgewise, making a combined roof and handsome inner ceiling. It was dedicated in June, 1873. This evangelist had organized over fifty Christian churches and baptized more than five thousand persons up to 1880."

"The Christian Disciples church of Van Buren township made its appearance, under this name, in this township in 1835, at Cool Springs, where it remained a successful body until 1874, when it was removed to Veedersburg, where it erected a building costing two thousand dollars." In 1880 it had a membership of about fifty, but has grown wonderfully, and now has upwards of four hundred members, and completed a magnificent brick edifice in 1909, upon the corner-stone of which is inscribed the words "First Christian Church."

"In Mill Creek both the New Light and Disciple branches of the Christian church were represented sixty years ago. The Disciple church was erected in 1872, at a cost of three thousand dollars. This society was a branch of the old Scott's Prairie organization, formed by William P. Shockey, and

which used a school house many years for its meetings. Preaching ceasing, gave rise to the Mill Creek church. F. J. Glascock was a leading spirit and gave liberally toward the church. As many as three hundred persons, belonged, at one time or another, to this church."

"The Christian church of Newtown was formed in 1841, the first preacher being Rev. Obediah Ward. On account of death and removals the society went down in 1848."

"In Shawnee township the Christian church, commonly known then as New Lights, was organized March 12, 1854, in a school house in the north part of the township. It was the primary work of Rev. Samuel Gregory. The services were held in various places, usually in the school house. Between 1867 and 1869, the house was destroyed by a falling tree, after which meetings were held in an adjoining township. It was indeed the people's church, and they gladly flocked to hear the Word dispensed. While it added to its numbers, many removals always crippled the church."

"In Fulton township, the Christian church, whose building was in eastern part of the township, was permanently organized in 1858. Meetings were held in schoolhouses for a numbers of years. Just before the Civil war it was designed to build a church home, but that conflict thwarted their every plan, but after the war, in 1866, a one thousand six hundred dollar house was erected and the work of the society went forward prosperously."

"The Christian church at Covington was organized about 1865. The edifice had been built in 1851 by the New Light branch of this denomination, but that having gone to pieces, the property was taken over by the Christian, or Disciples. This sect numbered in 1865 about fifteen members, prominent among whom was Dr. J. N. Spinning."

At the present date the above have all resolved themselves down to regular organizations of the Christian church, known as the Church of Christ usually in church records, but commonly known as Christian churches in the communities in which they are situated, and those within Fountain county are the organizations at Attica, Veedersburg, Hillsboro, Mellott, Ingersol, Scott's Prairie, New Liberty, Kingman, one near Cates, two at Covington (the progressive and non-progressive, or non-organ church), and the church of Coal Creek.

Antioch Christian church, of Cain township, was located in section 5, township 19, range 6, and when first organized occupied what was known as Sulphur Springs school house, district No. 3. It was built in 1834 and became known as Sulphur Springs church. A church was erected in 1872, which cost two thousand seven hundred dollars. It was considered a neat country chapel,

well furnished and carpeted. Up to 1881 J. M. McBroom had officiated as pastor of the society. It then had a membership of one hundred and twenty. Upon its removal from Sulphur Springs the name Antioch was given to it.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The Regular Predestinarian Big Shawnee Baptist church was organized in July, 1829. A presbytery was called consisting of Elder Johnson, Jesse Osborn, Asa Smith, Rhoades Smith, James Drake and John Orr. This was probably the first attempt at forming a Baptist church in Fountain county. It was in Richland township.

Another church of this sect was formed early in 1835 in Van Buren township, near the Progressive Friends church of later days, but it long ago passed from earth and its members lie sleeping in the cemetery near by where they once worshiped.

The Hopewell Regular Baptist church, of Newton, was organized June 27, 1835, in Montgomery county, at the house of William Davis. In 1836 the members met and on motion the church was moved to Newtown, Fountain county. In 1880 this society numbered eighty-seven. It is still in existence and doing its share in the upbuilding of the Master's kingdom.

The First Baptist church of Attica was organized December 20, 1842. Its place of organization was really at Rob Roy, and its first pastor was Elder D. S. French. In July, 1844, a branch church was established at Attica, "to do business and report to the mother church at Rob Roy." Meetings were held at Jordan's hall and in 1855 a church was erected at Attica, which was still used in the eighties. Of later years the society has been unable to maintain a pastor or regular services.

Rob Roy church was formed by the Baptist denomination at the old school house in the winter of 1844, by Rev. Garrett Riley, with thirteen members. It maintained an existence about four years, but on account of deaths and removals, the remaining members united with the church at Attica.

Mill Creek Baptist church was formed at Lodi, about 1851, where it was known as Liberty Baptist church. The members in Fulton township, Fountain county, wishing more convenient location in which to worship, with eighteen brothers and sisters, set to work to secure a meeting house. About 1855 the Mill Creek church was built, prior to which time meetings were held in an old school house. The church cost four hundred dollars, but served well its purpose. In 1875 it had become too small and it was then enlarged at a cost of seven hundred dollars. In 1879 this society had a membership of sixty-two. Present data is not at hand concerning this particular church.

Salem Baptist church, in Davis township, in 1872, was an "arm" of the Newtown church. A church was speedily erected on the northeast quarter of section 8, township 21, range 6, costing three thousand five hundred dollars. It was finely built, well carpeted and furnished. Its baptistry had two dressing rooms and all in modern-day style. The date of the perfecting of the church organization was November 23, 1872. For many years this church has afforded a convenient place for the worshipping of the Baptist people of this section of Fountain county. The denomination, however, is not among the strong ones of this county, as the Methodist and Christian, with the Presbyterians, having always been the stronger.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCHES.

The United Brethren in Christ sect made its first appearance in Van Buren township at a very early date. Rev. John Hoobler wrote of his labors: "I organized the first society in Van Buren township in the winter of 1826-7, in the south part of the township, in the Bonebreak neighborhood, with nine members, and in my neighborhood in the vicinity of Chambersburg, a class of sixteen members." These were the first societies in the township. The first church building in the township was in the old town of Chambersburg, about 1838. John Walker and J. G. Lucas were among the more prominent members. The building was a log structure modeled after the pioneer style. It served as a church for ten years or more when it was removed and a large and commodious frame building took its place. Meetings were discontinued there a third of a century and more ago.

In 1880, there were three distinct societies in the township. One, southeast of Veedersburg, Bonebreak's chapel, was a brick structure erected about 1850. This society was formed in 1828. The cemetery connected therewith contains the ashes of many pioneer dead, both soldiers and civilians. Among these are Eliza Glasscock, died 1844; Daniel Glasscock, died 1844; James Reed, died 1841. A society was also formed at Stone Bluff, in 1860. Another class was formed at Veedersburg. In all, in 1880, there were two hundred members in Van Buren township.

In Shawnee township the United Brethren church was organized in 1827, by Rev. McMahan, under authority of the United Brethren conference. It had untold struggles and finally went down with the loss of members through removals, etc.

In Mill Creek township this society seems to have been the real pioneers in church matters. Classes were organized in different parts of the town-

ship, meetings were held at dwellings and a log school house. About 1834 a class was formed by Rev. Cook called a "samole class." Another class was organized at Harveysburg, prior to the Civil war. Every early-day school house in this township had such meetings held in them. In 1872, in connection with the Methodist people, they built a church. A log building was raised in 1843 for schools and this was used by this denomination; then a frame school house served also as a meeting house for them. In 1871 a church building, costing about nine hundred dollars, was erected. The members then numbered one hundred. In 1876, when a protracted meeting was going on, and when all were at dinner, a fire broke out and destroyed the building. The New Light church was then used until a new church could be erected. This cost one thousand eight hundred fifty-two dollars. This was named the Centennial church, as it was built on the hundredth anniversary of the denomination.

The German United Brethren in Christ church of Covington was organized as a class in 1856, by Carl Schneider, in the Christian church. John Mayer was made first class leader and was a pillar in this society. In 1862, a church building was erected, at a cost of one thousand four hundred dollars.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS CHURCH SOCIETY.

This was a society organized in 1851, in Richland township, by Simon Brown and David Wright, formerly elders in the United Brethren church. They were first called Congregational Friends. Besides the founders, prominent in the society were Adison Newbor, Joshua Orren, Samuel Payshay and Daniel Porter. An early account says: "They adhered only to the strict precepts of the Scriptures. They required no particular form of worship. The name was changed in 1863 to Progressive Friends. Until 1864, they held their meetings in Shawnee township and then built a church in the northwest part of Van Buren, costing one thousand five hundred dollars. No creed is tolerated and the house is free to whomsoever will use it for religious purposes."

UNIVERSALISTS.

Here, as in most counties, there have been a few who have held to the doctrine of final and universal salvation of all mankind. The number has been small, however. Prior to 1854 there were some such in Fulton township, this county, who united with the Disciples branch of the Christian church in the north part of the township, and jointly erected a meeting house thirty-five

by forty-five feet in size, costing one thousand dollars. There were far more Disciples than Universalists, and when the war came on meetings were abandoned. The Universalists had never used the house more than eighteen months it is said. In the Christian or Disciple wing there were fifteen members. Finally, the Universalists abandoned the work and left it to the Disciples.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Prior to the building of their church in Covington, this denomination held their services in the court house, in halls and private rooms. Father Flaherty was early in charge of the circuit embracing Fountain, Montgomery and Warren counties; his time was so occupied that he was only able to visit Covington occasionally. Before 1860, Dr. S. J. Weldon donated three lots, a beautiful site for buildings, for a new church edifice. The corner stone was laid and the coming on of the Civil war prevented the superstructure going up, until the war had ended, and in 1866 it was pushed forward. Its cost was five thousand dollars. A school building was erected in the rear of the church, and in 1880 the congregation numbered six hundred, men, women and children. The church building named is still doing service, but the congregation is small and no regular pastor serves Covington.

At Veedersburg is located another Catholic church, which congregation worships in the same old frame church built many years ago.

At Attica the Catholic people organized and built a church in 1860; also built a parsonage and laid out a cemetery. The congregation grew rapidly and in 1890 erected the present brick edifice, and the work is now in a prosperous condition.

Other church societies in this county, with the general history of which the author is unacquainted, are the Jewish and the Episcopal denominations, both of which have had societies in Attica for many years, the Jewish (Bene Jesurn) being organized in 1867 and became one of prosperity. In 1880, the Episcopalians had a society with twenty communicants.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

In 1858 a Swedish Lutheran church was formed at Attica, and held services in the south brick school house. The following year they erected a church of their own and grew in strength and numbers. The first pastor was Rev. Norlins. While the society is small, services are still maintained at this point.

In Jackson township, the first church formed was the Lutheran, whose building, a log structure, was the first church house in the township. It stood a mile to the east of Jacksonville. The land was donated by Jacob Bowman, and it was built about 1837. In 1856 this society raised a good frame building, well finished and furnished; it had two front entrances and four large windows on either side of the building. The inscription in front was "Evangelical Lutheran Phannet Church." A cemetery was platted in the rear of the church. The absence of a large German element in this county has been assigned the cause for there not being more and larger churches.

A society of Lutherans was also organized in Jackson township, toward the north line, in 1869, and they built Emanuel church that year, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. The organization took place under Rev. E. S. Henkle, with a first membership of twenty. It soon grew to sixty.

CHAPTER VIII.

FOUNTAIN COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

One of the most potent factors in the settlement and development of any new country is the press, and here in Fountain county not more than a decade had slipped by, after the first stakes were stuck, before prominent men began to cast about for some one acquainted with the "art preservative" to come in and establish a weekly newspaper. The pioneers in this profession, in this county, were Messrs. Henry Commigore and George W. Snyder, who, in 1836, established the *Western Constellation*. They conducted this paper at Covington, and not long after they gave way to J. P. Carleton, and he was succeeded by J. R. Jones, who changed the name of the paper to *The People's Friend*, under which title it still runs, as a Democratic paper. Jones was a native of old Virginia, and took charge of the paper here in 1841. He brought a new hand-press with him from Cincinnati, by boat, up the Wabash river. It was founded as a Democratic organ and through all the shifting scenes of political strife, wars and rumors of wars, it has remained steadfast in the faith of pure, undefiled Democracy, even unto this day. In 1846 Jones sold to Solon Turman, who came from Perryville and remained publisher of the *Friend* until 1853. That year he sold to Edward Pullen. Pullen sold in 1860 to Charles L. Hansicker and went South. He soon became major in the Confederate army. Hansicker had been an officer in the Mexican war and served as county recorder of Fountain county at one time. He sold the paper to H. R. Claypool, a native of this county. He being elected to an office in the state, sold to his foreman, H. V. B. Cowan, who in turn sold to John H. Spence and he to Ezra Voris, who, in 1874, sold to Benjamin Smith. T. D. Collins bought Smith out and in 1877 sold to Edward Hanes, and he to Charles Guinn. Spence's next adventure was starting the independent paper at Veedersburg, called the *Fountain County Herald*, but not succeeding in this, he went to Attica, and there established the *Attica Herald*. From thence he went to Lafayette and started a Greenback paper in the palmy days of that party. Later he went over to Republicanism and was a potent factor in that party. In 1874 he removed to Covington and began publishing the paper styled *Spence's People's Paper* in the interests of the Republican party. *The Indiana Statesman* was founded by John B. Martin, the first issue being on

July 29, 1882. It was a temperance and Greenback organ. Martin sold, in order to attend to his law business, in January, 1883, or rather leased the paper, to Edward W. Copner and he continued it until March, 1883, when Martin sold to Hon. I. E. Schoonover and he removed the plant to Attica and began the publication of the *Attica Enterprise*. Later it became the *Fountain-Warren Democrat*. The *Covington Republican* was established by John H. Spence and Albert Weber, as *Spence's People's Paper*, the Republican organ of Fountain county. Mr. Spence was born in Covington, Indiana, September 4, 1833. From 1850 to 1854 he resided in California, engaged 'on the' *Daily Mining Express*. On his return to the States, he worked at different times on the *Evening News*, St. Louis, Missouri; the *Flag*, Bloomington, Illinois, *Cole's County Ledger*; started the *Gazette*, the first paper at Mattoon, Illinois. In 1859 he purchased the *People's Friend*, Covington, Indiana, which he published fourteen years. As already stated, he came from Lafayette to Covington, again in 1874, and began the publication of the paper styled *Spence's People's Paper*. He remained at the head of this paper until 1887, when he sold to W. F. Vogt, but continued as editor, the name being changed to the *People's Paper*. Following the death of Mr. Vogt in 1893, the paper was sold to the *Covington Republican*. Following the death of Mr. Gwynn, in 1897, the paper was purchased, in June of that year, by T. A. Clifton, its present owner. Since that time, with the exception of one year, the paper has been owned and edited in an able manner by Mr. Clifton, who has made the paper a fearless advocate of Republican principles and of the better interests of the county and vicinity."

At Attica, the first newspaper was the *Journal*, in 1845, by Enos Canut and Jonathan C. Campbell, who brought the plant from Independence, where it had been issued as the *Wabash Register*. Later it moved to Williamsport and there was known as the *Commercial*.

In 1851 James P. Luce, later of the *Indianapolis Journal*, started the *Attica Ledger*, at Covington. In 1852 he sold to Isaac A. Rice, but it being a Republican paper the Democrats soon made it too lively for him there and he removed to Attica, where he conducted it till 1858. In 1860 its editor and owner was up for Congress, but died at Delphi while making his canvass. Clark W. Bateman succeeded Mr. Rice and ran the paper four years, then it was sold to O. F. Stafford in 1862 and on the night of January, 1864, it was consumed by fire. A new outfit was purchased and no numbers missed. In 1864 he sold to Benjamin F. Hegler, who conducted it a decade or more and in 1874 sold to Lewis D. Hayes and Albert S. Peacock, who conducted it until 1879, when the latter retired and Hayes continued till 1880, when he sold to A. S. Peacock and H. C. Martin, who put in power presses and greatly im-

proved the plant. In 1895 a daily was established in connection with the weekly, they having purchased the *News*, which was a daily. Mr. Peacock was appointed postmaster, when he, with Messrs. Cook and Campbell, incorporated the Ledger Printing Company, which company dissolved in 1906, when Edgar Webb and W. G. Ross bought the paper, which soon all belonged to Webb, who conducted it five years, and failed, and Mr. Peacock was made receiver and after five months and on October 1, 1911, the present owners, Ross Bros. (Henry F. and W. G.), purchased at receiver's sale the entire property. It is a first-class plant, doing a splendid business, with improved machinery. Every man who has ever run a daily in Attica (as well as in most small places) has failed, but the weekly is a paying proposition, if handled right.

The *Attica Daily Tribune* was established in 1912, as a seven-column, four-page paper.

The first number of the *Attica Bulletin* was issued July 27, 1860, by George H. Marr. He continued one year. He tried also to run a daily, but failed of proper support.

The paper known as Spence's paper at Veedersburg started the *Attica Herald* in 1874, but only continued in the place a short time.

In 1878 George Rowland established the *Attica Journal*, which survived only about one year and was then removed to Covington.

The *Fountain-Warren Democrat*, the Democratic organ for Attica and vicinity, was established in 1880, as a Democratic paper. It has been in the hands of the following proprietors: Messrs. Thayton, Melcher, Richard Neill, and the latter, in June, 1892, sold to the present owner, George M. Williams. He found it an eight-column folio and changed to a six-column quarto, its present size. It is run on electric power presses. The job department is a special feature, and individual motors are used for this purpose.

At Veedersburg, the first newspaper was established by James Sterns in 1875, as the *Veedersburg Review*, neutral in politics. In 1876, G. W. Snyder succeeded to the ownership of this paper and changed the name to that of *Reporter*. It became a radical Republican sheet, owned by Arthur H. Clark, and was purchased by T. A. Clifton in 1889, and the plant moved to Williamsport, Warren county, Indiana, becoming the *Warren Review* in 1891.

The next and present newspaper at Veedersburg is the *News*, established in 1889 by Charles Berry who has continued to conduct a live independent local journal ever since. It is an eight-page six-column paper devoted to all that is of interest to the large list of subscribers in the vicinity of Veedersburg. A gasoline engine affords the power by which this paper is printed.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF 1912.

The following is a list of the newspapers published in Fountain county in 1912:

The *Covington Friend*, established in 1839; the *Covington Republican*, established in 1874; the *Attica Ledger-Press*, established in 1851; the *Fountain-Warren Democrat* (Attica), established in 1880; the *Attica Daily Tribune*, established in 1912; the *Veedersburg News*, established in 1889; the *Hillsboro Times*, established in 1898; the *Newtown Enterprise*, established in 1908; the *Kingman Star*, established in 1898; the *Stone Bluff Reporter*, established in 1912.

CHAPTER IV

FOUNTAIN COUNTY BANKING.

Banking is among the later branches of business to be established in any new country. The pioneer, as a general rule, has not had much money to deposit, neither a credit by which he could borrow money, and first he must needs dig and delve, chop and split and hoe and plow, before he has accumulated sufficient means to allow any surplus. Some of the earlier transactions in new settlements have needed the banks, but so rare the cases have been that it has usually been a decade or score of years in any new country, save in the recent settlements of the middle and far West, before banks have been established.

The first attempt at banking in a regular legalized manner in Fountain county was at Attica, in February, 1854. Our authority for this statement is a quotation from the well-preserved newspaper files of the *Wabash Commercial*, published at Williamsport, by Enos Canutt, who editorially quotes from the *Attica Ledger* of the first issue in February, 1854, in which he says:

"The Bank of Attica.—We have the pleasure to announce the above institution, so indispensable to the business interests of our place, has just gone into operation under the general banking laws of this state. The capital stock is three hundred thousand dollars, of which we are informed fifty thousand dollars has been already paid in. Asa Stevens, president; J. D. Lutter, cashier.

"The above gentlemen have established themselves here for the purpose of doing a legitimate banking business, and in the abundant testimonials of good character which they bring with them from New York and elsewhere, the community has a guarantee of their integrity and ability to conduct their institution both satisfactorily and successfully. They are fitting up a room in the Company Hotel and in a few days will be ready to issue exchange and offer other banking facilities."

The advertisement of this, the first Fountain county bank, as it appeared in the *Wabash Commercial*, printed at Williamsport, read as follows:

"This bank will make collections in this and adjoining states and remit proceeds promptly on day of payment, at current rate of exchange on New York, without further charge. Will allow interest on all deposits at stated

agreement with patrons. Sight drafts and other paper will be bought and sold on New York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"Attica, Indiana, February 8, 1854.

"J. D. NUTTER, *Cashier*.

"Notice: References are—Hon. John P. Dunn, Auditor of State; G. W. McCollom, Esq., president of Stock Savings Bank, of Danville, Illinois; Messrs. John Wooley & Co., Bankers, Indianapolis; John Thompson, Esq., New York; Messrs. F. P. James & Co., Bankers, New York; Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank of Chicago, Illinois."

To show the change in banking systems that obtain today and that of 1857, the following is extracted from the files of the *Williamsport Republican* of January, 1857: "The Gramercy Bank has failed and with it the Shawnee Bank of Attica went down. It was a branch of the Gramercy Bank, was under the control of the same men and its capital (if indeed it ever had any) was embezzled by the same hands and for the same purpose.

"We regret to learn that a number of the citizens of this county will sustain a heavy loss in consequence of having deposited large amounts in drafts purchased of the bank above mentioned. We are of the opinion that the citizens of Indiana ought to assume towards the denizens of Wall street, New York, the same position the inhabitants of Samaria did towards the Jews, 'Have no dealings with them,' for until this rule is adopted they will continue to send their broken-down graceless scamps out among us, with no other view than to plunder and rob us of our homes and moneys. For ourselves we have no confidence in the fidelity of Wall street."

SO-CALLED BANKS.

Here in Fountain county, which was settled many years before the state and United States banking laws were anywhere near the present state of safety and perfection, the first "banks," so-called, were simply private places, in some store or real estate exchange, where one might procure a draft, or deposit his money within a supposed fire-proof safe and where no interest was usually allowed. It is believed that one of these so-named banks was first established by George Aylsworth in Attica about the breaking out of the Civil war, possibly as early as 1849, and continued until it failed in 1864. About the same date J. G. Hardy & Company, of Covington, who transacted an extensive general merchandise and produce business, opened what they called a bank department to their other business. They had a large safe and

issued drafts and kept money for those who wanted to entrust them with it. After going out of merchandising, in 1877, Mr. Hardy, with Benjamin Gardner and Sampson Reed, established the private banking house of J. G. Hardy & Company. But still prior to this, and about 1864, the First National Bank of Attica was established, but later surrendered its charter. In 1867, at Covington, Gish & Nebeker established a regular banking house, in which they were highly successful for a number of years. This was known as the Farmers Bank of Covington. So it will be observed that the banking business was first started in Attica, a little later in Covington, both being private concerns, and that the first regularly organized bank was the First National of Attica, and that was soon followed by the Farmers Bank of Covington.

In 1912 the following banks were all doing a safe, prosperous business in Fountain county:

ATTICA BANKS.

Central National Bank, established in 1887; has a capital of \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$36,000; deposits, \$406,000. The president is Jesse Martin; cashier, W. B. Schermerhorn.

The Farmers and Merchants State Bank was organized in 1884; has a capital of \$72,000; surplus, \$18,000; deposits, \$600,000. The president is T. Reid Zeigler; cashier, B. S. Orr.

CATES BANKING.

The Cates Bank was established in 1907; has a capital of \$10,000; deposits of \$23,000. W. W. Layton is president and George B. Pevey, cashier.

COVINGTON BANKS.

Citizens' Bank was established in 1837; capital, now \$30,000; undivided profits, \$51,000; deposits, \$383,000. Its president is Daniel C. Reed; cashier, Worth Reed.

The First National Bank of Covington was established in 1894; has a capital of \$50,000; surplus, \$4,200; deposits, \$210,000. Its president is W. W. Layton; cashier, H. E. Mayer.

The Fountain Trust Company of Covington was established in 1908; carries a capital of \$25,000, with deposits at present of over \$72,000. Its president is W. W. Layton; secretary, J. M. Wilkey.

HILLSBORO BANKING.

The Hillsboro State Bank was established in 1895; has a capital of \$25,000; deposits of \$124,000. The president is J. J. Williams; cashier, J. W. Frazier.

KINGMAN BANKING.

The Bank of Kingman was organized in 1898; has a capital of \$10,000, and has deposits amounting to \$96,000. E. S. Boone is president, and R. A. McCord is cashier.

The Citizens Bank was established in 1904; has a capital of \$10,000; deposits amounting to over \$80,000. Its president is C. H. Ratcliff; cashier, R. A. Boone.

MELLOTT BANKING.

The Mellott Bank was established in 1901; has a capital of \$10,000; deposits of \$63,000. The president is John A. Dagger; cashier, C. E. Huff.

NEWTOWN BANKING.

The Newtown Bank was established in 1904; has a capital of \$10,000; surplus, \$4,500; deposits, \$65,000. The president is Horace Gray; cashier, T. C. Shultz.

VEEDERSBURG BANKS.

The Farmers Bank of Veedersburg was established in 1888, with a capital of \$10,000. It was succeeded in February, 1912, by the Farmers State Bank, with a capital of \$25,000. Its officers are: Freeman Dice, president; William Madigan, vice-president; John L. Osborn, cashier; J. R. Ratcliff, assistant cashier.

The Veedersburg Bank was established in 1902; has a capital of \$25,000; surplus, \$5,000; deposits, \$122,000. Its president is W. H. McCord; cashier, J. W. Hayes.

WALLACE BANKING.

The Farmers Bank at Wallace was established in 1907; has a capital of \$10,000; surplus of \$2,400, and deposits amounting to about \$42,000. The president is A. W. Lawe; cashier, Jacob E. Fine.

The grand total of bank capital in the county is about \$300,000, while the deposits amount to \$1,980,000. There are thirteen banking institutions in the county at this date, August, 1912.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Under this head will appear several topics which, in and of themselves, are not sufficiently long to constitute a full chapter, and as many of them are related one to the other, they are here grouped together under the above heading and then properly indexed.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

The pioneer found no highway to transport him and his belongings into the county, but those who came after him have had the benefits of these internal improvements which have kept pace with the true spirit of civilization. First, the marketing all had to be accomplished by means of freight wagons to far distant points, but finally, in 1847, the Wabash & Erie canal was completed through the county, and this gave a fine outlet to Eastern and Southern market cities and put the people of Fountain county in touch with the great outside world of commerce. The first excavation on the canal mentioned was in 1842 at Lafayette, and by 1846 it had been finished to Covington. Money being scarce, a large amount of canal scrip was issued, which the Covington merchants exchanged for goods, taking the same at par, and agreeing to wait until the completion of the canal was finished to Covington. This paper depreciated until it was sold for forty cents on the dollar, but the men of Covington made good their pledges, all honor to their sterling integrity. Joseph L. Sloan endeavored to weather the gale, with the destruction of his fortune, from which he never recovered. Doctor Hamilton lost thousands of dollars, while many more lost heavily. The ultimate failure of the canal added more disaster. When the Civil war broke out, to hurl death and desolation broadcast, Covington was nearly as large as it was in 1885, twenty years later.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad was built in 1869, and this gave a death blow to canal business and at the same time started a new growth in the county, so long depressed.

The last canal boat to "clear" at Covington through from Lodi to Toledo, was the "Rocky Mountain," cleared by Dave Webb, collector of toll, October 26, 1872. The last local traffic done at this point was the clearance of the boat

"Goodman," November 13, 1875, bound from Lodi to Lafayette. So it appears that this county had transportation by canal, and the typical old tow-path, for almost thirty years. Thousands of boats passed through this artificial watercourse and millions of tons of freight were transported to distant points through its medium, which in its day was considered fast enough, but with the practical introduction of steam cars, it soon had to abandon its once profitable business enterprise.

The history of "paper roads" in this county would be an interesting chapter, if the "truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" could with propriety be published, but with the lapse of so many years since the first routes were surveyed through Fountain county, the poor memories of living persons and poorer records of such enterprises, it is next to impossible to give much information concerning these roads that were projected before and immediately after the Civil war, but which were never constructed, and by which numerous citizens were involved and lost much property by the schemes of designing men, and other unfortunate circumstances. It is probably sufficient to know that this county now has roads of unquestioned capital and are managed by men of brains, on business principles, for which the average citizen should be thankful.

The first railroad completed in this county was what has for many years been known as the Wabash (the Toledo, Wabash & Western). It reached Attica in 1856, when the towpath grew up to grass and looked green with envy upon the shining iron rails of the newly-built steam highway, now so well and favorably known.

What was originally styled the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western railroad, sometimes called the Crawfordsville & Danville line, was started on the subscription plan, in 1854, by A. J. Williams, of Hillsboro. The work of construction was commenced in 1855, and continued until 1858, when operations suspended. The grading was well along, but no rails had been laid. The financial condition of the country caused the company to go into bankruptcy and its paper was sold at forty-five cents on a dollar. It finally fell into the hands of Benjamin Smith, who completed it in the autumn of 1870 and trains ran regularly in 1871. This road runs from its bridge crossing of the Wabash river, at Covington, easterly, through Veedersburg and Hillsboro. It is now known as the Big Four, a part of which great system it is.

The Indiana North & South (later the "Chicago Block Coal") Railroad was opened for business at Attica in the month of May, 1872. It extended from Attica to Veedersburg, this county, where it connected with the Big Four system. It is now known as the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and runs

from Momence, Illinois, to Brazil, Indiana. It was completed through this county in 1882.

The Attica, Covington & Southern Railroad was built on the old tow-path of the canal from Attica to Covington and was completed in 1881. It is a branch of the Wabash system. While it is a convenience to the public, it cannot be called a first-class road.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Western road, running from St. Louis to Toledo, through Veedersburg, this county, was built in the eighties, and touches the territory in the central and southwest portion of this county.

RAILROAD MILEAGE IN THE COUNTY.

The last report made to the state authorities gives the following mileage of the various steam roads within this county in 1912: The Toledo, St. Louis & Western, twenty-five and one-half miles; the Brazil division of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, twenty-four and one-half miles; the Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati & St. Louis ("Big Four"), the Peoria division, seventeen miles; the Attica, Covington & Southern branch of the Wabash system, fourteen and one-half miles; the main line of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, nine miles. This gives a total of mileage in the county of ninety and one-half miles.

What was known as the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes railroad, but during its existence had many titles while engaged in the litigation that finally destroyed it, was constructed in 1872. It was virtually a coal road, but got into serious trouble, including riots, strikes and bankruptcy. In the absence of the presiding judge, who was away in Illinois and could not be located, injunction papers could not be filed, and as a result the road was torn up and never rebuilt. It ran from Bismark, Illinois, to Snoddy's Mills, Wabash township. It was a good road and it was an unfortunate stroke that it was discontinued. This road was operated about eight years.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the base of all prosperity, in this as well as almost every part of the country. The mines and mills and banks and the thousand and one industries thrive only when the earth yields forth its products, in grains and vegetables and fruits. The plow is the instrument which preserves life and maintains all nations and peoples. When the soil fails, for any reason, to bring forth the ripened harvest, famine stares the people in the face. Of all vocations, agriculture is the most dignified, health-giving and independent.

True, all cannot be farmers and horticulturists, but the all important class of the toiling millions are farmers, and in the United States seven out of twelve men are engaged, either directly or indirectly, in farming and kindred pursuits. Fountain is distinctively a farming county, and always has been. The once dense forests have given way to the well cultivated fields of corn, wheat and other grains. It was through maturing of the crops that the first band of settlers in each of the eleven townships in Fountain county were enabled to maintain themselves. The census of 1870 gave the county a population of 15,441. The number of acres of land within its borders is 250,120, very little of which may truthfully be called waste land. It was originally rich in timber and has undeveloped mining interests that will be appreciated with the passing generations, as the coal measure has only just been touched at its outer edges. In 1879, the average yield of wheat was placed at twenty-two and one-half bushels per acre; corn at twenty-eight and a fraction bushels; oats at twenty-six bushels. In wheat yield this county ranked, at that date, sixth in Indiana. The county thirty-three years ago had 6,700 horses, 1,260 mules, 14,866 head of cattle, 15,000 sheep, and 31,000 hogs over six months of age. In 1880 there was raised here on Fountain county soil 474,114 bushels of wheat, from 30,000 acres. It also raised that year 1,424,888 bushels of corn, from 47,000 acres. In 1878 the potato crop amounted to 25,000 bushels, and 22,000 bushels of fruits. The same year there was produced here 585,000 pounds of bacon, 270,000 pounds of lard. Added to these was given in the assessor's reports, 47,000 pounds of wool, 3,237 pounds of tobacco, 2,600 pounds of maple sugar, 7,000 gallons of cider, 6,000 gallons of vinegar, 785 gallons of wine, 8,720 gallons of sorghum molasses and 5,100 gallons of pure maple molasses. In 1879 the county had 8,700 acres of meadow land, producing 12,000 tons of hay, besides 27,000 acres of pasture land. In 1880 the county owned one hundred and forty pianos, two hundred and ten melodeons and parlor organs, and 1,800 sewing machines. Only fifteen out of the ninety counties in Indiana had more musical instruments and only eighteen had more sewing machines than Fountain county.

Thirty years ago the county had 637 miles of wagon roads, upon which was being expended \$17,000 annually. It then had fourteen large bridges over its numerous streams, costing \$50,000. The wagon road system had up to 1880 cost \$260,000. There were at that date fifty-one miles of steam railroad track in the county, with an estimated cost of \$2,780,000. The estimated value of all roads, school houses, churches, public buildings, bridges, etc., including the permanent school fund, was \$3,035,000.

These figures, dry statistics though they may appear, tell of what the county was and what it possessed in wealth a third of a century ago. Since then vast changes have taken place and many tracts of land then considered worthless have been reclaimed and made to bring forth its annual fruitage. The price of land has materially advanced, a better set of buildings now adorns every farm within the limits of the county; most of the farmers are out of debt and have placed to their credit much valuable property. Fruit and stock raising have gone forward at a wonderful stride. Better shipping facilities have come to obtain, hence the tiller of the soil is no longer looked upon with pity, or disdain, but really as the ruler of all that goes to make the county great among the remainder in the rich, well improved commonwealth.

For nearly a third of a century this county has maintained an excellent county fair, and the same is looked forward to with much interest by the citizens, both farmers and business men. The annual display of all that is valuable as products of farm, garden and orchard, with live stock and fast horses, is seen as a result of the efforts of the directors and managers of the association.

TOWN AND VILLAGE PLATS.

The following is a list, with locations, dates of platting and proprietors' names, of all the towns and villages platted within Fountain county from the earliest date to the present time:

Attica was platted by David Stump, March 19, 1825, on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 6, township 21, range 7.

Cates was platted May 23, 1903.

Coke Town (now defunct) was platted November 24, 1894, by Gish, Nebeker & Company.

Chambersburg was platted November 18, 1828, by Frederick Dice, on section 6, township 19, range 7.

Covington was platted December 24, 1828, on sections 35 and 36, township 20, range 9, by Isaac Colman.

Fountainville was platted October 30, 1886, on sections 35 and 36, township 18, range 8, by John M. Russell.

Fountain City was platted October 26, 1857, on section 25, township 23, range 7, by Thomas Julian.

Harveysburg was platted by Henry Lindley and Charles Markins, July 14, 1857, on section 23, township 18, range 8.

Hillsboro was platted July 21, 1826, on section 12, township 19, range 7, by Jesse Kester.

Jacksonville (now Wallace) was platted by John and Henry Bowman, September 25, 1832, on section 19, township 18, range 6.

Kingman was platted by David J. Ratcliff, January 19, 1886, on section 25, township 19, range 8.

Maysville was platted in section 20, township 25, range 24, by Z. Wade, June 15, 1835.

Mellott was platted on section 24, township 20, range 7, by John B. and Syrena C. Mellott, October 7, 1882.

Newtown was platted on section 6, township 20, range 6, June 30, 1829, by Aaron Hetfield.

Portland was platted April 26, 1828, by Whitlock & Miller and Bernard Preble, on section 33, township 21, range 8.

Rice's Station was platted on section 19, township 20, range 6, by William M. Rice, October 6, 1882.

Rob Roy was platted on section 30, township 21, range 7, July 24, 1828.

Rynear (now defunct) was platted by John Campbell and Rynear Rynearson, September 13, 1871, on section 3, township 19, range 9.

Silverwood was platted on section 35, township 18, range 9, by Cale W. Waterman, September 7, 1881.

Sterling was platted on section 6, township 18, range 7, by Joseph H. O'ear and George H. Patterson, August 26, 1871.

Stone Bluff was platted by Henry Crane, Nancy Boord, Samuel Morgan and John M. Meeker on section 19, township 20, range 7, August 7, 1873.

Veedersburg was platted May 2, 1872, on section 6, township 79, range 7, by Peter S. Veeder, Christopher Keeling, William L. D. Cockran and Franklin Yerkes.

Vicksburg (now defunct) was platted on section 34, township 19, range 9, June 30, 1831, by Robert Duncan.

Wallace was originally old Jacksonville—see above.

Yeddo, on section 12, township 18, range 8, was platted by George F. Sines, B. Bayphole, William Myers and Jacob Sample, April 15, 1881.

Of these twenty-five plattings in the county, all are in existence as villages, hamlets and towns, save four, Coke Town, Rynear, Vicksburg and Maysville.

The last named village was at one time a place of much importance to the county, being situated as it was on the river and boating was depended upon for freighting and for mail service. Independence and Maysville were said to be the "jumping off" place for most of the early settlers of this county. Here were general stores, hotels, shops, saloons, and many things to attract the pio-

neer. Here many came for their supplies for years. Maysville, at one date, bid fair to become a place of much importance, but the changes in the country, the transportation by rail and other changes brought the village to a mere collection of illy constructed houses. Today it does not in fact exist as a trading place, or have a place on the more recent maps. The unwritten history of the village, as seen in the forties and fifties, would indeed make an interesting volume. But long since the actors in that village have been sleeping in pioneer burying grounds. There is not a house on the platting today. All but one were burned at different fires. At one time it had more than six hundred people; a distillery, a large, well-kept hotel, numerous stores, shops, etc. Mr. May erected the hotel and it was run many years by William Worthington, a physician.

POPULATION OF FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

The following shows the population by townships, towns and villages, according to the United States census reports for three decades, 1880, 1900 and 1910:

	1880.	1900.	1910.
Jackson township -----	1,272	1,322	1,139
Cain township -----	1,806	1,537	1,403
Troy township -----	3,986	3,366	3,050
Shawnee township -----	1,105	1,128	898
Van Buren township -----	2,111	3,271	3,241
Richland township -----	2,592	1,869	1,904
Fulton township -----	1,128	1,330	1,105
Davis township -----	798	773	702
Logan township -----	2,609	3,536	3,871
Wabash township -----	2,296	1,176	1,049
Mill Creek township -----	1,830	2,145	1,987

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

	1900.	1910.
Wallace -----	116	not given
Stone Bluff -----	300	325
Veedersburg -----	1,688	1,757
Newtown -----	400	410
Covington -----		2,069
Riverside -----	50	60

Attica -----	3,005	3,335
Kingman -----	535	550
Hillsboro -----	500	528

The total population of the county in 1900 was 21,446 and in 1910, 20,439.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Fountain county has its full quota of fraternal societies, including many beneficiary orders, by which safe life insurance is guaranteed to its policy holders. From an early date civic fraternal societies have had a representation in the county. Nearly every town and city now has some one or all of the following secret orders, and the data here given relate only to some of the earlier ones organized, and from which the others have sprung up with the passing of the years:

Free and Accepted Masons—At Attica in 1844; Covington, 1847; Cain township, 1869; Jackson township, 1873; Veedersburg, 1873.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Covington, 1845; Attica, 1846; Richland township, 1856; Cain township, 1867; Jackson township, 1874; Veedersburg, 1876.

Knights of Pythias—This order was first organized in Covington in 1873.

THE COAL MINING RIOTS OF 1878.

Fountain county was the scene of a great strike and riot among the colored and white coal mining workers at Stringtown and Snoddy's Mills. It occurred in April, 1878, over differences between the white and colored miners, and was made the worse on account of a lawless element and much intemperate use of intoxicating liquors, then sold from saloons at those points. In December, 1877, Thomas Kelley murdered a man. His trial came on and he was sentenced to the state prison at Michigan City. The next April the two races got into serious difficulty and five negro miners were killed, for which at the trial in June, that year, fourteen men were indicted by the Fountain county grand jury. Many witnesses were present, but after a protracted trial all were acquitted, having made it appear that they were absent when the black men were killed. The number of colored miners engaged at the mines then was ninety, while the white miners numbered two hundred twenty-five. Governor Williams was telegraphed to and he sent a company known as the Wabash Guards to try and keep peace and, if possible, restore order at the mines. He also sent Captain Tipton, attorney-general, to see that his orders

were carried out. A newspaper account of it states that three negroes and one white man were killed, Philip Cuzins, aged sixty-eight, and John Cooper and John Miles, both aged twenty-five, being among the number. Cuzins was shot in the main street of Stringtown, a ball entering the back of his head; John Miles was shot through his heart and all the killed lay out where they fell until the next morning. Fifty shots in all were fired during the night, and many houses were fired into. The wounded men were Peter Artis and "Buffalo Bill," a white man who was wounded by the blow of a large club which dislocated his shoulder. The presence of the militia company and the state officials soon restored order.

CHAPTER XI.

THE CITY OF COVINGTON.

Covington, the county seat of Fountain county, dates its history from 1826, when Isaac Coleman, a Virginian by birth, settled in this county and platted the place with the view of having it become the seat of justice, in which he was successful, though not without many hindrances and objections, mainly upon the part of those who had land on which they sought to have the county seat established. It was not fully determined that Covington should become the county seat until in the summer of 1828. Among the points that sought it were Portland, seven miles northeast, on the river. It presented its strong claims, through its proprietor, Major Whitlock, receiver of public money at the Crawfordsville land office, aided by that excellent Presbyterian, William Miller, who lived east of Portland on his farm. It was claimed to be nearer the geographical center and would accommodate more of the then residents of the county. Other locations were offered, but Mr. Coleman finally won out in the spirited, yet bitter, contest. Again, in 1829-30, another scheme was concocted (laughable, too) by which Covington was to be dethroned and another point chosen as the county seat. Petitions had been freely circulated, but did not contain a sufficient number of names. So, the relocation party got desperately busy and, in addition to the living, secured on the petition the names of many who had been sleeping in their graves for some time. They also, it is said, visited cemeteries over the line in Montgomery county, and there tempted the deceased to sign and offered their children corner lots to "sign this paper." This sort of work raised fears in the minds of those favorable to Covington lest some such scheme might eventually take the county seat away from them. To offset this method, at the timely suggestion of an old settler, long since gathered to his fathers, Captain White, a hero of "Horse Shoe Bend" in the war of 1812, brought forth his old muster-roll and, by copying the names of soldiers then living and some dead, obtained a list sufficient to counterbalance those fished up from the silent "cities of the dead," as secured by the non-Covington men. These petitions were sent to the Indiana Legislature, bearing far more signatures than there were citizens within Fountain county. The joke was soon discovered by the Legislature and, after much mirth, it was decided to appoint a commission to investigate and relocate Fountain county's county seat. The commission arrived and made a very

long tour through the county, in company with a prominent citizen of Covington, and upon their return held a secret session. Citizens waited with anxiety. Soon, however, the meeting was over and one of the commissioners appointed by the legislative body, taking a stake and axe in hand, proceeded to the center of the public square and drove a stake down hard and deep. The citizens hats came off, the commissioners were banqueted and departed, leaving Covington still the legalized county seat town. At other times, since, this question has exercised the minds of taxpayers and politicians, but all to no practical avail—Covington still holds the prize! When one comes to candidly reflect upon the day in which this location was made; the ill shaped county and the fact that the Wabash river was the great thoroughfare by which traveling was done, etc., it is believed that all must agree that the choice was as good as could have been made, prior to the building of railroads such as the county now enjoys.

Pioneer Coleman donated one block from his lots for court house uses, one for a seminary of learning, and also one for church purposes. He also was liberal, or business-sighted, enough to donate four lots for school purposes, a piece of ground for a cemetery, as well as a goodly number of town lots, with the understanding that it should be made the "permanent" seat of justice, otherwise to revert to his heirs and assigns.

As the county now held four out of every five lots already platted, it, through its board, ordered a re-survey of the same that corrections might be made and errors eliminated at the start. This was all attended to and the name "Covington" given as the county seat. Already a number of squatters had settled here, awaiting the decision as to the county seat. Among them were John Gillam, in a small log cabin, standing where now the jail is located. He worked by the day at clearing and any work he could secure; he had a large family and was very poor. Also Joseph Griffith and his son Barton, who were really the first actual settlers on the town plat. Griffith removed to Illinois, where he died. The son, Barton, remained and became a manager for Joseph Sloan, and while making a trip to New Orleans, was taken ill and died.

The first merchant was Daniel Landers, who had a store at "log town," Indianapolis, and he concluded to start a branch at Covington. He sent out Joseph L. Sloan, who made the trip in October, 1826, across the country, bringing a load of goods with him, and chopped a large part of his way through the dense forests. Upon his arrival, he secured the services of Messrs. Gillam and Barton Griffith, to assist him in making a place in which to store his merchandise. So, aided by Anderson White from Coal creek, seven miles away, with his ox team, Joseph Baum, James Bilsland, Lucas

Nebeker, James Whitley, Joseph Shelby, John Steeley and a few others, who lived in the "Bend," came hurrying to the spot to take part in the erection of the first "business house" in the county seat. The building was fourteen by eighteen feet in size, one story high, of unhewed logs, daubed with mud. The shelving was made of riven boards, and nails brought by Sloan, which were very rare in those days. This soon became the center of attraction, and farmers came from far and near to the "store."

The next to make his settlement here was David Rawles, who, with his family, came upon a barge or flat-boat from Terre Haute, and secured about the same men as before mentioned to help him erect his place of business, which was a hotel. It was a sixteen-foot-by-twenty-four, two-story-high log building, with a rail pen, clapboarded, and near by the main building, in which his good wife cooked. The first boarders were Mr. Sloan, the "merchant" and his clerk.

In 1827 there came into the new town Andrew Ingram and Daniel Rogers, both attorneys at law; John McKinney came and started his tannery; Frank Merrill opened the second store, and Doctor Hamilton also arrived with his "pill-box" that year. It is related that the yarns spun at the Hotel de Rawles by the farmers, the merchants, the lawyers and doctor were worth one's hearing for a pleasant pastime. A moot court was organized and was presided over by the landlord, who was ever afterwards called "Judge Rawles."

Doctor Hamilton was born in Saratoga, New York, in 1800, and was educated and talented. He was Covington's first doctor and also ran a small drug establishment; he was county land agent for nearly a score of years. The first steamboat was witnessed by every one within the sound of the shrill whistle. It arrived in 1826 and the people were allowed to go all over the boat and were royally treated by the captain, at last retiring satisfied that they had seen "the wonder of the age."

By 1830 the population of Covington had reached about one hundred and seventy-five people, yet it constituted but few families. The growth was slow, as there was no means of transportation except the river, wagon, and slow stage coach, that later made its appearance. The chapter on railroads and canals will tell of the first and all subsequent railroads entering this city.

POSTOFFICE, MILLING, ETC.

A postoffice at Covington was secured in 1826. The stage ran from Terre Haute to Lafayette twice each week. The first postmaster was Joseph L. Sloan, the first merchant. He was succeeded by David Rawles, the landlord, and he by Jacob Tice, who gave way to Charles Stafford; then Tice was

reinstated and served until he was superseded by R. M. Nebeker, who was postmaster in 1880. Since then the postmasters have included these: Lewis Nebeker, Charles Gwynn, W. F. Vogt, James Simmerman, Fletcher W. Boyd, since 1897. The office safe was blown open in April, 1903, and four hundred and twenty-eight dollars taken. The present number of rural deliveries is seven. Year's business, ending July, 1912, was \$5,471.52.

The first saw mill was built in about 1834 by Joseph L. Sloan. It was an extensive mill and with it he cut tens of thousands of feet of lumber for the pioneer settlers. He also had a distillery near it. Both were destroyed by fire. The first steam grist-mill was built about 1836 by Nichols & Company; it had two run of burrs and stood near where the canal was later excavated. It burned and was never rebuilt, but a brewery took its place, and this, too, was burned. The next mill was built by Abram Gish. This was a water mill, built on the canal soon after its excavation. It was sold and a steam mill erected by Mr. Gish. The Covington Mill was built in 1855 by a millwright and machinist. In 1868 J. M. Rhodes established his carriage factory, and in 1869 H. M. Clark began to make tile and brick. The Covington bridge over the Wabash river was commenced in 1850 by George Nebeker and three other men. Its cost was twenty thousand dollars.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Covington existed from 1828 to 1851 without any kind of an incorporation. There were no public improvements made, save those few made by the county authorities. A bill passed the Legislature in 1851, entitled "A bill to incorporate the town of Covington in the county of Fountain." This bill provided for the election of a recorder, treasurer and five trustees, and the first annual election was held in March, 1851. The bill was signed by Joseph A. Wright, governor of Indiana. John M. Hall was elected the first recorder (the chief office in town) and three of the councilmen were Henderson, Bilsland and Foster. The rosters of officers, in municipal affairs, as well as in school matters, here in Covington were never well kept by the city and school authorities, and most of them were lost within a few years after being made, hence the handicapped position of he who writes local history in Covington. In August, 1855, it appears that the first police protection was given the town.

Covington became a chartered city in the month of June, 1888, since which date public affairs have gone forward with much more regularity. The first meeting of the city council was held July 2, 1888. The mayors who have served are as follows: June, 1888, to May, 1889, John B. Martin; May, 1889,

to May, 1891, H. H. Stilwell; May, 1891, to May, 1894, George W. Martin; May, 1894, to May, 1898, A. T. Livengood; May, 1898, to August, 1904, William H. Miles; August, 1904, to September, 1906, Oliver S. Jones; September, 1906, to September, 1910, Evan W. Heath; September, 1910, to September, 1914, T. H. McGeorge.

WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Covington was provided with a system of water works in 1893. A stock company, made up largely of Chicago capitalists, in 1892 incorporated and issued bonds for fifty thousand dollars and took a franchise running twenty years. Next year (1913) the city of Covington will take over the plant, together with the electric lighting plant in connection, both having been installed the same year. The water plant has a stand-pipe and pumping station, the height of the stand-pipe being one hundred feet. At present there are almost three hundred water customers; about seventy fire-plugs for street uses and between four and five miles of water mains in the various streets. The water comes from good deep wells and springs and is the purest of the water works systems in the country.

PRESENT INDUSTRIES.

In 1912 the industries of Covington were not numerous. They consisted chiefly of the following: A large brick and cement block factory, a fruit and vegetable canning factory, the usual retail stores, the shops and offices for the trades and professions, the numerous automobile garages, the grain and coal warehouses, etc. The county seat is the chief attraction for the general public.

CHAPTER XII.

THE CITY OF ATTICA.

Beyond question, Attica is the largest incorporation within Fountain county, today. It is also noted for its enterprise and good business men, who believe in building up a modern city by modern methods. It was laid out in 1825 by George Hollingsworth. The first town platting extended from the corner of Brady street and Washington, west on the latter to the Wabash river, thence north to Ferry street, thence east to the alley running west of the old Revere house, thence south, on a direct line to place of beginning. It is situated in the northwest part of Logan township, on the Wabash river and the old canal, and is one of the old town-sites in this section of the state, having once tried to outrival Lafayette. In 1910 it had 1,335 population, but is now approaching the four thousand mark.

The first store was opened here by William Crumpton, at the corner of Mill and Perry streets. Crumpton was postmaster at the time, and mails were carried on horseback from Indianapolis to Covington, and thence on up to Attica. The village then had one mail a week and now has more than half a dozen daily. Harmon Webb conducted the first hotel of the place, which was a little log house facing the river, on Main street. In 1825, aside from the store and hotel mentioned, there were three general stores and three saloons. 1826 saw some improvements; a still-house and grist-mill was erected near where the water-works stand, the burrs for this mill being formed from "nigger-head" stones; a cabinet-shop, a tan-yard, and a fanning-mill factory were also started, the latter by Orin Arms. For a number of years the town plat was covered with forest trees and underbrush, with foot-paths running from one part of the place to another.

During the succeeding years a great rivalry sprang up between Attica and Rob Roy, while Williamsport, on the west side of the Wabash river, made loud pretensions. In fact it was some time before Attica people could find merchandise suited to their taste without going over to Rob Roy for it. Rob Roy seemed for a decade and more to be the fortunate site, but all was changed when the Wabash and Erie canal was completed to Attica. Then Rob Roy began to decline, and not a few of her merchants removed to Attica; hotels lost the trade; store rooms were left vacant or moved, and grass soon grew in the once busy streets. Williamsport, too, had her day of struggles

and lost in the fair, but spirited contest. It conceived the idea of a "side-cut" to the canal that should give her water transportation to the lakes, and constructed one, but before many years Attica had the trade and as repairs had to be made on the "side-cut," the expense was too great and the locks rotted down and were never rebuilt. Lafayette also sought to injure Attica and by the building of the New Albany & Salem railroad (Monon route) she finally thwarted the plans of Attica and became the chief city in this portion of Indiana.

In 1847, on the completion of the canal, stage companies had a rival to count with, and business in Attica became brisk. Warehouses, stables and docks were built, and the hum of busy traffic was heard along the tow-path trail. The news of the day came by packet then, and upon the arrival of a boat carrying mail, the populace ran to the landing with eagerness. With the completion of the canal, there arose a bitter feeling between the residents of Covington and Attica, the former thinking that the latter were really trying to keep the waters of the canal from flowing as far as Covington. Soon, there were three hundred armed men with "blood in their every eye," under leadership of Edward Hannegan (later United States senator) with the avowed purpose of filling the lower level before the upper was filled. The first to spy them, says a writer of long ago, "was Jehu Wainwright, who lived on the bluff across the brow of the hill on the opposite side of the river." He hastily grabbed up a couple of shot-guns, an old 'yager', a pistol or two, and came down to the riverside as fast as a horse could carry him, and right on through the waters of the Wabash, throwing the water around like a crazy acting steam-boat. The army from Covington made a direct march to the locks, and at once opened the flood-gates. At that time there were twenty or thirty canal boats lying in the upper level, and the letting out of the water would leave them on the rough bottom of the canal. A crowd was gathered and several fights ensued, in which Ezekiel McDonald was knocked into the canal, and Henry Schlosser, John Leslie and others were slightly injured. The boatmen hearing the racket, came down, swearing, and took a hand, but the superior numbers of the invaders prevented them from shutting the gates, and they were compelled to resort to strategy. Several of them slipped away and commenced hauling straw and pitching it into the canal above the locks. This soon had the effect of corking up the flood-gates and the water ceased to flow toward Covington. This canal war was carried on in threats for some time after this episode, but not in open hostility. The matter was finally compromised after Hannegan's return from Berlin, where he was sent as United States minister, and the two towns have ever since gotten along without any physical collision, although many hot controversies might be related."

MANUFACTURES.

From an early day Attica has supported several small manufacturing plants, which have been of much commercial value to the place, by thus giving it a name to the outside world. The first of these factories were the distillery and grist-mill, which, though rude in construction and limited in capacity, were good in their day. These were built by Joseph Collyer in 1830. Five years later William Crumpton built the pioneer grist-mill, with sawing machinery attachment, which was propelled by steam power. From that date on to 1869 the industries of the town grew steadily, and then in a few years began to wane, but by 1879 they again took on new life and have kept advancing until the present day. Attica has the advantage over other towns, in that she gets a variety of transportation facilities. Thirty-two years ago a directory of the town gave its industries as: A flouring mill, with a capacity of nearly two hundred barrels a day; the Fisher, Arbogast & Co.'s carriage works; Hess & Harvey's wagon factory, which also made farm implements; John Schuessler's foundry and machine shop; David Smith's wagon and plow works; Charles Shipp's wagon and carriage works; Trullinger's drain tile factory, turning out one hundred thousand feet annually, besides lesser industries. Today, the city is the home of the following industries:

The National Car-coupler and Steel Works, with J. W. Harrison as the manager. This was located here through the efforts of the business men of Attica in 1905, and now employs about three hundred workmen.

The Attica Bridge Company located here about 1897 and have been highly successful. It is now their intention to seek a wider field of operation and will remove to St. Louis.

The Postom building and paving brick blocks, so famous throughout the country, are a product of Attica. These large works located here in 1907, as the work of the Business Men's Association. The daily capacity of this plant is fifty thousand brick.

There are smaller industries here, including a planing mill, and a poultry warehouse where large amounts of live poultry are handled and shipped.

Among the old-time hotels may be recalled the Indiana house, 1830; the Revere house, or Attica hotel, opened in 1835 by William Farmer, the same being burned in 1846; the Exchange house, opened in a three-story brick structure on the corner of Main and Perry streets, by Monroe and Sapp, which continued till 1856. This building, with merchandise, was burned January 16, 1864. In 1852, the well known St. Charles house was erected by May &

Whitehall. About that time the Attica Hotel Company built the Revere house, which was opened in 1853, by Smith & Son.

The present hotel is the Hotel Attica, and there is need of more hotel accommodations in this sprightly little city.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The bark canoe having disappeared, early in the twenties the founder of Attica, Mr. Hollingsworth, established a ferry, propelled by poles. It ran from shore to shore, just between the mouth of Pine creek and the present railroad bridge over the river. This served till 1843, when Green built a horse ferry system, below the wagon road. The Wabash river was then the only outlet to the outside world. In high water many boats were seen at the Attica wharf. The citizens used to construct rude rafts, load them with corn, wheat, apples, etc., and push them down to New Orleans, where ready sale was made. In 1847 the great water-way, the Wabash and Erie canal, was completed to Attica, giving the town an outlet to the gulf of Mexico on the south and to the great lakes on the north and east. This took most of the river traffic, but in 1856 the Toledo, Wabash & Western railroad reached Attica, when the shrill whistle drowned forever the noise of the mule-driver along the winding tow-path of the canal. For further account of the railroads at Attica, see chapter on Railroads and Canals.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Attica was first incorporated as a town in June, 1849, by the board of county commissioners. The place was made into five districts and the trustees were as follows: Joseph Poole, Stephen Kennedy, Isaac Coleman, John R. Campbell, Edward Wilson. The following town officers were then elected by the people: President of the board, Stephen Kennedy; C. F. Currier, clerk; N. C. Porter, treasurer; J. P. Wamsley, marshal; J. V. Hoffman, collector; Alva Tuttle, assessor; Kersey Bateman, commissioner.

The first ordinance passed was in relation to cleaning up the town, in view of the approach of the dread Asiatic cholera epidemic, then threatening the country. It was believed then, as well as by some at this advanced day, that a town should have saloons where one might purchase liquor and get drunk if he so desired. Hence it was that a revenue was received by the issuing of a liquor seller's license to J. W. Townsend and E. Briggs, who paid into the new treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars per annum.

The town ran on until 1866, when a charter was obtained for a "city." The first mayor was John Cass, and the council men were Joseph Peacock and L. B. Lindsly, first ward; James McDonald and Edward Wilson, second ward; James Aylsworth and Levi Coffman, third ward.

The present (1912) city officials are as follows: Mayor, Will B. Reed; treasurer, C. O. Holm; clerk, Samuel Turnan; attorney, Charles R. Milford.

The water works system at Attica was, a third of a century ago, considered her greatest municipal achievement and possession. It was as early as 1835 that water was first brought into the town by Levi Hollovy, who leased the McDonald springs, later owned by the city of Attica. He thoroughly seasoned logs and then by hand bored them into water-pipes, which he laid, bringing the water down the ravine and across to Main street. After forty years under ground, pieces of this piping were found in a fine state of preservation. After operating this water-plant for a number of years, he leased to a stock company, which corporation brought the water up the hill, and ran a line of pipes as far south as the James B. Walker's property. These pipes, of a more modern make, furnished the purest of water for the people of Attica, as it was brought from cold springs. Up to 1858 the water continued to gladden the heart of the residents and strangers within the gates, but finally the logs rotted in some of the streets and were never replaced, and soon the first water-works went into decay. Marshall M. Milford and J. L. Standard and a few more thoughtful citizens, at their own expense, brought, through iron pipes from the springs, water to the top of the hill, in order to keep the water flowing and preserve the validity of the lease. In 1873 the city council took the matter in hand, and finally laid pipes from the Milford hydrant down Main street, and later conveyed it to Jackson and Mill streets, locating several public hydrants. This was not sufficient and in 1875 the practical work of furnishing water was begun in dead earnest, and resulted in the purchase of the springs, the building of a reservoir at the foot of the hill, another large one at the top of the hill, and purchasing two Dean pumps to force the water from the lower one to the upper one, whence the supply of water was distributed to all parts of the city. The business section of town was one hundred and forty feet lower than the upper reservoir. Up to 1880 the entire cost of this system of natural water-works had been forty thousand dollars. Again in 1897, the works were located at the river front and enlarged to present capacity, and an electric lighting plant attached which now supplies the city with both water and light at a cheap rate. Power is also generated by electricity and sold to whoever wants it for printing presses and all small machinery.

city now has the enjoyment of a handsome park, situated a short distance from the center of the city. This is indeed a joy forever to the residents of Attica. It was donated to the city by the company composing the Park and Improvement Company, that bought land and laid off two blocks to the city a few years since. After selling all their lots but fifty, they generously gave the city this, which is a natural park and is well improved. It is known as Ravine park, and has been the city's pride since about 1905. It is a charming place, with virgin woodland, tall trees, grass like velvet, sparkling springs, and babbling brooks, frisky singing birds and winding foot and carriage drives throughout. Here school Chautauquas and camp meetings are held.

Another lesser park is McDonald's, near the heart of the city, which has a big stand and is shaded by fine trees. It contains one full block and is of easy access to the main streets.

The city building constructed of brick, was erected in 1884, and shows no decay and disorder at this date. It has within it a two-cell jail with steel bars.

The city is supplied with a modern Carnegie library, which is well kept up.

POSTOFFICE, ETC.

Early in the history of the town it was supplied with mail facilities, as has been elsewhere shown. It now has grown to be a second-class office, with regular delivery of mail in the city, with three city carriers; one star route and several rural free delivery routes. Its business for the year ending July 1, 1912, was \$2,045.45.

The postmasters who have served since 1878 are as follows: George F. James Martin, George W. McDonald, A. S. Peacock, L. G. Martin, H. Schlosser, Albert S. Peacock, H. C. Martin.

The city is the home of numerous lodges, including the Masonic bodies, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, with its Grand Uniform Rank division. It has six churches, treated in the chapter on churches. Its schools, are also mentioned in the educational chapter.

Attica has three good newspapers, mentioned in the Press chapter and two banking houses, for which the reader is referred to the banking chapter. The paved streets and brilliant electric lighting, the parks and a score of other improvements makes Attica one of the prettiest places in which to reside in this section of Indiana. It is now easily the largest and best city within Fountain county.

CHAPTER XIII.

CITY OF VEEDERSBURG.

Veedersburg was platted on the west side of Coal creek, at the junction of the Big Four and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroads, as now located. The original platting was done in 1871 by P. S. Veeder, Christopher Keeling and W. L. D. Cochran. Mr. Veeder, for whom the town was named, was one of Fountain county's best and most energetic citizens. In connection with Marshall Nixon, he started the business of the embryonic city and paid liberally for all internal improvements of his namesake. Here it was that these two gentlemen opened up the first warehouse and lumber yard and sold farm implements. In 1872, E. M. and E. B. Osborn erected the first planing mill; Wesley Gray erected the first storehouse, and Henry Trinkle the pioneer blacksmith's shop. As far back as 1880, nine years after the place was platted, the following were lively business factors in the place: Marshall Nixon, whose business had grown from ten thousand dollars, in 1872, to over one hundred thousand dollars; J. W. Goodkins, dry goods; A. M. Booc & Glasscock, hardware; Samuel McHizin, grocer; Dr. McClelland, druggist, James Sullivan, grocer; Harper, Osborn & Sons, furniture dealers; E. B. Osborn, planing mills, and the corporation conducting the old "Trade Palace," made up of many of the best farmers of the county, and other business firms. It also had a grist mill, erected in 1876, by A. Michnes, at a cost of six thousand dollars, which had four run of burrs. A newspaper was established in 1875, known as the *Veedersburg Review*. Its lodges and churches are mentioned in other chapters.

The population of Veedersburg is given in the late United States census reports as 1,757, but to the stranger it has the appearance of many more, as the business men are alive to every local demand and carry good stocks of merchandise. The country round about is excellent and gives the place a good trade, and in exchange the farmers get good prices for their produce.

This place was first incorporated in 1871, as a town, and in 1900 as a city. The mayors have been: William B. Gray, A. M. Booc, W. H. McCord, O. W. McGanghey, who resigned and the present mayor, Thomas J. Dotson, was appointed. Clerks: W. L. Butts, I. J. Walker, B. E. Glover, W. I. Boggs, since January, 1910.

Its present city officers are: Mayor, Thomas Dotson; clerk, William Boggs; treasurer, Henry Sullivan; attorney, A. F. Livengood.

A system of water works and an electric lighting plant was installed soon after the bond issue for twenty five thousand dollars was made by the council's order, after the place was incorporated. A system of deep, pure water well affords plenty of the best water, while the electric plant illuminates the streets and homes, as well as business houses of the little city. This is all owned by the city and cheap rates obtain. A high stand-pipe gives a pressure sufficient to protect from fire any of the buildings within the place. The city now has almost three miles of excellent paved streets, the material being the home-made paving brick, mention of which appears elsewhere in this chapter. A high school building, second to none, was erected in 1907, which with its grounds has a beautiful appearance to the passerby.

The lodges of Veedersburg include these: Masonic and Eastern Star; Odd Fellows and Rebekah; and the Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters. All three of the orders lease separate lodge rooms.

The chief industries of Veedersburg are these: The Wabash Clay Company's paving brick plant, one of the largest in this country, and which makes nothing but superior paving brick. Many men are there employed and the product finds sale in all sections of the country. It was established in the nineties. The Adams Building Brick is another plant utilizing the fine grade of clay for manufacturing building brick. The foundry and machine shop of the city is a flourishing plant, as is also the J. W. Martin Milling Company and planing works. The steam flouring-mill is the final evolution of old mills started in the early days of Veedersburg, and is now run as both mill and grain warehouse, by the Farmers' Association (co-operative). The newspaper, the churches and schools will be mentioned in chapters on such topics.

Just to the east, across Coal creek, is the village of Sterling, which has a New Light church, a fine school building for the graded school, two stores with general merchandise and other small business interests. It is really known as a suburb of Veedersburg, and has a common interest in all that tends to make a community.

KINGMAN.

By B. O. Hudler.

Prior to the building of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad such a town as Kingman was practically unknown, in fact the very ground that the beautiful little town now occupies was covered with growing grain and huge timber.

About the year 1879 the Chicago & Eastern Illinois was built as far south as Yeddo and for six years it operated only as far south as this point. Eventually a promoter landed at the then southern terminal of the road and began preparations for extending the road south to Brazil, which point they were seeking as a southern terminal.

Harveysburg was then the most flourishing trading point in this section and being located only about a mile west of the proposed line was naturally interested and made strenuous efforts to induce the promoter to swing west to their town, but these efforts were fruitless as it seemed that a more direct route was preferable. In due time the present line was surveyed and on Christmas day, 1885, the ties and rails were laid through what is now called the town of Kingman.

David J. Ratcliff then owned an eighty-acre farm lying just north of what is now called State street, and through which the new road passed in an angling direction, completely ruining the farm for tilling purposes. His only hope then was to plat the tract of land and start a town with a view of disposing of the real estate in the form of town lots. Having received the assurance of a depot from the railroad company Mr. Ratcliff surveyed and platted his land and gave the new town the name of Kingman. This was done on January 1, 1886.

A little later this same year another town came into evidence on the opposite side of the road. John Russell, who then owned that land, platted and laid out a town and christened it Fountainville. The two names continued to exist until the town was incorporated, when the name of Kingman was permanently adopted. In the meantime, however, an effort was made to have the town located one mile north of its present site, also another faction pleaded for the new village to be placed on the county line one mile south, but all these efforts were in vain.

Immediately Kingman began to grow and Harveysburg began to retrograde, the latter contributing material for the new town because of a desire to get near the new railroad. As a result Kingman grew very rapidly and her rival town, which then had a population of probably three hundred inhabitants, including a number of business houses, has almost passed into history and scarcely receives more than a passing glance by the daily traveler, except by those who are acquainted with its history. Business houses began to move from the old location to the new and residents moved their homes to the new station in vast numbers in the hope of securing the best location. C. M. Spencer, a prosperous furniture dealer, cabinet maker and undertaker, was among the first to move and with his coming a peculiar coincidence is con-

nected. It was in January, 1887, and there was a heavy snow on when Mr. Spencer decided to change locations. Locking the door, he placed runners under the two-story frame building and four mules and four horses were hitched to it. A gentle "gide" of chains and timbers shrieked and the big building moved off down the road, the runners leaving a glassy trail which was followed by a dozen or more of the town's spectators. In just thirty minutes from the time they left the old town the building sat on its present location at the southeast corner of State and First streets, without a single article broken.

J. M. Cory followed soon with his stock of drugs and located in a new building at the southwest corner of State and First streets. Then came the Methodist church and a number of dwellings until Kingman took on the appearance of a real live town.

The first new building to be erected in Kingman were the Woolly hotel and a saloon, the latter being occupied at present by J. Myrtle Harvey's millinery store. These were built by George Patterson. The first store building erected in the town was built by Campbell Ward at the northwest corner of State and First streets. The first dwelling was erected by Charles Bodine at the southwest corner of First and Walnut streets, and his daughter, May, was the first baby ever born in the town. The first death that occurred inside the incorporation was that of Henry Cummins on July 25, 1887. Kingman's first school building was erected about the year 1889 by Charles Hadley, who was then trustee of Millcreek township. It was a two-story frame building and occupied a lot in the northeast part of town, later being moved to its present location on the school grounds where it still stands, but is very much dilapidated. The second school building was a four-room brick building erected in 1896 by Trustee Anderson Ratcliff.

Kingman was incorporated in June, 1900, the election being held on June 20th of that year upon a petition filed by Charles L. Cartwright. The result of the election was, according to records, sixty-three ballots for incorporation and twenty-eight against. The first village election was held on July 20, 1900, and resulted in the election of H. P. McCrary, R. A. Booe and L. A. Bowsher as town trustees and William McCommis as town marshal. The town was then, as it is now, divided into three wards, first ward being from Odd street west, second ward from Odd street east to Second street and third ward from Second street east. The corporation is one mile square, the center of which is located at a point about thirty-six links west of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois track in the center of State street.

Kingman is situated in the southern part of Millcreek township, Fountain

county, in the center of a fine stock raising and agriculture territory, with rich coal fields in every direction. It is nineteen miles southeast of Covington, ten miles south of Veedersburg, twenty-five miles west of Crawfordsville and sixteen miles north of Rockville. As a result there are no trading points of any consequence in any direction for several miles, thus affording Kingman a vast territory from which to draw trade. Naturally, then, it is one of the best and most prosperous towns in western Indiana.

In 1912 Kingman enjoyed a splendid growth, among the improvements being her first stretch of brick street, reaching from the west line of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois right of way on State street to Residence street on the east, a distance of approximately four and one-half blocks. Also a four-room addition to the school building, making a modern eight-room house with all the necessary accessories for conducting a first class school, besides several new dwellings of modern styles.

The once famous Kingman interurban, which has been under promotion since 1904 and which has gained a state-wide reputation, is still a lingering hope and bids fair to become a reality in the near future. In 1910 four miles of this road was built from Kingman east, equipped with a power station and one trolley car and for several weeks it was in actual operation, running daily pleasure trips to the end of the line, thus giving Kingman the undisputed distinction of having the first interurban in the county. The line if completed, will be the connecting line between Indiana and Illinois traction systems, running from Crawfordsville on the east to Danville, Illinois, on the west, a distance of about fifty miles. Recently there has been organized a holding company which has succeeded in getting a contract with John A. Shaffer, a successful promoter of Indianapolis, who has agreed to interest capital to build the road, and ere this article is in your hands Kingman will probably have an east and west interurban railroad.

The population of Kingman is six hundred and of this number there is not a dependent family. It has a saw and planing mill, elevator and flour mill, tile factory, a machine shop, two banks, two hotels, one newspaper, and twenty or more other business houses of almost every description. There are four churches, the Methodist Episcopal, Christian, United Brethren and Friends. The secret societies are Masons and Eastern Stars, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, and Modern Woodman.

Among the historic landmarks about Kingman is the old state road which at one time passed through this section of the country in a southeasterly direction. About three miles southeast of Kingman is a stretch of about a mile of this once famous old road, that is still in use, but is hardly recognized as

such by the present populace since the road has not been known as the state road for many years.

The city organization consists of the president of the board of trustees, a clerk and treasurer, marshal and health officer. C. E. Howrey is president of the board of trustees, M. L. Cory is clerk and treasurer, E. D. Shaul is city marshal, Dr. J. T. Redmon is health officer, and J. H. Ephlin and Dr. E. S. Cuthbert are the other two trustees. There are no saloons, no cabarets, no disreputable characters, and no paupers. There is a commissioned school with an eight months term maintained by the township, of which Henry Lawson is trustee, employing eight teachers, four doing high school work. In brief, Kingman is a clean little town with a welcome to any and all who represent clean American citizenship.

CHAPTER XIV

TROY TOWNSHIP.

Hard behind the sword, and almost within sound of the aggressive trumpet, pressed the feet of the hardy pioneer settler. Virginia sent her troops, and Ohio pushed them still farther to the West and to the front of a land as yet all undiscovered and less developed. Kentucky perpetuated the Boone character; North Carolina, who would not pay "tribute to Caesar," sought freer homes and New York sent out her learned sons to seek a fortune in the vast, illimitable and everchanging West. Such a combination was the band of hardy settlers who first located for home-building in this goodly township, which lies in the central western portion of Fountain county, in townships 19 and 20, of ranges 8 and 9 west. The whole western border is washed by the waters of the Wabash river, which stream divides this from Vermillion and Warren counties, Indiana. This stream strikes the township forty rods east of the northeast corner of section 5, township 20, range 8. The township contains thirty-six full sections. The surface is generally undulating, yet there are many level tracts of excellent farming land. The soil is of a black loam to a light colored clay formation. Underneath lies a bed of coal, but this is not so good a quality as that found farther to the south. The northern portion is a prairie land, while that of the southern half is where originally flourished an immense timbered section. Osborn's prairie (named from pioneer Jesse Osborn) lies in the north portion of this township. The Wabash river in its meanderings through the township forms an immense bend as though having at some distant day been forced from its natural channel to its present one. Within this great bend the soil is very rich and productive, hence caught the eyes of the early pioneers who settled there in goodly numbers. Andrew Lopp, in 1822, entered by patent the east half of the northeast quarter of section 7, township 20, range 8; also the west half of the southeast quarter of section 27. Other early settlers recalled were Thomas Patton, on section 27; William Alexander, on the same section; in 1823 came John Hawkins to section 34; Enoch Woodbridge also located a large tract. Archibald Johnson secured land the last named year in section 7, township 19, range 8. He became a permanent settler in 1824, at latest.

From 1822 to 1825 came Rezin Shelby, David Rawles, William Saxon,

William Miller, Frederick C. Paine, Joseph Shelby, Isaac Shelby, George Steeley and Lucius Nebeker; the last named, going back to his family, returned the following year to become a permanent settler. John and William Bilsland came in with Nebeker. In 1825 large tracts of government land were taken up by settlers and at that date Lucius Nebeker also added more to his landed holdings within the township. He became one of the first and most prominent men in the organization of the new county. He was also prominent in early church affairs. Others who effected settlement in 1824 were Joseph McCune, in section 23, and Ignatius Morris, of section 12, while George Steeley and David Rawles claimed other valuable tracts within what is Troy township. It is related of Joshua Walker that he erected a log cabin, the first on the site of the present city of Indianapolis. Others who made settlement in this section of Fountain county have already been named in the general chapter on early settlement.

The present generation would scarcely believe what toils and self-denials this band of first settlers in Troy township had to undergo before the locality was really suitable to enjoy life in, at least as life is understood today. Witness the pioneer's fare: "Corn was eaten in various ways. The earliest mode of preparation was to bake the dough on a smooth board about two feet long and from six to eight inches wide, placed on the hearth, slanting toward the fire. When one side was baked the bread was turned over for baking on the other side. When lard was to be spared, the dough was shortened, then it was called 'johnny-cake.' Sometimes the meal was made into lumps, then called corn dodger. Before mills for grinding were built, green corn was boiled and roasted and frequently made the object of the entire meal for the large family. Hominy, known as 'lyc hominy,' was prepared by soaking corn in lye till the husk would readily leave the grain, when it was pounded in a mortar and thoroughly broken. The mortar was fashioned by hollowing a dry, solid stump or log, with axe or fire. The cracked corn was usually of two grades, large and small hominy. Then, to large hominy and small hominy, large pone and small pone, johnny-cake, hoe-cake and dodgers, we may add boiled dumplings and fried cakes, all made from corn. The table was bountifully supplied with meats, venison, opossum, raccoon, squirrel, rabbit and pork, wild turkey, pheasants, pigeons, ducks, quail's, etc., all cooked in divers ways or times of the season. For drink the pioneer supped his bread coffee, sassafras tea, spice-wood tea, and sometimes resorted to crust coffee, meal coffee, potato coffee, wheat flour coffee and burnt bran coffee, but all went under the one name of 'coffee.' For delicacies, at weddings and when 'company' came in, custards were frequently made and eaten with a relish. Did woman fare well

in those early days? Well not so well as might be imagined by those unacquainted with her daily round of toil. Watch her three times each day, trying to get something different for her family to eat. And watch her cooking on a fire place eight feet in the clear. The pots and kettle were hung over a long pole, raised high enough over the flames to not burn off. The kettles were suspended on trunnels, which were pieces of iron rods with a hook at each end. Wooden hooks were first used, then came the improved iron hooks. A long-handled frying-pan was held in her hands while the meat fried. Then there was a 'spider,' or three-legged cast-iron skillet, which set on a bed of coals on the hearth. Turkeys and other wild game were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed beneath to receive the drippings. But these faithful housewives all suffered, more or less, by having singed hair and burnt hands and dresses scorched. But this was not the woman's only work and really one wonders today that their grandmothers ever survived to such a good old age as they usually did. Flax was raised, and women pulled it, rolled it, broke it, scutched it, swingled it, and hatched it, after which came the spinning. The spinning-wheel was a stringed instrument, which furnished the principal music of the household, as operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill. The loom, too, had its place in almost every house, making it a miniature woollen factory. While all was industry within, so it was also without. The wooden mould-board plow was busy, and the cast iron plow came later and while the busy house wife was engaged in her duties inside, the 'men folks' were all busy outside." This picture, not overdrawn, may serve to encourage some farm boy who today thinks his lot is hard, or possibly his sister may take encouragement and not complain at helping her mother about her household cares a little more.

Troy township had a population of 3,986 in 1880, and at present contains, according to the last census returns, 3,050, including the city of Covington. For its educational history, see Educational chapter. Within this township is the county seat, Covington, a history of which appears elsewhere.

CHAPTER XV

LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

This subdivision of Fountain county is in the extreme northern location of the county, and is bounded on the north by Warren county and the Wabash river, on the east by Davis township, on the south by Shawnee township and on the west by Warren county, the Wabash being the dividing line. Prior to 1833 the territory constituting Logan township belonged to Shawnee and Davis townships. On account of its being so unkindly for the citizens to go to Rob Roy to cast their votes at election, they petitioned for a separation and in March, 1833, the board of county commissioners organized Logan township. It contains an area of 13,799 acres and in 1880 had a population of 2,600. Its present (1910) population is placed at 3,871. Attica is the chief trading point in the township and has come to be known as one of Indiana's best small cities, full of thrift, wealth and enterprise. Its history occurs elsewhere in this work.

Concerning the early settlement of Logan township it may be stated that from records, old histories of Indiana and Fountain county, and personal interviews recently made by representatives of the author and publishers, the following facts have been secured, including much valuable information furnished from the pen of A. S. Peacock, who wrote on this topic a third of a century ago, when all was fresh in his memory, and whose statements may be relied upon as nearly correct as it is possible for mortal man to make them at this late day in the history of the township. It goes without the saying, that all of the "first settlers," and generally speaking their children, have long since died, hence the duty devolves upon those of the oldest residence, and the records left by pioneers, for making up the history of this portion of the county. It should first be observed that five years less than a century ago the country all along the Wabash in this section of the state was one vast, unbroken wilderness, extending from Vincennes to Fort Wayne, with here and there a trading post established by the French-Canadians and a few more enterprising New Englanders. Not a white man's axe had sounded through the forests. All was wild. The Indian war whoop, the birds and wild animals made the music for the dense and lonely forest lands hereabouts. Wild fruits grew in untold quantities and with all the richness of such fruit, as if fresh from the hand of

the Creator. No wonder the scene attracted the home-seeker and speculator of those early years, before steam navigation. No wonder he located beneath these beautiful skies, on the best soil the sun shines on, in a land where the Indian tribes had fought each other for untold centuries. The white man's history of this section, however, begins at the close of the great Indian war in which the battle of Tippecanoe, in the adjoining county, was the climax engagement and by it the great Northwest was really opened to settlement for the white race, and the red brother was sent on toward the setting sun.

To have been a member of the pioneer band in Logan township was indeed an honor. It fell upon Josiah Bryant, who, in 1822, entered the town later owned by William Clapham. In May, 1824, came Abram Trullinger. In the month of November, that year, all the land comprising Logan township was placed on the market, the sales being held at Corydonsville, the price being a dollar and a quarter per acre. Purchases were made by Stephen Taylor, Benjamin Gordy, Jacob Wilkinson, Casey Emmons, Jesse Banquette, Jacob Yount, John Brady, Jacob Hushaw, Sr., and Jacob Young. At that particular date the land upon which Attica now stands could not be purchased at any price. In October, 1824, Jacob Turman settled near the Bryant farm, four miles east of Attica. He was a Methodist preacher, and the first of his profession to find his way into this region. He had for years been a faithful missionary among the Indians in the southern part of the state, and his knowledge and acquaintance with Indian customs saved his own life as well as his neighbors' lives, after his removal here. The same year he settled here he erected a log house, noted for its durability. It was known as the palace of the Wabash. When the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies got on their warpath this house was made a place of refuge for all the settlers, the women and chil-

The block house on the Chapman place was built in 1825 and was used as a road house at that time. The first Indian scare which caused a gathering there was in 1827 and the next was when Black Hawk and his band of red

men went on the war path.

dren being locked in the house while the men stood guard outside.

In the center of what was formerly Davis township, now within Logan township, there was quite a Quaker, or Friend settlement, to which belonged the Campbells, the Whickcars, the Pearsons and the Waldrups.

CHAPTER XVI.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

This has long been noted as one of Fountain county's most energetic and truly prosperous sub-divisions, and within its borders settled many of the first settlers within the county, among whom there were none better in deed, word and thought.

Van Buren township is eight miles long north and south; the northern boundary is five miles from east to west; the south only three miles in width. It comprises thirty-five sections, lacking a part of one section which is fractional. Coal creek meanders through the center of the township from east to west until it reaches within a mile to the south of Veedersburg, where it turns towards the west and leaves the township. Coal creek branch or South fork, flows into the township on section 17, and forms junction with Coal creek on section 7. Dry run enters the township on the northern half of the eastern side, flowing southwest and into Coal creek above Chambersburg. To the very brink of these streams the land is generally level. There is but a small amount of bottom lands. This section of the county is well suited for farming and grazing. Osborn's prairie, in the northern part, as well as Lopp's prairie, are both excellent farming sections.

Originally, Van Buren was a part of Cain, Shawnee, Richland and Troy townships, but in 1841, through the efforts of John G. Lucas, Dr. Isaac Spinning and Daniel Glasscock, the township of Van Buren was organized, and named against the wishes of many of the old-line Whigs.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in this township is by many believed to have been the first in Fountain county. It was in the spring of 1823 when three families, Jonathan Birch, John Colvert and William Cochran, entered the domain in the month of February, having been represented here by the heads of the families in 1822 and purchased lands, after considerable exploration of the new country just left to the white race by the redskins. They cut out a road connecting with one from Terre Haute and made some preparations toward building cabins. This work was executed in the autumn of 1822, and Mr.

Birch is said to have reared the first cabin in this county. It stood a half mile east of Stone Bluff. Colbert erected the second house, while Cochran located one mile to the southeast of the present enterprising town of Veederburg. This constituted the first settlement in Fountain county and that portion now called Van Buren township. Jonathan Birch made the first wagon track in the township, if not indeed in the county. These three families formed a colony for their mutual protection and benefit. They exchanged work and assisted one another in the early work of developing the country. A young man named Peck came in with them, but only remained a short time. This young man and William Peck remained to care for the Birch goods while he returned for the rest of the family. Before he returned there came up a furious storm and snow fell to a great depth. A half dozen Indians came into the cabin, which scared William almost to death. The savages, upon getting warmed, inquired for fire-water. Being assured they had none in the cabin, one arose and said, "White man, get thee gone! This Indian's land." Whereupon Peck showed him that this land was not his. The Indian went his way contented. The next morning a party of warriors and squaws and numerous dogs came around the hut. Then it was that the "fun" commenced. The Indians were anxious to see Birch's dog, a large animal, which they wanted to see have a fight with their snarler dogs. The Birch dog disabled several of the Indian dogs, and then there was a general stampede among the Indian dogs, and William Birch set out for the woods. When he returned there was a general hearty laugh and pointing of fingers at William Birch by a squaw, which he failed to appreciate. Up to 1828 the Miami and Delaware Indians frequently came to this pioneer cabin, but never did the settlers any serious harm.

Osborn's prairie was the scene of the next settlement in Van Buren township, west of Coal creek. This was effected in 1823-4. General Osborn was the prime leader in this neighborhood settlement. He, with his company, cut a road through the thick forest west of Crawfordsville. They were in the county some time before they knew there were any other white settlers. One day they heard the ring of a woodsman's axe and heavy thud of a maul from an easterly direction. The two settlements met one day on the banks of Coal creek and exchanged happy greetings. It was in 1824 that William White, Hiram Jones, Abner Rush, John Simpson, John Course and Leonard Lloyd all entered the territory for the purpose of selecting lands and becoming permanent settlers. Between 1824 and 1830 came in these: Elijah Board, Jonathan Osborn, John and Frederick Dice, Enoch Bowling, Fielding Smith, James Stevens, James Sutton, William Hoabler, Joseph Coats, William Riley, John Walker, Collins Smith and John Butt. All of these pioneers were deceased before 1880, and their sons and daughters, who were children upon

coming to the township, or who were born here, were old men and women a third of a century ago. An able early-day writer said these settlers were noted for their strict honesty and uprightness and when loaning a sum of money considered it an insult to receive a note for same. They immigrated from Ohio, Virginia and Maryland, with a few from Delaware. They left the impress of their manly and womanly character and good citizenship upon the county and its results may still be noticed in many parts of the county, especially in Van Buren township.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first mill in this township was erected in 1824, on the south fork of Coal creek, by John Courser, opposite to the later mill site of the Hind's mill. At first this was only a corn-cracker. Flour was at first bolted by means of a hand bolting chest. The settlers who assisted in putting in the dam for this mill were granted the first right to having a grist ground.

The first wagon road laid out was the one leading from Crawfordsville to Covington. This was first established from Veedersburg to Covington on an old route blazed through the dense timber by William Cochran for a merchant who wished to transport goods from Cincinnati, Ohio, through to Covington.

The earliest religious services in Van Buren township were held in the tent of William Cochran prior to the erection of his cabin home. It was conducted by William Cravins, of the Methodist Episcopal faith. Only three families were present, Cochran, Colvert and Birch. Here was born Methodism in the township and the church history in this volume will show how it has grown and prospered, even to this day.

Chambersburg, located on section 6, was the first village laid out within the township, and its plat was made in 1829-30; Frederick Dice was its founder. John Walker sold the first merchandise in the township and was succeeded by Joseph G. Lucas in 1825, and he continued through all the years down to 1870.

The first school house was erected in 1825 on Coal creek. Isaac Spinning cast the first vote within Fountain county. The first death in Van Buren township was that of Eramos Greenley, in 1824. It is recorded by another that a soldier who died here was buried some time prior to this death. He had been killed by the Indians.

The first postoffice was located on the Covington and Crawfordsville road, south from present Veedersburg, and the postmaster was Jacob Styar.

The first township officers in this township were Harva Applegate, John Wertz and Judge Joseph Coats, trustees; J. G. Lucas, treasurer; Jacob Turner, Esq. The three trustees above mentioned organized Van Buren township into school districts and located the sites for school buildings, about the same as they remain at this date.

In 1825 the Shawnee Indians were reported to have gone on the war-path, which fact created great excitement. At first, it was deemed wisdom to erect a blockhouse fortification, but the report proved to be an error.

Some of the natural resources of this goodly township were its heavy and excellent quality of natural timber, which has, with the passing of years, been largely cut off—too much so. Pioneers found this their greatest resource. Along the banks of Coal creek a considerable deposit of coal was found, but its extent proved to be none too great for practical, profitable mining.

At an early time game was very plentiful on every hand. The deep snow of 1834 was very destructive to deer and turkeys. These animals, up to the end of several years, destroyed much corn and other growing crops. On the prairies in the northern portion of this township prairie chickens were numerous and thousands upon thousands would congregate in one flock and were easily killed, making the best of meat for the table of settlers.

Previous to the building of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western railroad, the people of this part of Fountain county were forced to market their produce and purchase most of their goods elsewhere. For many years the great trading points were Cincinnati and Louisville. To transport freight to and fro, across the country, cost usually fifty cents a hundred-weight. Four-fifths of the price of a load of pork taken to Cincinnati was consumed in transportation. The old merchant, Mr. Lucas, said on one occasion, "I bought in Cincinnati, in December, 1835, a bill of general merchandise which was shipped immediately, and after being frozen up, after waiting for a rise in the river, and having been sunk once, reached Chambersburg the May following."

The opening of the canal at Lafayette supplied the settlement with a few of the real necessities of life, but the coming of the steam railroads was really the key which unlocked the situation and uncovered the hidden treasures and resources of the county, including this township. Previous to these internal improvements, much of the produce of the country found its market at New Orleans, whence it had been transported by means of flat-boats down the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi. These trips required great care that the cargo be not capsized en route, and the boatmen usually had to walk back the entire journey. In these cases the time and expense had really

to come out of the coniumer. Farmers did not operate on the scale seen by agriculturists today. Many men became stock drovers and shippers. They were mostly poor men and had to begin as best they could. A majority of the immigrants came in with barely enough money to pay for the cheap government land they entered. A large number were without wagons, and a few even without a team of any kind, while some depended for years on the trusty oxen that pulled them through the wilderness to the spot they called their "new home." It was the rare exception where a man came into Van Buren township with plenty of ready money with which to buy a large tract of land, and of course he, by reason of real estate advances, became wealthy. By about Centennial year—1876—there was approximately three-fourths of the township under a good state of cultivation. The once heavy forest had been made to bloom as the rose, with beautiful farms adorned with charming improvements. Prior to 1872, Chambersburg was the only trading point within Van Buren township, and in less than a decade from that time was almost entirely deserted and counted as one of the defunct villages fast going into total decay. The town of Veedersburg, one of the three banner places within Fountain county today, is treated elsewhere in this volume. The churches and schools are also described under appropriate heads.

According to the United States census for 1910, Van Buren had a population of 3,241, including the town of Veedersburg.

Stone Bluff, in the northern part of this township, is a thriving village, a railroad and market place and does an excellent local trade. It is handsomely situated and near it is the only old-fashioned upright saw-mill propelled by water power in Fountain county, now operated by a man eight-six years old. The old flour-mill nearby has long since gone to ruin. But the tiny mill stream flows on seaward.

CHAPTER XVII.

SHAWNEE TOWNSHIP.

Shawnee is one of the northwestern sub-divisions of the county. Its northwestern border line is washed by the waters of the Wabash river. It comprises six sections of land in township 20, range 7, eight sections in township 20, range 8, eleven sections in township 21, range 7, seven whole and five fractional sections in township 21, range 8, being thirty-two full and five fractional sections west of the fifth principal meridian. Its extent is 22,092 acres, well watered throughout by the Shawnee, Coal creek, Bear creek, and their numerous small tributaries, all eventually finding the waters of the Wabash river.

The township had a population of 1,100 in 1880; 1,128 in 1900 and in 1910 it was less than a thousand.

Of its natural scenery it may be said that it is varied and beautiful, especially when clothed in midsummer and autumn time with its living green and amber foliage, and its enchanting rural scenes. Hills and valleys, woodland and prairies, its narrow extent embracing a variety of topography, and all made charming by its numerous dells, ravines, swift-flowing streams and tiny rivulets, rounded knobs, etc., presents a wonderful panorama that is ever a feast to the eye. The arched rock, near Bear creek, is a remarkable natural curiosity and frequented by the true lover of nature. The hills along the Shawnee from Rob Roy to the river beggar description.

The geological formation in this township, named for the tribe of North American Indians with such a wonderful history, is rich in its variety of alluvial soil. Here one sees the rich dark deposit, the lighter clay sub-soil, so productive of annual crops. In the west the woodlands abound in more sand and real clay soils, making an excellent wheat section. This is beyond question the outcroppings of the great coal basin of Indiana. Again here one finds excellent building stone from the inexhaustible quarries of yellowish white sandstone.

ORGANIZATION.

Shawnee township, one of the five original sub-divisions in Fountain county, was constituted July 24, 1826, by order of the board of justices of the

peace, who convened at the house of Joseph Collier. It was given boundaries embracing all of Fountain county lying to the north of the line of township 20. The first election was held at Mr. Collier's residence, and he was appointed inspector of elections. Joseph Bryant was appointed overseer of the poor, and Thomas Ogle and James Brady fence viewers. The election resulted in the choice of Thomas Clawson and Joseph Collier, justices of the peace. The entire area covered by the township was divided into two road districts by a line running west to the Wabash river from the southeast corner of section 16, township 21, range 6, and Daniel Clark was appointed supervisor of the south district and Frederick C. Paine of the north district. In January, 1829, the township was divided into two parts by an order of the following words: "On petition of sundry citizens of Shawnee township, it is ordered by the board that Shawnee township be bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the Wabash river, where the line dividing township 20 and township 21 strikes said river; thence northeasterwardly with the channel of said river to where the center of range 7 strikes the same; thence with the said center line of said range south to the south line of township 21; thence with the south line of said township to the place of beginning." The next change was made by the board in 1833 when that portion lying north of a line running east with the section line, from the point on the river where the line dividing sections 14 and 23, township 21, range 8, strikes it, was set off to constitute a part of Logan township, and Shawnee was left but a small fraction of its original self. About this time there arose a contention between Rob Roy and Portland, then both smart, enterprising burghs. Rob Roy had become the polling place and Portland planned to be one itself. In furtherance of this plan, two miles in width were sliced from the townships on the south and attached to Shawnee. Citizens of Rob Roy and vicinity, to restore in some degree the lost territory, petitioned for an addition to the area on the northeast, and the county commissioners' court, at the March term, 1839, ordered that sections 22 and 27, township 21, range 7, be taken from Davis and attached to Shawnee township. The contest was ended by an order making Portland voting precinct number 2. Peace has ever since reigned supreme in the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

This township dates its first settlement from 1822. In the somber autumn of that year, John Lopp entered the east half of section 2, where Benjamin Brown later resided; George Johnson also claimed a part of section 12. The following year came Abel Claypool, Daniel Peck, George Stew-

art and John Galloway. In 1823 John Miller entered a part of section 4, and he, with five brothers, were the founders of a settlement on Coal creek known ever since as the "Miller settlement," to which belonged Edmond Parrott, Robert Gregg and George Wilson. In 1824 two more settlements were opened up. Four brothers, Cox by name (Peter, Thomas, Joseph and Gideon), settled on a large tract, reaching from Big Shawnee to Little Shawnee while eastward, on both sides of the stream, Wilson Claypool and Thomas Clawson began the task of home-building. To this settlement was soon added Joseph Collier, John Buckles, George Ives, and westward were Cleveland, George Minor, Daniel McMillen, William Graham, James Orr, and on the south side of the stream, on section 28, James Goodwine, Abraham Clawson and James Foster. Others soon made the settlement a good sized one. The lands in township 21, range 8, were brought into market later on and then rapidly settled up. James Brier entered land in section 25, in 1827, and in 1828 William McCrery entered land in the same section, he choosing parts of the west half of the same section. To the south were Patrick Cenner, William and John Ross and James Adams.

The towns and villages within this township include Rob Roy and Portland, both old towns, but not of great present importance.

ROB ROY.

This village was platted in 1826 and was laid off into forty-eight town lots. John Foster, a lover of literature and especially fond of Scott's novels, named his town in honor of the Scotch outlaw, Rob Roy. An addition was platted in 1829 by Hiram Jones. An early writer describes the village in 1833 as a small interior village, with but few inhabitants, but increasing in improvement and population. In 1836 it had five dry goods stores and four groceries, a hotel, three physicians, and was in the center of a very active settlement. When the Chicago & Block Coal railway crossed the township it made it a station point in its plans.

VILLAGE OF PORTLAND.

This place has a history dating back to April, 1828, when Major Whitlocke, William Miller and Barnard Preble platted the town. It is situated on the Wabash river about seven miles north of Covington. It was described by Sanford C. Cox in his early historic writings, as on the list of towns on the river that were ambitious to become the great emporium of trade on the upper

Wabash. Keep's store was one of the two business places that furnished most of the goods used by the people for a hundred miles up and down the river. Powder, lead, salt, iron, whisky and leather were the staples of trade in those days, and these were exchanged for the productions of the country, such as beeswax, tallow, feathers, ginseng, furs, deer skins, wild hops, etc. In the flight of time Portland had eleven stores, a hotel, six physicians, craftsmen of various kinds, and a considerable population. It was a postoffice town from its beginning. With the passing of years and changes in the business of the county, Portland was left in the cold and today has but a small collection of houses and not more than fifty population recorded by the last census. The schools and churches of Shawnee township are treated under appropriate headings, within this volume.

MILLING INTERESTS.

Almost as soon as the first crops had been gathered in, there arose a demand for mills by which meal and flour could be produced for the pioneers. The first of these mills were of the corncracker type and small affairs, but served well the times in which they were erected. Thomas Cox built one of these mills at the falls of the Little Shawnee river in 1824. One owned by Elisha Range was near Rob Roy bridge, one where the Rob Roy road crosses the Little Shawnee. Customers came in for many miles around and the settlers greatly appreciated these corn-crackers. William Graham erected a fulling-mill and carding machine at the Rob Roy bridge in 1826, and soon after Daniel Myers a saw-mill seventy rods down stream. Other saw-mills were built as they seemed to be needed, on the Shawnee and Bear rivers. Joe Hagerman, in 1827, and Daniel McMillen, in 1828, each built merchant flouring mills, and Ezra Crane and Daniel Burntriger built one on Bear creek. The first of the later mills was erected by pioneer John Lopp, at the confluence of the two Shawnee rivers, a second was by John Keep and Ebenezer Franklin a quarter of a mile down stream, and the third near the mouth of Shawnee called the "Yankee Mill," by Smith & Gibbs. This mill, which would have become worthless by the feeder dam of the canal, was burned in 1844. The Burbridge mills, the highest up the river, were erected in 1840 by John Kingore. The mill-race was constructed in 1830, and a carding machine built and operated for two years, and then gave place to a large brick distillery, which, in its turn, gave place to a flouring mill. The mill at Rob Roy was built by William Bookwalter and A. L. Claypool, in 1870. With the march of years, and the revolution in the manner of grinding grain into flour, these

mills have nearly, if not entirely, been wiped from the face of the country as flour-producing plants. Farmers now usually purchase all the flour they consume, the great milling industries of the larger cities in the grain belt having monopolized the business to a large extent. The old-time tanneries, distilleries, carding mills and fulling mills, with the flouring mills, have nearly all disappeared from the industries of this county, in common with most counties in Indiana.

A UNIQUE SOCIETY.

Brown's chapel was erected under the following singular circumstances. In August, 1851, twenty-nine persons formed themselves into what they termed "Moral Associated Citizens." William Brown was elected president. B. B. Labaw, secretary, and John Houts, treasurer. The avowed object was "to build a meeting-house for the worship of God, and establish a grave yard." The plan is as follows: "The house is to be open to all men of all societies of good moral character who preach the gospel, and men in no church who have good characters." The capital was raised on the subscription plan, the shares being ten dollars each, the holder being entitled to vote in the control of the house and grave yard. Sixty-two shares were subscribed, and donations made by others. The house is described as "A frame meeting-house, length thirty-six feet, width thirty feet, a ten-foot story, a wall under the house two and a half feet high and one foot thick, one foot in the ground, and a stringer under the center." The contract was let to William Brown, who built the house and turned it over to the trustees May 29, 1852. For many years it served a most excellent purpose in the community, and showed a commendable spirit on the part of the pioneers.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WABASH TOWNSHIP.

On the west side of the county, and second from the south line, is that part of the county known as Wabash township. The name carries with it the history, in a large sense, of the people who at one time occupied, and owned by right of possession, these lands lying along the Wau-bash-kaw-sepe, or White, or Wabash river. It lies south of Troy, west of Van Buren and Millcreek townships, and north from Fulton and Millcreek.

In 1880 it contained 2,266 population, but in 1900 it had only 1,176 and in 1910 the census gives it only 1,049. This decrease has come about by various causes. Topographically, this is one of the most uneven, rough surfaced portions of the county. The numerous hills, almost approaching to small sized mountains, make it one not counted good for general agricultural purposes. Yet within its confines may be seen numerous valuable and well-tilled farms, some of these tracts equaling any in Fountain county. Coal creek, in its wanderings through the wild scenery, seemingly forced its way thousands of years ago through the gigantic hills that now hem it in on either side, and at an early day in the white man's history of this county attracted numerous settlers to its shores and narrow bottom lands. Here many located and reared their humble cabins and subsequently there sprung up several mills.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Daniel Richardson made the first entry of land in this township, on July 12, 1822, calling for the northeast fraction, one hundred and forty-four acres, of section 3, township 18, range 9 west. But the settlement did not correspond with entry, and the land was several times purchased at land sales at the government land office.

November 11, 1822, Martin Harrold entered the east half of the northwest quarter of section 23, township 19, range 8 west. The same year William White entered several tracts in section 27. He was a captain in the war of 1812-14, called to Horseshoe Bend on the Mississippi river by General Jackson to fight Indians. By birth he was a Tennessean and well calculated to fight the great hardships of a pioneer country. He probably did not settle in this county much before 1823-4. It was he who erected the first mill in this

county on Coal creek; it did the sawing and grinding for many miles around. This is the same mill property that was owned in succession by Bishop, Vandorn and Samuel Cade, later styled the Union Mills. The son, Anderson White controlled and operated this milling plant for many years after his father's death. Other pioneers in this township were: William Cloud of section 23, in 1822; Thomas Patton, of the same date and same section; William Forbes, of section 20; John Simpson, of section 14; Jeremiah Hartman, of section 14; Alexander Logan, of section 28; John Rusing, of section 28; James Briggs, of section 29; John Nugent, of section 32, all of these being early settlers in township 19, range 8 west. Many others whose names have slipped from record and memory sleep the sleep that knows no waking, with their graves unmarked. Here and there are to be seen a few white slabs on the hillside, or in some out-of-the-way glen, which tells of the resting place of other settlers whose work has long since gone into oblivion and their names only known by the dim outlines carved upon the marble or sand-stone slab.

William Cade, above mentioned, came in 1823 and in 1880 he was accounted one of the richest men in Fountain county. He owned the Union Mills many years. Jane Cade, his daughter, is mentioned as being the first child to see the light of day in Fountain county, the date of her birth being May 30, 1824. In 1824 Washington Graham entered land in section 18, township 19, range 8 west. John Simpson and Jeremiah and Lambeth Heath secured lands in the same locality. Soon the township became the theatre of a busy scene of industry. The axe was heard on every hand, timber was felled and immense log-rollings had, and brightly lighted fires lit the heavens by day and night, while this clearing process was going forward. Children grew into manhood in these valleys so long the haunt of the red man. All nature was changed; a rising generation began to leave its impress upon the country once a howling wilderness. Forty years ago and more, this township literally teemed with wealth, dug out by the pioneer and his children who remained faithful to the old homesteads.

George Kiger came from Parke county in 1827 and in 1833 engaged in the milling business, continuing until his death in 1835. His son, John A. Kiger, then controlled the mill a number of years, when he sold to John Headley, who, in 1851, sold to Samuel I. Snoddy and John Hardesty, who, in 1854, sold to George Mosier. In 1855 Mr. Snoddy purchased it again, when he made many improvements. In 1869 he tore away the saw-mill and erected a large flouring-mill having three run of buhrs, carrying on an extensive business. Coal had been mined from an early date in this region and the Chicago rolling-mill operators were attracted hither and sunk deep coal

mines and employed many men. This caused Mr. Snoddy to put in a large provision store and a full line of ordinary dry goods. He became postmaster, a railroad, as an outlet for the coal being successfully mined, having been constructed in 1872. Hence the place has since been known on the maps as Snoddy's Mills, the name of the postoffice. In 1877 Mr. Snoddy found his store too small and erected a second one. He also built several neat buildings as residences which he readily rented. He was a sort of business captain of the place, having the full oversight of the dry goods, grocery, clothing, lumber, grain and stock, as well as postmaster of the village.

"String Town" is close to Snoddy's Mills. It was a collection of cheaply built houses used by the miners and built by the coal companies. At one date it supported twenty saloons and liquor seemed to run and finally ruined the town. Seven hundred miners once found occupation there, along in the eighties.

For history of schools and churches in Wabash township, the reader is referred to separate headings on these topics.

CHAPTER XIX.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township contains forty-three square miles, or sections, which equals 27,520 acres. It is situated centrally on the southern line of Fountain county in ranges 7 and 8 west, while the township line places it all in township 18, except the north eight sections, which are in township 19. Wabash and Van Buren townships are on its north. Cain and Jackson on the east, Parke county on its south and the townships of Fulton and Wabash on its west. Its surface is generally level with occasional undulations. This township was settled at a much later date than most of the townships within Fountain county, perhaps owing largely to the fact that immense tracts of heavy timber lands were held for higher prices by speculators. The population in 1880 was placed at 1,830; in 1900 it had 2,145 and in 1910 it had only 1,987.

SETTLEMENT.

The first land entry was effected in this township in 1826. It was in that year that John Gilmore and Franklin Deboard entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 36, township 19, range 8, west. It is claimed by one account that Jacob Isley entered land in section 29 in 1825. Peter Youngblood was a settler at the same time. October 12, 1826, Samuel Armstrong entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 28, township 19, range 7. October 17, 1827, Jacob Bonebrake entered the west half of the northeast quarter of section 29, township 19, range 7, and in November that year, Isaac Kelsey claimed by entry the west half of the southeast quarter of section 28 of the same town and range. Few entries were made in 1829, but the following did enter lands and became settlers soon thereafter; Milburn C. Williams, Fielding Lacy, Jacob Isley, John Lytle, Bennet Scribird and Joseph Hawkins. In 1830 the list of settlers and land entries was all too large to be here traced out with profit to the reader. The above did without doubt affect the pioneer settlement of the township. It should be understood that many who entered these lands did not remove to the same, in many cases, for a number of years. Among those whose dates of settlement are clearly defined

may be mentioned: Thomas Ratcliff in 1830, who entered three hundred acres in the southern part of the township. John Ewall and wife Ann and family, in 1831, made his home here. He entered a half section of land, on which he erected a double log house eighteen by forty feet. He had eleven children in his family, hence built accordingly. In 1832 came Michael and Valentine Day. In 1834 came George Norris, who settled near where Harveysburg later sprang up. George Redenbaugh came in May, 1836, unloading his earthly effects beneath two huge oak trees, then drove some forked sticks in the earth near them, and later rived out some clapboards and plank with which he built a shed over his goods. Here the family resided while he put in a corn crop and when that was performed he set about with his trusty axe to provide better quarters on the quarter section he had then entered. George W. Sowers emigrated in 1837 and entered seven hundred and twenty acres of choice land. In 1839, Reuben Lindley began his improvements in this township and lived to become wealthy and was always highly respected for his manly traits. Many of these just enumerated came in from the two Carolinas. Some had stopped a few years in Orange and other counties in Indiana, while others came from Ohio. They came in four-horse, two-horse and some in single-horse rigs, bringing their earthly store along with them. At first it was hard work, but soon the army of workers got acquainted with one another and materially assisted each other until by good fortune all were in possession of good homes and comfortable circumstances. L. B. Lindley resolved to build a "city," so in 1856 he laid off sixteen lots for the town-to-be, leaving a street sixty feet wide. His first wife was the daughter of Harlan Harvey, for whom the town was named—Harveysburg. The land on which it was built was entered by James P. Crawford. A brother of Mr. Lindley, named Henry, also laid off eight lots, forming the northwest part of the town. John and Charles Markins built the first warehouse and lived in a portion of the building. The Markins kept a general store. Charles Markins was killed during the Civil war. Doctor McNutt erected an office building, in which he also conducted a country drug store. A small tavern was built and conducted by John W. Spencer, who was also the first cabinet maker in the burg. Robert Briggs was the first village blacksmith at Harveysburg. A postoffice was secured and Doctor McNutt was appointed postmaster, and he was followed by John and Charles Markins and Isaac Grimes. In 1880 the town was still doing a thriving trade and people went there for many miles around. Steam Corner, in the northeastern part of this township, was at one time quite a trading post, but not of much importance of late years. Its principal dealer was Joseph G. Lucas, who conducted a large general merchandise house there at one time.

The schools and churches have been treated elsewhere, hence need not be here referred to.

The sprightly village of Kingman is in this township—see special account among the history of the larger towns within the county, elsewhere in this volume. Yeddo is also a place around which there are woven many interesting historical happenings. It is the home of the Fountain County Old Settlers' Association, and large throngs congregate there annually.

CHAPTER XX.

FULTON TOWNSHIP

The southwestern sub-division of Fountain county is known as Fulton civil township. At one time this territory was included in that of Mill Creek township. Its present extent is only five-sixths of a congressional township. It is bounded by Wabash township on the north, Mill Creek on the east, Parke county on the south, and on the west by the waters of the Wabash river. The old Wabash and Erie Canal passes through the western part of this township, forming, with the river, a small island known as Silver Island. It was told that Indians had once hidden a large sum in silver on this spot, but after long research none was ever found; the island was thus styled "Silver Island" from this circumstance. It is related that a chief offered a measure full of silver if a white man would consent to his son becoming the husband of his Indian maiden, and that after securing the silver and having the marriage, that the white boy paid no further attention to the poor Indian girl.

The geographical location of this township is wholly in township 18, but in both ranges 8 and 9 west. As early as 1829 this section of the county was the scene of salt and oil excitement. The minerals found here clearly indicated the existence of salt. That year Norbourn Thomas came into the township and entered a tract of land. He soon began boring for salt, and finally succeeded in obtaining a salt well from which twenty bushels of salt could be made each twenty-four hours. Not fully satisfied with this production, he bored again in the same well down to the depth of five hundred feet, and found a vein of saline water which afforded him fifty bushels per day. He was accompanied by his brother, Lewis Thomas, of Tippecanoe county, who worked the enterprise with him. They continued on down until a depth of seven hundred feet had been reached, which was then the deepest well in all Indiana. Some years thereafter a company was organized to prospect for oil, of which corporation Mr. Thomas became a member. On down in this old well they continued to bore. The well was situated on section 35, township 18, range 9. This brought a steady yield of two hundred bushels of excellent salt per day. Finally the well reached the extreme depth of one thousand one hundred and thirty-five feet, and after striking this vein of salt water, the auger passed through a space seemingly void of any material substance, prov-

ing that they had encountered quite a cavity in the earth's formation. The water rushed upward with sufficient force to throw the auger out of the cavity, and gave forth a volume of water equal to fully fifty barrels a minute. This work was carried on at an expense of five thousand dollars. The waters were examined by competent men, experts and physicians, who pronounced it equal, if not superior, to any water in the world for medicinal purposes. The deepest well in the world was then stated to be only one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five feet, yielding four million gallons per diem at Passy, near Paris, France; but the Lodi well, as it is known, is the deepest in the United States, and soon attracted the attention of men in various sections of the Union. The well is still flowing into a large pool which has its outlet into the old canal bed, but is practically unimproved. From time to time, the attention of capitalists is directed to it as a health resort site, and the future may see located here one of the greatest sanitariums and bath resorts in the middle West.

The population of Fulton township in 1880 was placed by the census enumerators as 1,128; in 1900 it was 1,330 and according to the last federal census, that of 1910, it was placed at only 1,105.

The first entries of land within Fulton township were in 1822, by James Graham and William Forbes, the former entering land in the east half of the southwest quarter of section 17, and the latter the west half of the southeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 20, both in range 8, west. These gentlemen, however, did not become permanent settlers in the township. In 1823 Lewis Phebus obtained a patent for the west half of the southwest quarter of section 20, while Isaac Hibbs entered lands in sections 19 and 20. Other newcomers in 1823 were Archibald Johnson, James Boyd and Joseph Hanna. Robert F. Nugent, later a prominent church man of this section, entered land in section 25, and Arthur Patterson in section 34. In the same year James Ferguson, in company with his brothers, Thomas and Isaac, and Benjamin Beckelhymer came in on a land hunting tour and all took up land at government prices. But it was over in Wabash township and not in Fulton, as intended at first.

In 1824, in range 9 west, Thomas McClure entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 26 and Hugh Magill the west half of the northeast quarter, while James Prevo entered the east half of the northeast quarter of section 25. About the same date Daniel and Aaron Richardson and William and Jesse Eperson became interested in the township and secured several tracts of valuable land. Immigration at that stage in the county's history was slow on account of a depressing condition of money matters in the country.

In 1825 James Carwile entered the northeast quarter of section 12, range 9, but settled farther to the north. Josiah Rush claimed lands in section 12 and William Souls in section 24. James Johnson secured land in 1826 in section 36, while William Johnson took land in section 35, and John Wade in section 25.

Not far from 1825, possibly in the spring of 1826, Nimrod Hathaway came to Fulton township, started a tannery and continued to operate the same about five years, but owing to the thin settlement and scarcity of skins, he abandoned his enterprise. He then entered land and added acre to acre until he secured over two hundred acres. His wife dying, he was compelled to keep "bach" for some time; he came to this county as a widower.

In 1828, Robert Guy, from Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, settled in this township and also bought lands in northern Parke county. He became a well-known and highly prosperous farmer who, in 1866, removed to Kansas, where he died in 1871.

Peter Lunger also effected a settlement here in 1828. For several years he rented land on Silver island, finally purchasing land east of the canal. Isaac Hobert and wife Elizabeth made their home on Silver island, where they entered two hundred acres. In 1829 also came George W. and Samuel Rennick and they entered valuable lands in this township, reared a cabin and "bached" it a number of years. Later, their sister kept house for them. They each borrowed money with which to enter eighty acres of land apiece. Two years later George married Elizabeth Eperson. He became a prominent man in this township. The Norbourn Thomas, above mentioned, also became a thoroughgoing farmer. In 1830, came in to the township, now well started in its settlement, Dr. Edward Hall, with his wife, Susan, and five children, who came from Clarke county, Indiana, but were natives of Kentucky. Here Doctor Hall practiced medicine for twenty years. In 1854 he made a trip to Iowa where he purchased land and laid off a town known as Georgetown. He returned to Fulton township and died in 1855.

It was in the same year that Elias Dodson, with his wife, Elizabeth (Hunt) and eight children, were added to this township's population. He moved in with an ox-team, bringing but little furniture. At first he took shelter for himself and family under a shed connected with the grist mill, near the south boundary of Fountain county. This was a genuine "corn-cracker" mill, protected from the storm by four posts and a scanty covering. To this "mill" the settlers would flock from a distance of more than twenty miles around. Under this shed the Dodson family remained until they could erect a house of poles, eighteen by twenty feet, into which they gladly went to

housekeeping. They then cleared a small space in the forest and planted some corn. So numerous were the deer that they had to provide means to keep them from destroying their crops. Mr. Dodson died in 1854 and his faithful wife survived until 1873.

In 1830 among those who settled here may be recalled Patrick Boner, John D. Cook, William Rickett and Henry Yazel. In 1832 came Aaron F. Randolph, who purchased a section of land on Silver island. He erected the usual large log house and in 1838 a larger brick residence, the first brick structure within Fulton township. In 1834 William and Margaret Burnside effected their settlement in the township. He secured four hundred acres of valuable land, all of which he well improved. This fell to his son John, who became by 1880 the largest landowner in the township. In 1837 Stephen Titus bought seven hundred acres. He was a mechanic and made many farming implements for his neighbors, including a famous plow which was used until the Cincinnati plow came into use in this county. These with others formed what may justly be considered the "first settlement" in Fulton township. For other facts concerning this section see church and school history.

The little village of Cates in this township was platted in May, 1903. Silverwood, another hamlet, was platted on section 35, township 18, range 9, by Cale W. Watterman, September 7, 1881.

CHAPTER XXI.

DAVIS TOWNSHIP.

Davis township is situated in the extreme northeastern part of Fountain county. It contains twenty-one sections and five fractions of sections, according to government survey, which is on account of the concave made by the meanderings of the Wabash river on the north line of this county. It measures about seven and a half miles north and south, by less than six east and west. By drawing a diagonal line from the northeast corner of section 4, to the northwest corner of section 13, one will be able to mark the line dividing the prairie from the timbered portions of this township, as originally found. The prairie was to the south and the timber north of such a line of demarcation. The most of the south half is very rolling, while the northern is quite level in its general surface. This whole township is now a beautiful field and garden spot, where the landowner is king, and where one sees many costly and modern farm houses and barns. The scene is one ever gratifying to him who loves to look upon a thrifty farm section, where content is stamped on the faces of all the populace. Splashing water courses are seen here and there, the soil is very fertile and agriculture is here a pleasure to the husbandman. Flint creek is in the northeast corner of the township; next below comes Grindstone creek and Turkey run, after which come flowing down the pretty waters of Young's creek, or Possum Hollow creek, while in the south end of the territory being described is found the Big Shawnee.

The Wabash and Erie canal was constructed through this township, serving as a great outlet for trade and commerce, until the building of the Toledo, Wabash & Western railroad in 1854, when it went into decay and is now worthless.

ORGANIZATION.

Fountain county was divided into civil townships July 24, 1826, and Shawnee embraced all the territory north of township 20. In 1829, Davis township was established, with an area inclosed by the boundary commencing on the Wabash river on the section line between sections 27 and 28, range 7, and following the same to the southwest corner of section 34, township 21, thence east to the county line. An election was ordered held at the house of

John Pierce. In March, 1833, Logan township was created from Davis and Shawnee townships, and a strip two miles wide was detached from the west side of the former. In March, 1839, sections 22 and 27, township 21, range 7, west, belonging to Davis, were attached to Shawnee, for reasons appearing in the history of the other townships. At the same time a tract two sections in width was taken from the south side and made a part of Richland township. An additional tier of sections was added to the latter, probably at a little earlier date. After the township was fully organized, Maysville became the polling place and thus continued until about 1837, when it was removed to "Woodhook" log school house. The only other removal, known to the writer, was to the frame school house known as Brown's school, near the old building, however.

In 1880 the census reports gave this township as having a population of 798, while in 1900 it gives it as 773 and by the record of the latest federal census, taken in 1910, it is given in as 702. In 1870 there is an account of the population being 663 and that there were thirty-three persons who could not read and forty-five who were unable to write.

EARLY PIONEERS.

The years 1824 and 1825 saw the first settlers coming into Davis township for the purpose of becoming permanent residents. Just who the first was cannot be recorded with any degree of certainty. It is known, however, that the pioneers who first set their stakes here were from Ohio, but most of them had originally resided and were probably natives of Virginia, the Carolinas and Pennsylvania. Kentucky also sent forth many into these parts of the state and not a few located within what is now Davis township. The earliest improvements in this township were made in the south half of the territory, next to the prairie. In 1827, Isaac Waldrup bought land, and the next year brought his family in. Most of the following found their way into the township between 1825 and 1832. January 1, 1829, Uncle Jesse Marvin reached here on foot from Ohio, and the following March entered land where he was still living in 1880. At that date—1829—Martin Sparr had improved the place later known as the F. M. Helterbran farm, and there Mr. Marvin spent his first winter. Sparr had evidently made a beginning at his settlement in the spring of 1827. James Morrison, his son-in-law, occupied a part of his land. Sparr and his wife died after a short period, and Joshua Dunkin, a brother-in-law, who was here in 1830, bought out the heirs. Frederick Allenduff became a resident in the autumn of 1827, and Archibald Roberts a year later, both in

what was called "Shawnee neighborhood," in the south and eastern part of the township. Before 1829 Doctor Yandes had located where Harrison Van Meter later owned a farm. Doctor Yandes was without question the first doctor to practice medicine in this portion of Fountain county. It is related of him that "his practice was not more learned and skillful than his life was regular and temperate." He, and a young man named Young, were both drowned while crossing the river in a canoe from Independence.

William Clark, a Campbellite minister, lived in section 16, township 21, range 6; he removed in the spring of 1834. George Sargent, a New Light minister, and one of the first teachers of the Word of Life in the township, lived on the hill north from Elijah Mattox. John Jones was another early settler of about that date. Also Joseph Chizum settled in the Shawnee neighborhood. Added to those already mentioned as constituting the pioneer band in this township, were the widow Kerr, Henry Young, John Beverly, Joseph Wilson, James Williams, Baker and Cyrus Houts, David Lane, James F. Mills, Charles Mick, Jehu Atherton, the Funk family, Doctor Worthington, on the south side of the old state road, Uncle Joseph Brown, who with his brother Hiram came in 1830, Nimrod Taylor, Zachariah Linton, Daniel Hopkins, who was among the very first in the township to make for himself a permanent home. Andrew Hemphill located on Young's run and put up a saw-mill, and not many years later erected an over-shot grist-mill just below it. The saw-mill he changed into a carding mill. Samuel Dunkin had a saw-mill at the mouth of the run. Another saw-mill was placed in motion by a German named Hetchel, who settled as early as 1828, but did not build his mill until 1835, on Grindstone creek. About the same date, Henderson & Baxley operated a distillery on Young's run. James and John Hemphill also put one in operation, after this had served its usefulness (?) and been abandoned. The first distilling in the township, however, was done by Andrew Round, who came up from Lopp's prairie early in 1828 and set up a small copper still. He sold to Frederick Allenduff, who manufactured from his own grain for several years. Corn was worth ten and twelve cents a bushel. It usually took three bushels to purchase one yard of calico.

In 1839, John Sherry (or Sherrie) laid out a town just below the mouth of Flint creek and named the same Fulton. He erected a large distillery and carried on porkpacking two seasons. A few houses were built and for a time considerable business was transacted at the hamlet, but its existence was short. The township probably had as many inhabitants in 1835 as it had in 1875. Considerable numbers flocked hither who were unable to purchase lands, and these became renters for a time, but later sought greener pastures

in the West. The prairie sod was hard to subdue, so tough were its roots, but when once killed its species disappeared forever—a strange economy in nature. One writer says of the prairie grasses, "One of the most singular things about these great prairies is that the native grass, which was found growing everywhere when man came here, and which for ages has maintained itself against all natural elements of extinction, has neither seed nor any other organs of propagation. When once killed or circumscribed in any way, it could not by any process again spread. It was not merely comparatively, but positively impossible to spread it. Nature does not seem to have furnished another case of actual absence of the quality of propagation."

Another feature of the early days here was the old Indian trail. Near the Shawnee Mound was a village of Shawnees. The Kickapoos had another near where Independence stands, and between these the trail ran nearly from the southeast to the northwest corner of this township. It crossed the Wabash at a ford just above Independence. When the bones of the slain at the great battle of Tippecanoe were gathered up for sepulture, Silas McVane and another man, with teams, went forth from this township and assisted in the solemn labor.

MORMONS ONCE HERE.

In 1832, Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon left Kirtland, Ohio, where they had just completed the establishment of a Church of Latter-Day Saints, and made a proselyting tour in Indiana and Illinois. Some success attended their labors in Davis township, this county, but it was fortunately confined largely to the renters and other floating population. Meetings were held at private houses and in the log school house in the rear of where Salem church stands. Healing the sick and raising the dead was advocated by these people with much argument. Immersions were performed in the waters of the Shawnee creek, but when water was plentiful the pond in close proximity to the school house was used. An exhorter, Jesse Dollyhide, having his limbs drawn up by rheumatism, joined them and was baptized according to their faith. When brought out of the water "hands were laid on" him by the impostors and they commanded him to straighten his limbs. He could not do this, hence he abandoned the sect. The failure to effect this, and other miracles, undeceived many others, among them Andrew Wilson, who had been a New-Light advocate, and he went back to his denomination. Still others were not so easy to be undeceived by the humbug religionists, and thirty-two persons were held together, and finally, in 1834, went to Missouri, when the prac-

tices of this deluded church were first carried on in that state. Of the proselytes, Samuel Trullinger and Simeon Curtis and their wives engaged in the work of the Mormon ministry. Time has revealed that only the ignorant and half-deluded, debased of both sex, can be led into the trap set by designing self-made churchmen, for solely personal and selfish reasons, as has been the case in far-away Utah. They teach many good things in order to weave a cloak around the wickedness found in the center. This sect never gained a solid footing in the midst of the enlightened and fairly well-educated people of this township and county.

SHAWNEE POSTOFFICE.

This office was established in 1843 at Rachel Pickens', where F. M. Roberts lived many years later. Joseph Poo'e was the first postmaster. This office was on the stage route from Attica and Lafayette, and here were kept a tavern and a barn for the relay of horses. The office was kept on the move and several persons had the honor of being appointed to the position of postmaster before the abandonment of the postoffice.

MAYSVILLE AND INDEPENDENCE STATION.

These are both old towns, but never reached much importance, except as small trading posts, for a small community. Maysville was laid out and its plat recorded in 1832 by Z. Wade. Chester Tuttle opened a store for the sale of dry goods, Samuel Duncan had another for a short time, both were doing business in 1840. The place had about a score of houses and supported a hotel, stable, grocery, cooper and blacksmith shop, and the two stores just mentioned. It finally became a station on the canal, and while that internal improvement was being made, flourished quite well. It was the voting place for the township eight years. Its location was a half mile above Independence Station and never had a very creditable name. In 1879 there were but two houses left on its site.

Independence Station is situated in the remote northwest corner of Davis township, five miles above Attica. It has a history co-extensive with that of the Wabash railroad in this county, which highway was constructed in 1854. It was first known as Fountain City. It is but a mere hamlet, but serves the community in which it is located quite well for small trading, etc.

FULTON.

This has been so long out of existence that few of the older residents of the county know it ever lived. But it did and it was the oldest place in the county, where goods were sold and where grain was shipped and pork packed for the New Orleans markets. Fulton was situated on the south bank of the Wabash, a few rods from where Peter Weaver, the first settler in Fountain county, spent the winter of 1822 and part of the summer of 1823, before removing to his farm over the line in Tippecanoe county. The village was not platted, but there was the grain warehouse of William Sherrie (son-in-law of Peter Weaver), and he also operated a general store and bought, killed and shipped hogs by flat-boats to the southern country. The warehouse was directly opposite the smaller of Fulton islands in the Wabash, and a few hundred feet from the present summer home of J. Frank Dermond. It was on the old Indian reservation. Six families lived there at one time and were all engaged in the business above named. With the coming of the canal it went out of commission.

THE BLOCKHOUSE.

At the time of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, in the month of August, there was quite an excitement over the report that Indians were seeking revenge for supposed wrongs upon the part of the whites, and were coming east destroying life and property as they came. During this excitement the few settlers in this section of the country, including Warren and Tippecanoe, as well as Fountain county, sought a place of safety and repaired to the house of Josiah Bryant, in what is now Logan township (then Davis), and there they built themselves a blockhouse and set up fortifications, to be ready for the Indians should they come with evil intent. This blockhouse was situated two and a half miles south of the Wabash river, on lands now owned by William Clapham, south of Bethel road, on the northwest half of the southwest quarter of section 2, township 21, range 7.

Other points of historic interest in this township are the place on the Wabash where crossed the old ferry. The site was just about one hundred yards west, down stream, from the present iron wagon bridge at Independence, between the two counties. Also at a point about the same distance to the east of the same highway and bridge is where the county's first settler in Warren county, that brave, shrewd French-Canadian, Zachariah Cicott, built his cabin and set up his trading post with the Indians. There he cleared off

and had an acre or two of ground even and smooth, overlooking the gently rolling Wabash river front, and there was where hundreds of Indians made his friendship and there he had them shoot at a mark for a silver quarter or a Spanish fifty-cent piece of coin. The cabin he occupied stood until the year 1900 and it is a shame that it was not preserved as a relic of those long-ago days.

Less than a mile to the southeast is the great boulder and now a few small shrubs and trees, between the Wabash railroad and the highway, that was once mounted by pioneer Weaver, who when hunting was chased by a wild boar to this rock. It is southeast of Weaver's original landing (old Fulton).

CHAPTER XXII.

CAIN TOWNSHIP.

In the southwestern part of Fountain county is found Cain township, which is on the east line of the county and is the second from the south line. Montgomery county lies to its east, Jackson to its south, Mill Creek and Van Buren to the west and Richland township to the north. Township line 19 south, range 19, runs west two miles between sections 33 and 34 and 28 and 27 in range 7; thence west between sections 28 and 21; thence north three miles between sections 20 and 21, 17 and 16, 8 and 9; thence half a mile east between sections 4 and 9; thence north three-fourths of a mile in center of line of section 4, running north; thence half a mile east in same section; thence a fourth of a mile north to township 20; thence six miles east to the county line. These lines describe a territory of thirty-nine and three-eighths square miles.

The northern part of this township is rolling prairie land, while in the southern part at an early day there was much flat and wet land, but time has made it wonderfully productive and it is now very valuable for general farming purposes. Along Coal creek the land is quite rough and full of ridges. Black walnut, poplar, wild cherry and sugar maple trees are the prevailing timber, while in the southern portion burr oak, elm and linn predominate, owing to the moisture in the latter lands. Oak, hickory and hickory elm abound on the creek lands to quite a goodly extent. In 1826 most of the township was covered with a dense, hardy growth of forest trees, but with the passing of three-quarters of a century and more the scene has greatly changed and today one views the greater part as one great, rich agricultural district. Wanton destruction, ill care, the making of tens of thousands of rails for pioneer fences, the sawing of lumber and in other ways these forests have been disappearing rapidly.

This township has been greatly aided in its material development by its fine waterpower, Coal creek being the most valuable in the years gone by for the purpose just named. Milling, both for lumbering and grinding, was at one time a great industry in these parts. By 1880 all these mills save three flouring-mills had disappeared. The upper one of these mills was on section 16, range 6, built by John Petro, about 1846, occupying the site of the corn-cracker and distillery said to have been built in 1824. In 1871 a large mill was erected on this site by G. D. Brown, costing eight thousand dollars. One

mile below a corn-cracker was started in the pioneer days, but after a few years abandoned. About 1840, William Simpson built a saw-mill on this site. A mile below this was a saw-mill built by William Sears in either 1837 or 1838 and abandoned in 1866. The Hillsboro flouring mill, a mile and a half down stream, was built by David Kester in 1824, and is said to be the earliest mill in Fountain county. In 1854 the account books show this mill was producing flour from two hundred bushels of grain per day. At this point the creek gives (or did) an average of twenty-eight horse-power. Later a roller mill was placed at this splendid milling site. High water has taken out many dams in this part of the county, causing much loss to the mill-site owners. While most of the mills have gone, Cain township owes much of its early development to its mill streams and other fine resources, including a good soil and a pretty certain crop. Sandstone ledges and other stone are found in great abundance and affords an excellent material for construction of stonework including bridges. Grindstones of excellent grit are produced from some of the quarries within this township. In 1880, Hillsboro village had but six wells for drinking water, most of the populace using cisterns or springs for their domestic uses.

The population of this township at various decades has been as follows: 1880, it stood as 1,763; in 1900 it was 1,537 and in 1910 it was but 1,403, including the village of Hillsboro.

For schools and churches, see chapters treating on all within the county, appropriately headed.

HILLSBORO.

Hillsboro is situated on the line of the Big Four railroad, slightly east of the center of the township. It was laid out by David Kester in 1830. The first store was opened by George May, who, it is stated, refused to sell a pound of nails for fear it would break his stock. Doctors Scott and Reese were the pioneer physicians, and Absalom Mendenhall was the first justice of the peace. At present Hillsboro has a population of about six hundred, and is a good trading point for the surrounding country. The waters of Coal creek flow in their babblings by the south side of the village, whose main street is located a little more than a quarter of a mile from the railway station. The first substantial wagon bridge was constructed in 1870, at a cost of four thousand eight hundred dollars. For banks, schools and churches see other chapters.

The only other village ever platted within this township was Ryneear, in the extreme northwest corner. It is now numbered among the defunct places on the maps.

CHAPTER XXIII.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson is the extreme southeastern sub-division in Fountain county, and was named for President Andrew Jackson. It covers an area of six full sections, in township 18, ranges 6 and 7 west. It had a population in 1880 of 1,272; in 1900 its population, including the town of Wallace, was 1,322 and in 1910 it is given by the census books as but 1,139. Its territory was originally included with that of Cain township, but as the county settled up it was deemed wise to cut down township lines and make more sub-divisions in the county, hence Jackson was carved out and has always maintained a separate township organization, with a government fully up to the standard found elsewhere in the county. Of its educational and religious development, other chapters will speak in a general way. Of its natural features, it may be said that it has an elevated surface generally even in the north half and moderately so in the southeastern quarter. The southwest quarter of its territory is cut up with numerous ravines and creeks, making it a wonderfully rough country. The township is drained largely by Mill creek and Prairie creek. Lick branch is famous for its high, sharp bluffs, swift running waters and beautiful, but bold, wild scenery. It rises in section 14 and empties into Mill creek where the latter crosses the line between sections 24 and 25. Other creeks of this township are Buffalo, Little Mill, Stillwater, Wolf, Dan's run. Coal abounds in considerable quantities in Jackson township. On Lick branch are found fine beds of valuable building stone.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Among the first to claim a residence in Jackson township was Esquire John Bowman, who came from eastern Tennessee in 1826, and entered the land across the creek from Jacksonville, where Z. T. Ward later resided. Richard Williams settled on the site of Jacksonville a year later. William Guilliams, his son-in-law, was living on the west bank of Mill creek next to the town. Isaac Crowder had a cabin home on the farther side of the creek south from the town of later years. In 1827 also came John Hybarger, who had left Tennessee the year before and stopped at Russellville for a time.

Other very early settlers may be named as follows: Thomas Allen, Jonathan Cunningham, Joshua Bland, of Ohio, had homes on section 16; Ephraim Dell, a young man, George Low, Cuthbert Harrison, James Garrison, Michael Hutts, Ezekiel Nelson, William Murphy, Isaac Gooding, William Murphy, William Hinton, Messrs. Myers, Fines, Shulers, Livingoods, Sowers, Scotts, Clarks, Kellers, John McSpaddens and George McLain. After the first four years the township settled very rapidly. For the first ten or a dozen years almost all who came in and took lands were from North Carolina or Tennessee. A few came in from Virginia and still less from Kentucky.

When the first settlers entered the township they found only a dense forest, and as settlements were made saw-mills were erected here and there along the numerous streams affording sufficient waterpower. The largest of these saw-mills was built by Harris Reynolds, who sawed the material for the plank road. As many as five stills were in operation in the township at one time. In all there is an account of twenty-six stills and various kinds of distilleries, including six large steam distilleries and eighteen copper stills. This township never had a flouring-mill within its borders, so far as can be learned. The only corn cracker of any importance was the first, which was erected by Ephraim Dell, on Mill creek, a half mile below Jacksonville. This has gone to total decay many long years since. Up to the eighties, whisky seemed to have been the chief article of revenue for the people in this township. However, the coming on of the Civil war and the high internal revenue placed upon liquors greatly hindered the business here, as well as elsewhere in the country. During all of the years in which whisky was produced in Jackson township, it was a scene of great and never-ending excitement. It was much dreaded by the collectors and inspectors of revenue sent in to see that the government got its share of the profit derived from converting grain into whisky. At an early date these stills afforded a home market, as nothing else could, for the corn grown in the neighborhoods near the stills—and that was almost everywhere. Twenty-five cents was the going price for corn for many years, but had it not been for these distilling concerns it would not have been worth more than twelve cents, and at times could not be disposed of at any price. One bushel of good corn made from two to three gallons of excellent whisky, which sold usually at twenty-five cents a gallon.

Hence it was that often a man might have been seen going from home on horseback, with a sack of corn and with it a jug, en route to the still-house where he could exchange the former for the latter's fill of "pure and unadulterated whisky." So it was, that when a "foreign power" in the form of a meddlesome government agent came around, trouble generally was the

result. But things have all changed and now farmers no longer depend upon the still-house for their living, and but few of the citizens of the township, once so full of such plants, care for the liquor that the pioneer felt he must have—in summer to drive away the excessive heat and of course in winter he felt sure it was an antidote for frost-bites and chilly mornings.

The reader will find an interesting account of the schools and churches under the separate headings in the general chapters of this volume.

The earliest marriage records of this township disclose the fact that the first to be made man and wife were Paul Garrison and Cyba Snook, March 3, 1831; Martin Guilliams to Polly Bowman, March 19, 1832; James Cunningham to Ann Allen; June 12, 1832; and Samuel K. McSpadden to Nancy Bowman. Squire Isaac Gooding performed the ceremony in one instance and Squire John Bowman united the balance.

The first trustees were Stephen Philpott, Nathaniel Morgan and A. J. Denman. Jacob Bruner was the first treasurer and clerk. The township has always been noted as a strong Democratic township.

TORNADO OF 1875.

On the evening of July 27, 1875, a violent storm passed over this township, uprooting and twisting off trees, demolishing fences and growing crops. It was a fourth of a mile in width and came almost directly from the west. David Shoef, Abe Wilkerson, Elijah Low, David Bowman, Elijah Clore, William Tate and others suffered heavy losses by having much valuable timber and growing crops destroyed. Midway in the township it lifted from the surface of the earth, and during the rest of the distance alternately lowered to and raised from the earth, leaving destruction in its track. No lives were lost and only one log house was unroofed. In Mill Creek township, however, its force was much greater, and there seven persons were killed, among them the Sowers family, every member, save a small boy, who had both legs and one arm broken. Later, he was badly gored by a cow and almost lost his life.

VILLAGE OF JACKSONVILLE.

In 1880 a writer described this place in the following language: "This is a dilapidated little village of about a dozen houses, situated about three-fourths of a mile south of the center of the township and on the north bank of Mill Creek. It was laid out in the days when General Jackson reigned with absolute power in the hearts of his political friends, and but a solitary Whig

had invaded the precincts of this purely Democratic paradise. At that time a part of Mill Creek township was embraced in what is now Jackson. No adequate idea can ever be formed of the true life and real character of a people except through the medium of the little events which show their temper, customs, habits of thought and lines of action. Its age, not its size, has given this town a salient history. If this is dull it is not because there is wanting a train of incidents, a mixture of the ludicrous and shocking, whose rehearsal would give a charm of fascination to the historic story."

"Let by-gones be by-gones; if by-gones be clouded."

By common consent, in later days the name has been shortened by calling it simply "Jackville." The proprietors of this hamlet were Squire John Bowman and his father, Henry, the former owning the west side of the range line, while the latter held the lands on the east. The father had taken the George Brown farm, as always called, in 1827 when he first came to the township. Richard Williams was the first settler on the site of the village. He came here as early as 1826, which was several years before the town was platted. George McLain was another early settler. Squire Bowman erected the first frame house in the place, and Conrad Walter's sold the first merchandise. He left and was succeeded by two brothers, John and Joseph Milligan. Squire Bowman and Andrew Higbee also traded together for several years at this point. There have been a large number of men engaged in trade here, though their names and circumstances connected therewith have long ago been lost sight of. In more recent days, along in the eighties and earlier, the dealers there included Noah and Charles Grimes, Bayless and Jacob Carter, Cunningham & Smith, John Murphy, David Oliver and Johnson Clore. The drug business was carried on there thirty years ago by W. H. Spinning. A blacksmith shop and a chair factory, with a hotel, helped to make the completeness of the town.

The postoffice was established during the administration of Governor Wallace, and was named for him by Judge Mitchell C. Black.

CHAPTER XXIV.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

By Charles R. McKinney.

Richland township, organized January 24, 1826, is the largest township in Fountain county, extending nine miles north and south and six east and west, except two sections in the northwest corner. It therefore contains fifty-two square miles. In its native state fine forest trees stood on a large portion of its territory, especially the southern part, which was a dense forest of white oak, burr oak, black walnut, sugar and poplar, besides many other species not so valuable. Many of these trees were very large, some being from four to five feet in diameter and many cutting from five to seven ten-foot logs. The surface is gently rolling and when first settled the lower lands were very wet; ponds or small lakes were abundant and were well stocked with fish. Five streams cross the township. The Big Shawnee, in the north, Little Shawnee, Coal creek, Turkey run and Dry run. Wild game found a delightful home here. Deer, wolves, muskrats, beaver, timber squirrels, prairie chickens and wild turkeys were very plentiful. One of the ways of trapping the wild turkey was to build up a square pen of rails and cover it so they could not get out, leaving a hole at the bottom; scatter corn along the outside and into the pen. Busily engaged eating the corn, the turkey would creep into the pen and when they once raised their heads, would never lower them and thus remain until released.

SETTLEMENT.

In 1824, Aaron Hetfield, a young man of southern New York, built him a flat-boat on which he and his family, with all his earthly possessions, floated down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to the mouth of the Wabash. Propelling this primitive craft by means of pike-poles, he ascended the river to Portland, where he landed, and erected a log house on the banks of Little Shawnee, where now stands the village of Newtown. Near by was a village of four or five hundred Indians. Other settlers arrived the next year, including Thomas Ogle and family, David Ogle, Joseph Hibbs, Nathan Cooper and their families, all of whom settled near by, while Jacob Hawk and Nathan Neal settled in the southwestern part of the township. The Beedles, Abraham, Isaac and Aaron

T., settled on Coal creek in the eastern part of the township. William McClure, Alexander Logan and Samuel Archer settled along Coal creek in 1826. Mr. Archer was probably the first justice of the peace in the township; he was also a practical surveyor and a good business man. In 1827 Peter Shultz, William Kiff, Aaron Insley, James Stafford, Jackson King and others settled in this township. Thus from year to year the population was increased by good worthy citizens from Ohio and other Eastern states, who began breaking the prairies with ox-teams hitched to wooden mold-board plows. Their winters were spent in splitting rails, with which they fenced their fields. Many fine oak and walnut trees were worked into rails. Much time was spent by those who settled in the timber, clearing their farms, and many trees were burned in large log heaps that would now be worth much money.

Aaron Hetfield laid out Newtown in 1830. The following year an agent was sent with government authority to remove the Indians and also a tribe of eight hundred situated six miles northeast, at Shawnee Mound, to the Indian reservation at Fort Wayne. The Indians were stubborn and neither persuasion nor threats availed to induce them to leave their favorite hunting grounds. Not wishing to resort to force, the agent resigned his connection to Mr. Hetfield, because of his friendly relations with the Indians. Mr. Hetfield had little trouble to induce his copper colored brothers and neighbors to consent to the plan, but the Shawnee tribe was quite a different proposition. Taking the chief of his village with him, he visited the Shawnee chief and laid before him the plan. The old chief filled his "pipes of peace" and for two long hours they sat and smoked in perfect silence. At its close the chief bade his white brother to come again one week from that day and then his final answer would be given. At the close of the week a favorable answer was given, and he at once made march. Lewis Hetfield, son of the pioneer, then a child of nine years, loved in after years to tell of his own experience, of how he was allowed to accompany the Indians for a few miles. He remembered, he said, how they took two long poles and fastened one on each side of the pony; then taking a strip of bark they wove it back and forth between the poles and, covering it with skins, formed baskets on which their papooses, as well as cooking utensils and bedding, were bestowed. A lasting impression was made on the boy's mind by seeing some of the swarthy babies roll off from their rude cradles and being tossed back by their mothers, who walked behind.

The Indians having been removed, the country settled up rapidly. Merry-hearted children and youths throng the streets of this thriving village, gaining an education in their splendidly equipped schools, with never a thought of the retreating host of red men who once owned and occupied this very ground.

nor yet of the "advance guard of civilization," which played so important a part in paving the way to the advantages which they now enjoy.

In 1834 a Mr. Martin, who owned the east half of the west half of section 9, two and a half miles southeast of Newtown, erected a building in Newtown and bought and packed pork. Aaron Hetfield went his security; the pork was shipped on a flat-boat to New Orleans and there sold. When Mr. Martin returned he reported that he had been robbed and Mr. Hetfield was left to pay ten thousand dollars, which forced him to sell his property and take over, as part payment, the Martin farm, to which he moved. This farm he sold to P. T. McKinney in 1837 and went to Illinois, where he subsequently died.

The first tan yard was run here by Mr. Hetfield soon after he came into the township; later he sold to Peter Shultz, who operated it until about 1843. Jacob Haas operated another tannery for many years and sold to Mr. Newell about 1868; he closed up the business about 1880 and removed to Oregon.

The early settlers were not willing that their children should grow up in ignorance. Small schools were organized in each community, where enough children made it possible. The first school house erected in the village of Newtown was made of logs and stood midway between where the Methodist Episcopal church now stands and the Little Shawnee. P. T. McKinney (father of the writer) taught this school in 1833 and in later years wrote the following letter to the *Attica Ledger*, describing the school houses of that day:

"Trees were cut and logged off the length they wanted to build the house, the logs being about a foot and a half thick. Some men cut the logs and others with their teams snaked them to the place they wanted to build the house. The house was raised by placing one log on top of another, notching the ends so that they would fit closely together. While the raising was going on, some would rive the boards called clapboards, with which to cover it. The boards were put on and held to their places by placing heavy poles on them called 'weight poles.' At one end of the house four or five logs would be cut out at the bottom for a fire-place, which was about six feet wide. The chimney was built of what was called 'cat and clay,' which was made by taking mud or mortar and mixing it up with chaff or straw, and placing this mud mixture between small sticks split like lath, one on top of the other, until the chimney was high enough. The back wall and jams were made sometimes of this same material and sometimes of flat stones. The door was made by cutting off as many logs as was necessary to permit a man to walk upright. The house was lighted by cutting out a log, or parts of two logs, the length

desired, on two sides of the house about five feet high. In this opening were fastened little sticks about eight inches apart and the opening was covered with paper pasted or glued to the sticks and the logs above and below. The paper was then greased to make it more nearly transparent. These were our windows, and on a dark day it was dark enough! The writing desk, if it might have so dignified a name, was a wide plank or puncheon, fastened to the wall under the paper window, by putting a two-inch pin in the logs and placing this plank on them. Our seats were mostly slabs, or a flat rail with legs or pins in them, called benches, without backs or supports of any kind. Sitting on the soft side of one of these benches was the best seat the scholars had all day. The floors were made of puncheons (logs split in halves) extending across the building, flat side up and hewed smooth. Children were taught their A B C's by having them pasted on a paddle, such as farmers use to clean their plows with. The writer well remembers his A B C paddle."

Such were the pioneer school houses of this township. Later the township was divided into sixteen districts and a respectable frame building erected in each. In 1873 Samuel Low, trustee, erected, in Newtown, a four-roomed brick building, at a cost of six thousand dollars. One-third was raised by subscription. This marked an advanced position in the way of education and paved the way for greater things. In 1903, with Charles Palin as trustee, a new and larger building was erected with a view to the centralizing of the township schools. By the first of January, 1904, the new building was completed, a beautiful two-story brick structure, containing seven assembly rooms, two recitation rooms and a library, with wide halls and stairways. The building was heated by a furnace, and its total cost was twenty thousand dollars. Six teachers were employed and the rural children were transported to and from school in hacks. The attendance was about two hundred. This fine building burned on December 30th, just one year after its completion. The origin of the fire has always been a mystery. Mr. Palin, however, a short time before, had placed an insurance of twelve thousand dollars on the property. The school work was continued the rest of the school year in halls and vacant rooms, as best they could. Samuel Rice, the new trustee, at once began preparing to erect another building on the same plan as the one destroyed, and by October the new building was ready for occupancy.

In 1894 William Wright, then trustee, erected a very substantial brick school house at Mellott. It was at that time amply large enough to accommodate all the pupils. Mr. Wright, however, showed his wisdom in constructing the building with a view of adding to it. This step was found neces-

sary in 1906, when Mr. Rice was trustee. The completed building is a large brick structure of nine, possibly ten, rooms, beautifully located at the south end of town. Through the efforts of Mr. Wagner, present trustee, these schools accommodate all the pupils in the township, those from a distance being conveyed in sixteen hacks, eight running to Newtown and eight to Mellott. In 1911 these schools were made commissioned high schools, thus preparing pupils to enter college. From the little log school house, with a few pupils of all grades, to the large, commodious, beautiful and well equipped steam-heated buildings, where all the pupils of the township are trained for life's activities, under the management of sixteen well qualified teachers, marks a wonderful progress in the educational history of this township. The Newtown school was one of the first "centralized" schools in all Indiana.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD.

The Narrow Gauge railroad (now the Clover Leaf line) was constructed in 1882. This road gave birth to the town of Mellott which became an incorporated place in 1900 and now has a population of 372.

Newtown was incorporated in 1911 with a population of 350. The Mellott Bank was organized in 1901 and the Newtown Bank in 1904.

LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Richland Township Live Stock and Agricultural Association was organized in 1886 and for over twenty years held a successful annual fair, but was finally abandoned.

PUBLIC ROADS.

The mud roads of the early days were at times almost impassable, and became a great hindrance to progress. The first gravel road was built through this township on the range line in 1882. This road was built by taxation at a cost of from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars per mile, the requirements being that after grading, the gravel should be twelve feet wide and twelve inches deep at the sides and eighteen inches in the center. Since that was built the farmers have, by donation and by increased taxation, graveled nearly every road in the township. There are six miles of stone road, under the present "three mile" road law.

The Newtown telephone system was organized in 1899 and some time later the Mellott system.

THE CHURCHES.

Richland township has eight prosperous churches: Shawnee chapel, United Brethren, on the north, organized 1871. Center chapel, organized in 1842. The Christian church at Coal Creek cemetery, organized 1871. The Christian church at Mellott, which was located there soon after the founding of the place, and the Disciples church of Mellott, organized about 1900. Newtown has three churches, all of which were formed at an early day, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian, and all have recently erected large, commodious buildings.

Marvelous has been the development of the township, all within the lifetime of one of its first settlers, the late Lewis Hetfield, who was brought here when a child by his father. Josh Billings once said, "Life is like a game of cards; it is not so much in playing a full hand as in playing a poor hand well." To the pioneers we owe a debt of gratitude, for they truly played their part well, and certainly they "builded better than they know."

WARREN COUNTY, INDIANA

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL NATURAL FEATURES.

The entire county is within the valley of the Wabash, which river forms the southeastern boundary. The largest tributary of the Wabash is Big Pine creek, that enters the county in Adams township from the north, then flows southwesterly across Pine township, thence southeasterly through Liberty, emptying into the Wabash river at Attica. Little Pine creek flows from the north through Medina township and the eastern part of Warren. Kickapoo creek rises in Medina, flows across southeastern Adams and across western Warren. Mud Pine creek drains all the western territory of Pine township and Eastern prairie, and joins Big Pine creek near the northern line of Liberty. Rock creek takes its rise in Liberty and flows southward, forming the boundary between Washington and Pike townships. Redwood creek rises in Jordan, traverses the townships of Steuben and Pike and reaches the Wabash with a southeasterly course. Opossum run rises in Steuben township, flows southeast across Kent and Wabash. Jordan creek drains southern Prairie and northern Jordan townships and flows southwest into the Vermillion river, in Illinois. Gopher creek drains western Kent and the greater portion of Mound, uniting with the Wabash in Vermillion county. Other lesser streams are Fall creek, Dry creek, Little creek, Coal run, Hall's Branch, Salt's run, West Kickapoo creek and Chesapeake run.

State Geologist John Collet, in his report made in the seventies, had the following to say concerning the topographical features of Warren county:

"The topographical features of Warren county are agreeably varied. The western and northern parts, embracing more than half its area, present a broad stretch of Grand Prairie. The surface is undulating, or generally rolling, and offers ample facilities for drainage, without any or but little waste lands; while from the tops of any of the slight knolls or prairie ridges the eye is delighted with miles of corn fields or leagues of blue grass pasture and meadow land, diversified with island groves or their partings of timber. Adjoining

the prairie region to the south and east is a high belt of rolling or hilly land, that descends gently to the abrupt bluffs which the Wabash and the creeks that flow into it have cut down through the underlying coal measures, conglomerate sand rocks, and deep into the subcarboniferous formation. The soil of this belt is mostly yellowish clay, imported by rivers anciently flowing at this level. It is rich in tree food, and was originally clothed in a dense forest of oak, hickory, ash, walnut, poplar, beech, maple and other large trees, beech and sugar trees predominating on the reddish clay soils, and oaks on drift clays or sandy soils. The bluffs along the Wabash river and the principal creeks are from eight to one hundred and fifty feet in height, and are of romantic boldness. The tops of several stations are crowned with pines and cedars, and the sides are generally curtained with living walls of conglomerate or subcarboniferous sand rocks.

"The soil is usually sandy, largely mixed with decayed leaves and other vegetable matter, and is in effect a rich garden mold. At an elevation of from sixty to ninety feet near the channel of the river are found wide areas of the more ancient alluvial formation, as the Mound prairie, in the southern portion of the county, and the 'Barrens,' south of Williamsport and southwest of Independence. The soil of this formation is generally warm, black loam, but sometimes sand or colder clays predominate. It is underlaid by gravel, sand of the rounded fragments of sand stone, and from the wide range of the deposit, extending miles on either side of the river, and from the great depth and uniformity of the material, we may date back the ages of these terraces to the time when they served as flood plains of the Wabash, then a mighty river miles in width, which poured, in a broad channel vexed with numerous islands of conglomerate sand rock, the surplus waters of Lake Erie to the sea.

"Still higher, reaching up to the most elevated point in the county, and full two hundred feet above the bed of the Wabash river, are found the oldest alluvium terraces and banks of modified drift gravels and sand, as at Walnut Grove, in Prairie township. These signalize the infancy of the river when an insignificant and currentless stream with uncertain course, the Wabash, traversing all the region for thirty to forty miles on either side, sometimes flowing around through Illinois, sought by the line of the least resistance the easiest pathway to the mouth of the valley of the continent.

BOWLERS.

"The bowlder drift next succeeds in age. This formation is well developed in the west and northern parts of the county and, in fact, underlies all

the Grand Prairie district. It consists of tenacious gray and blue clays, obscurely laminated, and holding a considerable proportion of worn and polished pebbles and bowlders. Some of the latter are specimens of the Devonian and Silurian rocks in northern Indiana and Illinois, but a larger proportion are metamorphic or transition rocks from the neighboring country of Lake Superior, or from still more arctic regions. The bowlders and coarse gravel are scattered from near the top down to within five to twenty feet of the bottom of the drift, for these clays were in a soft and oozy condition, and the heavy granite would naturally sink some distance. As a consequence, where bowlders are found on the surface, we may safely conclude that erosive action had carried away the finer matrix, leaving bare the heavy rocks. These, in return, by their number, are a measure of the amount of denudation. Partings of quicksands and thin layers of stone fragments from neighboring strata are found located at large intervals through the formation, showing that for short spaces during the drift period the great ice-bearing stream from the north was obstructed or overpowered by currents from the east or from the west, thus mingling with the northern drift fragmentary materials from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Near the base of the drift and resting on a broken and irregular floor of coal measure rocks, is generally found a bed of potter's clay, intermixed with quicksand and black muck. A marked bed of this latter was found in sinking the West Lebanon shaft. From the soil here discovered were taken a large number of roots of trees, shrubs and plants of pre-glacial age."

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

The race known as Mound Builders is certainly pre-historic, and most of the articles and books that have been written on this ancient people have been mere conjecture, and the putting together of certain facts and arriving at certain conclusions; whether these were correct or incorrect no one will probably ever know. They existed, they labored as tillers of the soil, and had implements far in advance of those found among the North American Indians, and were idolatrous and worshiped the lower animals, as is seen by the images they left behind them. Some authorities claim they were the ancestors of the Indians, and that the lapse of several thousand years will account for the divergence in habit and osseous structure, while others insist that they were a distinct race of people, and that the lapse of the probable time between the lives of the two races will not account for such divergence. All agree, however, that the Mound Builder, whoever he was and wherever he might have originated, was an agriculturist and cultivated the soil with rudely made in-

struments; wove rude cloth from bark and weeds, and erected huge earthen structures of various forms and size. In Warren county, Indiana, three kinds of mounds are found as monuments to that long forgotten race of people—sepulchral, sacrificial and memorial. Within the first class are found the crumbling skeletons of this people, besides various trinkets or ornaments. Within the second class are baked clay altars upon which are heaps of ashes, charcoal, and very often burnt fragments of human bones. The sacrifices to the deity were offered on these altars. The third class contain nothing whatever. They seem to have been erected, like our modern-day monuments, such as Bunker Hill, to commemorate some important tribal event. Mounds are found in Medina, Pine, Prairie, Adams, Liberty, Mound and other townships in the county.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY AND FIRST WHITE MEN.

For a number of centuries prior to the occupancy of this country by the white race, the Indians had lived here; how much longer, cannot be determined. Where and how they originated is unknown. Whether they were especially created for this continent, or whether, as many have held, they came originally from Asia and were from among the "lost tribes of Israel," is still an unsettled question and is interwoven with the uncertainties of their connection with the so-called Mound Builders. As far back as there is any reliable account the tribe of Indians known as the Miamis occupied the following country: From Detroit south to the Ohio river; thence down the same to the mouth of the Wabash river, thence up the same stream to about the boundary between Vermillion and Warren counties, thence north to the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, thence east to Detroit. This is quite certain, coming as the information did, at first, from the noteworthy and highly intelligent Mish-e-ken-o-quah, or Little Turtle, a Miami Indian who lived in northern Indiana during the latter years of the eighteenth century, and into the nineteenth century. Warren county was thus on the boundary between the Miamis and the famous Kickapoos of Illinois. This was the condition of things previous to about one hundred and thirty-five years ago. From 1780 to the war of 1812, so great was the rush of settlers into eastern Ohio, that the Indian residents there were compelled to abandon their ancient home and seek a new one in the farther West, and thus numerous other tribes began to invade the domain of the Miamis. Soon the Pottawatomies occupied almost all of the present state of Indiana north of the Wabash river, while the Miamis retired to the south of the river. Hence Warren county was so situated that Miamis and Pottawatomies and the Kickapoos were found within its borders by the early French traders who began to come up from Vincennes on the waters of the Wabash, in canoes loaded with whisky and trinkets to trade with the Indians at least as early as 1800. The Wabash had been the highway of travel for the early explorers and missionaries between Detroit and the French settlements at Vincennes, and at several points in Illinois since the latter decades of the seventeenth century, and it is not improbable that temporary trading posts were established in Warren county at a very early

period. But after the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, and the war of 1812, following that battle, which virtually opened up the Northwest Territory to settlement, the Indians were all removed to beyond the confines of the territory, many being taken to the Mississippi and the far West, where remnants of the tribes once known to have dwelt in Warren county may still be found, partly civilized, but still a burden to themselves and the United States government.

CICOTT—A REMARKABLE CHARACTER.

Weston A. Goodspeed, a writer of United States and state histories, obtained the following account of this strange French Canadian, from Pioneer David Moffit:

"Zachariah Cicott, a French Canadian, at the age of about sixteen years came down the Wabash to Vincennes, where he lived for a number of years and then began the business of conveying boats or pirogues loaded with fancy articles and whisky up the river to trade with Indians for their furs. Nothing is known of these voyages except what he himself told, and as the information comes from various mouths and recollections, it is possible that, historically, it should be carefully weighed and taken with some degree of allowance.

"If Cicott's statements were correct, he came to trade with the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos at Independence, Warren county, as early as 1802. So profitable became his trade, especially when he succeeded in getting the Indians under the influence of liquor, that he became what was then known as a very wealthy man. Interesting stories, without limit in number, could be told regarding these trading voyages. Many times Cicott's life was in extreme danger, but he was watchful and brave, and managed to secure the confidence of some of the Indians, who speedily informed him of all plots involving danger to his person or interests. Mr. Cicott was a swarthy man of average size, was quick, very wiry and very strong for his weight, and possessed a considerable skill and bravery and an iron constitution. He married a squaw of the Pottawatomic tribe, by whom he had two children. They were John Battiece and Sophia. At Independence, there were two or more natural springs of excellent water, which circumstance had caused that point to become a great place for the Indians to encamp. Cicott, in nearly all of his voyages, found it profitable to stop there to trade, although he frequently went up to Hackberry island or stopped to trade with the Kickapoos at the mouth of Kickapoo creek, there being quite a large encampment of the tribe there. He erected a rude building, probably before the war of 1812, and usually occupied it while trading. On one occasion, just before the war of 1812 broke out, he found

the Indians so savage and threatening that he thought prudent not to unload his liquor from the pirogue, but moored close to the bank, where he dealt out the liquid for the valuable furs which were handed him from the bank. Finding that his liquor was sure to be consumed before all the furs had been secured, he instructed his companion to cautiously pour water into one end of the barrel, while he dealt out the mixture from the other end. In this shrewd way he got all their furs and had considerable liquor left. But the Indians became clamorous and violent and demanded more whisky, and were refused because they had no more furs and were without money. One savage looking fellow, half frenzied with intoxication, drew a huge knife and shouted that he must have more whisky or he would murder the trader, and made preparations to put his threat into execution; but Cicott also drew his knife and swore that the Indian could have no more unless he were the better man. A collision seemed inevitable. Several hundred Indians were present, swarming like maddened bees on the bank, and most of them were drunk, and all were more or less infuriated at the loss of their furs and ready to wreak vengeance on the trader, who was careful to keep on his pirogue and out of their reach. The old chief Parish came forward and bought the remainder of the whisky and, taking the barrel on his shoulders, carried it to the top of the bluff, knocked in the head, and told the Indians who crowded around to help themselves, which they quickly did. Cicott saw this was his opportunity to escape, and quickly and quietly pulled out into the middle of the stream and began rapidly rowing down the river, his departure being greatly favored by the approach of darkness. About a mile down he stopped under the shade of the opposite shore to listen. He could distinctly hear the savage revelry behind him, and finally heard his own name shouted from scores of throats, 'Se-e-cott, Se-e-cott.' He did not return, but kept going on down the river.

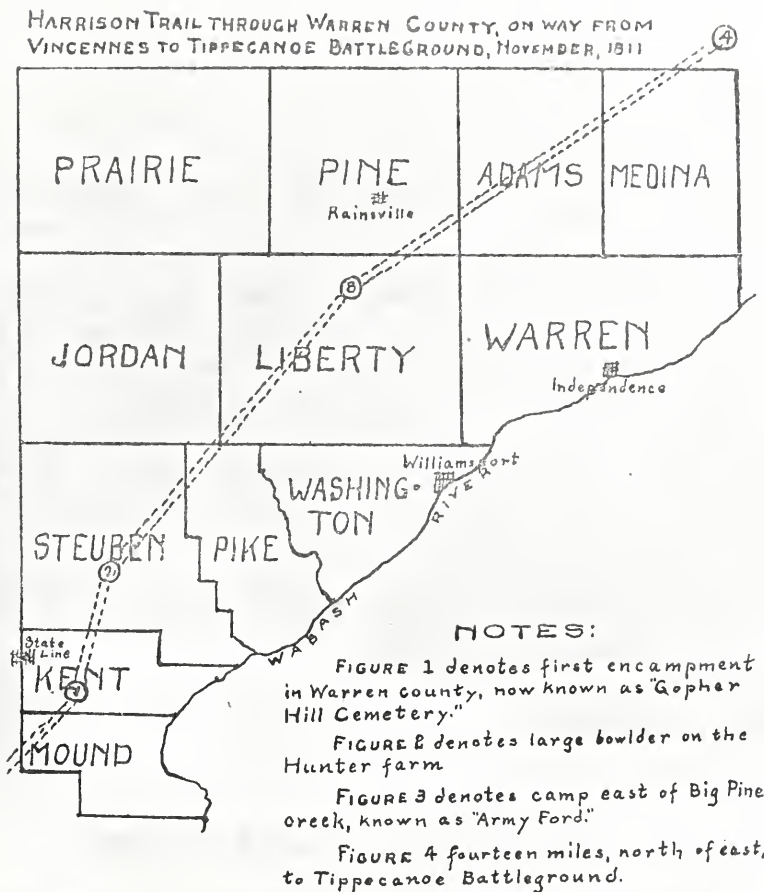
"A short time before the war of 1812, Cicott received a communication from Gen. William Henry Harrison at Vincennes, directing him to go immediately to that point and prepare to become a scout for the government of the United States, whose army was about to march on the Indians. The trader had noticed that the Indians of Warren county were in a state of great excitement, and soon became aware that some great disturbance was on foot, as they were holding war and scalp dances and were arming themselves, and ornamenting their faces with red and black paints. The above note was no sooner received by Cicott than he began making hurried preparations for his departure. Secretly, he packed everything of value that he could possibly take in pirogues, then, unknown to the Indians, left Independence at night, pulling rapidly down the Wabash. His confidential Indian was left on shore to drive

about forty ponies around through Warren county on the way down to a place of safety. This the faithful fellow succeeded in doing, though all the cattle, sheep and hogs were killed. Upon his arrival at Vincennes, Cicott was selected as a scout for the army, which soon afterward passed northward to invade the Indian country. The plan of the Indians was to bring on an encounter in the ravines and timber, where their mode of warfare would be greatly favored, one of the places being on Big Pine creek between eight and ten miles from its mouth; but Harrison was too prudent and experienced to be caught in that manner, and in his march sought the open country, but kept near the timber, occasionally passing through detached portions of the woodlands. His army entered the county in the southwestern part of Mound township, thence passing northeastward through Kent about a mile east of State Line City, thence on through Steuben township and southeastern Jordan, and so on in a diagonal line through the center of Liberty township, crossing the Big Pine creek about a mile and a half northeast of Carbondale, at a place known as 'Army Ford,' thence through Adams and Medina townships and into northern Tippecanoe county, where, on November 7, 1811, the Indians were subdued in the bloody and ever memorable battle of Tippecanoe. Judge Isaac Naylor, Cicott and a number of others who afterwards lived in this county, were with this army on its march and at the battle, and afterward, when the county was settling up, went over the route, or trail, of the army and identified its camping places and related many incidents connected with the same. The army encamped in Warren county first in Kent township, in a detached grove, where two or three men died and were buried. Later the spot was known as Gopher Hill cemetery. Much of the route of the army lay along an old Indian trail, and as it was afterward traveled considerably, it was worn deep and could be easily traced in the county for about a dozen miles. In the dooryard of G. H. Lucas, a mile east from State Line City, the trail in 1880 was at least a foot deep, and five to six yards wide. The army also camped on the east bank of Big Pine creek immediately after crossing the stream. A few traces of this old military trail were yet visible when the country was first settled.

"After the termination of war, Cicott in a few years resumed his trade with the scattering tribes of Indians up and down the Wabash. He erected a large log house just east of Independence, on a reservation that had been granted by the government to him. This was located on sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, township 24, range 7 west. There Cicott lived and finally, in 1850, died, aged over eighty years, and was buried in the cemetery at Independence, near the spot made so historic by his own energy and daring deeds."

THE GENERAL HARRISON TRAIL.

When General Harrison left Vincennes in November, 1811, to proceed against the Indians in what is now Tippecanoe county, and which campaign resulted in the triumphant battle of Tippecanoe, on the morning of November 7, 1811, he took between eight and nine hundred soldiers of the United States



army and marched under the guide and trusty scout, Zachariah Cicott. He entered what is now known as Mound township, Warren county, thence passed northward through Kent township, encamping first (in this county) in a small detached grove, and there on his return trip, after the battle, buried two

or three soldiers who had been wounded at Tippecanoe. Their resting place is at what is now called Gopher Hill cemetery, about two miles to the southeast of State Line village. From that point the army resumed their march northeast and passed by the huge boulder, which until recent years stood in the highway, on the old Hunter farm, between sections 19 and 30, township 21, range 9 west. This was an immense granite boulder and if it had not thoughtlessly been blasted and removed would doubtless today have a suitable inscription on its rustic surface, making a permanent landmark for all generations to come, showing just where Harrison and his army passed. The second encampment in the county was made just across the Big Pine creek, east, and "about eleven miles from its mouth into river Wabash." This is known now as "Army Ford" and there seems to be two theories as to where the army really did cross this creek, but the generally accepted one is that his crossing was made above where Honey creek comes into Big Pine creek, and in the center of section 9, township 22, range 8 west, on lands now owned by Scott Brier, a descendant of one of the first settlers, and who, with his neighbors, has always called this the crossing place of the army. It is in Liberty township. This seemed to be the belief of Judge Isaac Naylor, who wrote on this theme many years ago, and he was with Cicott after the war of 1812 and went over the trail and noted the camping places.

The other theory (we give it for what it is worth) is that it was in the southwest quarter of section 4 in the same township and range, less than a mile to the northwest. But there seems little good evidence that this is correct.

From that point—"Army Ford," wherever that may have been—the line of march was taken up and pursued in a northeastern direction, directly to where the battle was fought in Tippecanoe county, passing through the corner of Pine township, diagonally northeast through Adams township, cutting the northwest corner of Medina township, thence on into Tippecanoe county. (See outline map, with descriptive notes attached.)

It should be added that on the march back from Tippecanoe to Vincennes, Harrison lost a man named Drummond, who was buried near the camping place on Big Pine creek. The grandsons of pioneer settlers remember the grave well and frequently tell strangers of its loneliness at an early day. This soldier, with probably the three buried at what is Gopher Hill cemetery, were the only ones who died from wounds en route to Vincennes, and to their graves there should be placed an appropriate tablet or monument, either by Warren county or by the general government, for the brave men certainly are deserving of such recognition, even at this late day.

THE FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT.

Of course, after what has been already recorded concerning the French Canadian, Zachariah Cicott, it will not be disputed that he became the first white settler within the borders of what is now Warren county, he having been here as a permanent settler and erected his large log house in 1817, after having been here as a trader among the Indians many years prior to that date. It is not known that another settler came in until 1822, when a few made their entrance into the county. The first entries of land were made in the county as follows: December 16, 1820, the west half of the southeast quarter of section 2, township 21, range 8, by William and Jonas Seaman; September 11, 1822, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 14, township 23, range 7, by John Blind; September 15, 1822, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 29, township 22, range 8, by Benjamin Landon; November 15, 1822, the east quarter of the northeast quarter of section 33, township 20, range 9, by James Barnes; John Black, Thomas Cunningham, Thomas Wright, Samuel Watkins, Samuel Green, William Newell, Silas Hooker, James McCune, Lewis Collyer, Lewis Evans and Enoch Farmer all entered lands before December 31, 1824, in townships 20, 22, 23 and 24, of ranges 7, 8, 9 and 10.

In 1825 the following made entries of land: Thomas Bowyer, township 23, range 6; William H. Mace, same location; James Bidwell, John S. Reid, John Cox, John McCord, Jonathan Cox, Samuel B. Clark, Nancy Maudlin, Henry Coons, Thomas Lewis, Lewis Evans, Benedict Morris, and possibly a few others.

In 1826 the following entered land in the county, at various locations: Isaac Shelby, John Stanley, Jeremiah Davis, Samuel B. Clark, John Rhodes, David White, William Kendall, William Worthington, Henry Wetchell, Levi Osborn, Abel Oxford, Joseph Thomas, William Henderson, Joseph Foster, William White.

After this beginning, the settlement was much more frequent and rapid, some coming in from neighboring counties and others direct from Ohio, Pennsylvania and other states. Four reasons are assigned for the pioneers settling in the timbered portion of this county: First, because all had been reared in a timbered country, and hence knew nothing of a prairie country, and thought the soil too poor for the production of large crops, arguing that because this land did not grow timber that it must of necessity be poor land. Secondly, they thought it impossible to survive the cold winters in such an exposed situation. Thirdly, they preferred to remain where wood was abundant. Fourthly, they concluded to locate near some water course, which was

then a great commercial highway—an outlet to markets and the outside world. Hence it was that early settlers in Warren county sought out the timbered lands in which to make homes for themselves; locations where firewood and springs abounded; where they might ere long have a mill near home to saw lumber and grind grain. But some of the first band of settlers who developed the county had already been apprised of the fertility of the prairie soil, and bravely pushed out onto the treeless lands, with the determination of getting rid of stones and stumps. Many of those who first came to the county had to raise a crop before they could pay the entry fee on their lands; others had barely enough for this, but not a dollar left to run on till a crop could be harvested. There were, however, a few who had abundant means with which to purchase land and improve the same—these were fortunate mortals. The saddest ones were those who came in with a family and after a year or so were compelled to return to the East, from whence they had emigrated, not having been favored by a good crop and perhaps having sickness in the home; hence, wearily they wended their way homeward, not giving any too good an account of the “land of promise” which to them had proven a dismal failure.

The comparative demand and supply regulated the prices of everything. A yard of calico was worth so many pounds of butter or dozen of eggs; a deer skin was worth so many pounds of tea or coffee; an axe was worth so many bushels of potatoes. Tanneries supplied leather for the family to have made into boots and shoes. Sheep were early introduced into Warren county, and those that escaped the hungry wolves were made to supply the wool, which was frequently taken by the backwoods mother, and washed and cleaned, rolled, carded, spun and then woven into cloth with which the family were clothed in winter time. Everywhere the ox team was seen. Young men went courting with oxen; many a couple went off gay and happy in an ox-team wagon to the favorite justice, “the Squire,” to get married, driving a fast young yoke of oxen. If fortunate in owning a horse, both would mount the animal and away they would canter, followed by old shoes and horseshoes and sometimes rice. The first marriage in the county was after this fashion. It occurred January 1, 1828, between Noble Owens and Catherine Coons, Nathaniel Butterfield, associate judge, performing the ceremony. The second marriage was in June, 1828, the contracting parties being James Perrin and Cassandra Clarke, Lemuel Boyd, justice of the peace. Dances were usually had on such occasions and it was indeed a sight to behold the gay dancers whirling about in the rude log cabin. “As the fiddler touched the string, some youngster cut the pigeon wing.” The new country had no “stuck-ups;” there was no such thing as caste, all being on an equality, if respectable and moral. Hospitality

was the one prevailing rule—the latch string was ever hanging out and the total stranger was a welcome guest. The only question was, "Can you put up with our fare?" The answer was always, "Certainly and be only happy to do so."

EARLY DAY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

When the early settler came into Warren county, the first few days, possibly weeks, the family had to live in the covered wagon. When the cabin was finished all moved in, feeling happy in that they had the good fortune to have a roof over their head. In cases, they moved in long before the good husband and father could provide a floor or even a suitable door and quilts and blankets were then brought into use. Greased paper served for glass in a number of Warren county cabin homes in the twenties and thirties. Finally the chimney and the puncheon floor were made and if in the autumn time the great backlogs were rolled in and the dry wood placed in shape on the andirons. The family were then comfortable and the light of the cheerful fire made the children and parents supremely happy. To draw the string of the latch inside, was a signal that no one was "at home," at least that no one must try to enter. Hence the saying, "the latch string is out." Next came the clearing of a patch of timber land, so that a crop might be raised. Men would cut timber all day, and way into the night when the moon and stars would light up the heavens sufficient. The women and older children would burn the brush and smaller trees. Those were actually happy sunshine days in their long lives, and as the twilight of age came swiftly on, it was joy to hear the fathers and grandfathers relate these experiences to children and grandchildren. They tell of the frosty evenings when all hands would bundle up and walk two or three miles to a neighbor's place and there spend the evening hours and of a late supper served in a style fit for a king or queen to partake of, yet served on the rudest kind of dishes and cooked without a "cook book" to refer to, as nowadays.

Indeed there is an inspiration in the thought of those pioneer days. We see the pioneers building their log cabins hard by some babbling brook or ceaseless flowing spring. We hear the axmen felling the giant trees of the early forests of the county. We see the blazing fire from burning brush and the sky filled with the glare of burning heaps of logs, and the sun is darkened with blinding smoke; we hear the sturdy pioneers shouting to their oxen as they roll the logs or turn the tough sod of the virgin soil. We seem to again hear the sound of the maul's blow as the rails were split; we see men and women planting corn with hoes and weeding pumpkins and potatoes among

the roots and stumps. Autumn comes and the ripened corn is husked and the large potatoes dug and planted away in the nearby cave. The evening comes and with it the ding-dong of the cow-bells—for the cows have returned from the outlying prairie land and stand down at the bars, with distended sides, waiting to be milked. The chores are done and night has thrown her curtain upon the peaceful earth, and the long drawn, mournful howl of the hungry wolf, and the weird hootings of the owl are heard down by the swamp. Now the scene is changed. The crops are gathered, the corn is cribbed, the potatoes are buried and the great yellow pumpkins are covered with hay and vines to protect them from the frost, the prairie hay is cut and stacked and great heaps of logs have been hauled into the door-yard for winter use. The boys and girls have bright new suits of home-made linsey, or the old faded ones have been nicely patched by a kind, thoughtful mother's hands. Each child, with a new pair of cowhide boots or shoes, which "must last you a year," is getting ready for the winter school term in the new log school house. The windows are made with insertions of greased paper; the benches are plank or slabs; the floor is mother earth and the fire-place is a large one. There is the sedate, dignified school master with hickory rod in hand. There stand the larger scholars toed up to a mark, with hands folded and the master is pronouncing words from the old Speller. Noon comes—all are hungry and the pails and baskets are well filled with Johnny cake and venison, and a large piece of pumpkin pie, "such as mother used to make." What fires! How they roared and snapped those cold winter nights! There sits father smoking his pipe of clay, while mother is knitting socks for the family, as the girls are making music on the spinning wheel. Some of the boys are "working sums" hard to solve in their arithmetics, while others are cracking hickory nuts and popping corn.

Now it is the fall of the year. The poison of the undrained swamps has made all to shake with fever and ague, or lay for weeks with a burning fever, without well ones enough in the household to wait on the ill ones. There comes the old family doctor trudging along, picking his way through log heaps and stumps, on his trusty horse, on the old Indian trail, his saddle-bags dangling at either side of his horse. Think of the awful doses of sickening medicines he required the sick ones to take. Calomel, jalap, ipecac, Dover's powders, Peruvian bark, snake root, and pills as large as cow peas grown in Canada! The patient must be bled and purged, and after weeks of shaking and burning fever, he pulls through a skeleton, ready to go through the same tussle for life the following season. Such was the fate of many of the first pioneers in Warren county in the long ago days when the country was being developed.

EARLY MILLS.

A mill was counted a blessing to the new comers of Warren and adjoining counties four score years ago. It was fortunate in having numerous never-failing streams, on whose grassy banks were erected mills in which the corn and wheat of the pioneer band could be converted into breadstuffs. Prior to 1828, however, the settler was obliged to load up his grain and drive to Fountain county. Henry Stump started his saw-mill in 1828, and Isaac Rains one a little later. The former was on Big Pine creek and the latter at Rainsville, where a small corn cracker was attached to the saw-mill. Francis Boggs commenced sawing lumber near Williamsport, on Big Pine creek, as did Peter Christman on the same stream. Other early mills of the county were erected by William Fincher, Isaac Waymire, William Boggs, Jonathan Cox, Levi Douthert and Frederick Waymire, all building along the Kickapoo creek. Isaac Waymire started a good flouring-mill as early as 1833. S. and O. Munson built a saw- and grist-mill on Little Pine creek as early as 1831, and Christopher Henry had one constructed for sawing lumber and a Mr. Burchren erected a grist-mill. Henry Stewart and John Talbert were each early saw-mill men on the last named stream. Stewart also conducted a small carding-mill, as did also Brier on Big Pine creek. These mills and factories did an extensive business and were much appreciated by the settlers.

WILD ANIMALS.

One traveling over the well tilled townships of present Warren county would scarcely believe that there once roamed at will, over this fair and fertile domain, such wild beasts as the bear, the wolf and the nimble-footed deer, but such was the case. But few bears, however, were ever captured or killed by the white settlers, and none later than the thirties. Wolves were very common for many years, and at times when the deep snows mantled the earth, so that the animals could not secure proper food, they became very troublesome and desperate. They entered doors and stable yards and attacked domestic animals, and once in a while attacked men, but only in extreme cases of hunger did this occur. Cattle in the woods were sometimes mired in the mud of a swamp, when these wolves would devour them before they could be extricated. These wolves went in packs or droves and worked like a banded army of men, each seeming to know, by instinct, just where and when to take hold that success might come from the united attack. The county commissioners offered a heavy bounty, and this had the effect of reducing the number of wolves in the

county to a great extent. However, long after the country had been fairly well settled, these animals did much damage to stock, especially calves and sheep. It was about the first years in the forties, possibly 1842, that a grand circular hunt was organized to exterminate as many of these savage pests as possible. The time came, and the night before a large pole was erected on the big mound at Walnut Grove, from the top of which four wagon covers were sewed together and spread to the breeze. Eighty acres of this place were staked off, the flag pole being in the center, where the game was to be driven, and upon which none of the hunters were to advance without orders from the captains of the organization. Bright and early the next morning the settlers started from Benton county, Vermilion county, Illinois, and Tippecanoe county on the east and the Wabash river on the south, and as they moved along they were joined by hundreds of men, until the great circular line was almost solid. They made loud and constant noise to scare up all game. The big flag could easily be seen for ten miles, and steadily the lines drew toward the center. Animals could be seen running ahead of the pursuing army of wolf hunters. Fun now commenced in dead earnest. Herds of deer, led by some proud defiant old stag, would dash madly round and round the circle, and were instantly met by volleys from the well aimed rifles. Sometimes, when made desperate by the terrible noise of the pursuers, they would dash at the line, and, jumping over the heads of the hunters, or breaking through the line, would go rapidly and wildly off and escape. Notwithstanding the care that had been used, nearly all the game except deer managed to escape through the lines during the march. A few wolves were hemmed in and shot, and a few foxes were seen and killed. Several herds of deer also had managed to escape during the advance, but there were about three hundred in the circle when the lines reached the limit of the march. Many of these escaped by breaking through the lines, or leaping over the heads of the hunters. Many men were so excited that they scarcely knew what they did, and the line was sometimes irregular and broken, thus permitting the escape of the animals. About one hundred and sixty deer were killed; also six or eight wolves. It had been expected that not less than twenty-five wolves would be hemmed in and killed, so that the hunt, as a whole, did not come up to expectations. Fortunately, no man was injured by a stray bullet. This was by all odds the most extensive hunting expedition ever had in Warren county. The above facts were furnished by David Moffit, one of the most successful hunters of this county, and who related this in the seventies, and hence it is a correct statement, for he was incapable of telling a falsehood.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF WARREN COUNTY.

The territory now comprising Warren county, Indiana, as well as that of the remainder of a large portion of northwestern Indiana, including Benton, Jasper and Newton, was formerly attached to the county of Wabash, but the Legislature of 1825-26 passed an act creating Fountain county, and in that act the following proceedings was had relative to what afterwards became Warren county, the same being in section 7 of that enactment:

"Section 7. All that part of the county of Wabash lying north and west of said Fountain county shall be here and hereafter attached to the said county for the purposes of civil and criminal jurisdiction."

(Approved December 30, 1825.)

No further change was effected until the session of 1826-27, when the following act was passed:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that from and after the first day of March next all that part of the county of Wabash contained within the following boundaries shall form and constitute a new county to be designated the county of Warren, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Vermillion county, on the Wabash river, thence west to the state line, thence north to the line dividing townships 23 and 24 north, thence east with said line to the western line of Tippecanoe county, thence south on the said western line of Tippecanoe county to the Wabash river, and thence with the meanders of said river to place of beginning.

"Section 2. The said new county shall, from and after the said first day of March next, enjoy all the rights and privileges and jurisdictions which to a separate and independent county properly belongs.

"Section 3. Daniel Sigler, of Putnam county, James Strange, of Parke county, Thomas Lampson, of Montgomery county, James Paige, of Tippecanoe county, and Robert Wilson, of Vigo county, are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of fixing a permanent seat of justice of said new county, agreeable to the provisions of an act entitled: 'An act for the fixing the seats of justice in all the new counties hereafter to be laid off.' The commissioners above named, or a majority of them, shall convene at the house of Enoch Farmer in the said new county on the first Monday in June next, and proceed to the discharge of the duties assigned them by law.

"Section 4. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of Fountain county to notify the commissioners herein above named, either in person or by written notification, of their appointment on or before the 10th day of April next, and for such services the board of justices of the said new county shall allow him a reasonable compensation, payable out of the county treasury thereof.

"Section 5. The circuit and other courts of the said new county of Warren shall be held at the house of Enoch Farmer, in said county, or any other place therein the said courts may adjourn to, until a suitable accommodation can be had at the seat of justice of the said county, when the courts shall adjourn to meet there.

"Section 6. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the county seat of the said new county of Warren shall reserve ten per centum out of the proceeds thereof, and also ten per centum out of the donations to said county, and shall pay the same over to such person or persons as may be appointed according to law to receive the same for the use of a county library.

"Section 7. It shall be the duty of the qualified voters of the said new county of Warren at the time of electing a clerk, recorder and associate judges for the said county to elect five justices of the peace, within and for said county, who shall constitute a board for transacting as well the duties heretofore devolving on the board of commissioners as other regular county business.

"Section 8. The said new county of Warren is hereby attached to the county of Fountain until otherwise provided for all judicial purposes except what may be within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace. This act to take effect and to be in force from and after the first day of March next."

(Approved January 19, 1827.)

LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT.

The county having been formed, the next question was where its seat of justice should be located. The above mentioned locating committee that had been provided by the Legislature, except Mr. Wilson, met and after viewing the eligible sites and taking into consideration the liberal donations of land and money, together with services tendered the county, it finally located the county seat on the east fraction of the southwest quarter of section 31, township 22 north of range 7 west; receiving from George Hollingsworth and Enoch Farmer, in consideration of the location of the county seat upon such tract of land, certain obligations to donate to the county specified lands named within the papers, after the county seat had been permanently located on such lands,

and receiving also, from certain citizens of Warren and Fountain counties, for the same consideration, two obligations, conditioned that certain sums of money would be paid the county of Warren when the stake for the county seat had been permanently fixed. This report of the locating committee was presented to the board of justices, in March, 1828, and formally accepted, and the commissioners were ordered paid and discharged. Immediately after this, the county seat was laid off on the land above described, and name "Warrenton."

RE-LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.

January 22, 1829, the act for the re-location of the county seat of Warren county was passed, with Commissioners Ezekiel McConnell, of Montgomery county, Peyton Wilson, of Parke county, John Porter, of Vermillion county, S. M. George, of Tippecanoe county, and Jonathan Birch, of Fountain county. The many reasons why the seat of justice needed to be, or at least was, moved from Warrenton cannot here be given, and it is unnecessary at this late time to uncover what has long years been settled. It may be stated, in passing, that the site was soon found not to be as good as the one finally selected, Williamsport. The donations did not prove to be forthcoming as had been promised by the subscribers. Excellent donations were tendered by William Harrison and Thomas Gilbert, the first of which gentlemen had laid out Williamsport, in November, 1828, and this, of course, made the citizens in that part of the county want the county seat located there. Still many believed that Warrenton was a suitable place, providing the donations could be made to equal those offered at the proposed new county seat. Anyhow, the locating commissioners appointed were to meet at the clerk's office in June, 1829, and examine into the most eligible site, and if they believed, after a thorough investigation, that Warrenton and her subscriptions would, with the sale of town lots, be sufficient to erect the necessary public buildings, then it was expected they would decide to let it remain at Warrenton. The commissioners met on the day fixed, and after receiving valuable offers of money and lands from the proprietors of Williamsport, and others interested, established the seat of justice permanently at Williamsport.

The act of re-location provided that the lots in Williamsport should be numbered as nearly as possibly as those in Warrenton, and that persons who had purchased lots in the latter town should have the right to exchange them for lots similarly located in the new county seat, provided the exchange was made within twelve months after the re-location. It was also provided that the depreciation in the value of buildings at Warrenton, owing to the change of

the county seat, should be made good by the county. As soon as suitable buildings could be prepared at Williamsport, the county officials were ordered to remove to that point. The provisions in the enactment creating the county, regarding the reservation of ten per centum of the proceeds of the county lots for the establishment of a county library, was reaffirmed and made binding. William Harrison, Jr., proprietor of the new county seat, deeded the county eighty acres of land, where Williamsport had been platted, reserving for his own use the greater portion of the original plat of 1828, consisting of four blocks of eight lots each, besides one-fifth of the lots that should be subsequently laid out from additions from the donation of eighty acres. The first addition was laid out along the river's bank, in July, 1829, by Thomas Gilbert. In August, 1829, Isaac Rains, county agent, laid out the celebrated West addition to Williamsport from a portion of the Harrison donation. On the day of the sale of the town lots free whisky was furnished at the expense of the county, as that was supposed to (and likely did) give the bidder a spirit of enthusiasm and augmented his bright visions and hopes of seeing here reared a good sized city!

PRESENT BOUNDARY OF COUNTY FIXED.

January 3, 1830, the Legislature ordered that the southern tier of townships in Benton county should be attached to Warren county, for civil and criminal jurisdiction. February 3, 1832, another act was passed by the Legislature, ordering that a commissioner from each of the counties of Warren and Vermillion should be appointed, "to more fully establish the boundaries" between those two counties. The record is not quite clear what became of this order, but be that as it may, on a day in January, 1833, the following enactment was passed, and the present boundaries of Warren county were thus legally fixed:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the following shall form and constitute the dividing line between the counties of Vermillion and Warren, to-wit: Beginning on the east bank of the Wabash river where the township line dividing the townships number 19 and 20 intersects the same, thence west with said township line to the range line, dividing ranges 9 and 10 west, thence north with said range line to the township line dividing townships 19 and 20 in range 10 west, thence west with said township line to the line dividing the states of Indiana and Illinois."

(Approved January 15, 1833.)

The county was named in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, in Revolutionary days, of whom it has been related by American historians, that a "braver man never lived."

PERFECTING THE COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

June 23, 1827, was really the day when the wheels of county government in Warren county commenced to revolve, for it was on that date that the first election took place, giving to the newly formed sub-division of the state its first officials, by vote of the people. At this election there were elected the following officers:

County Clerk.—The candidates were James Cunningham, who received fifty-eight votes and was elected over Marshal Billings, fifty votes.

Recorder.—The candidates were James Cunningham (same as clerk), having fifty-two votes over Marshall Billings, forty-eight; elected by four majority.

For associate judges there were Samuel B. Clark, sixty-two votes; William Jolly, twenty-nine votes; Nathaniel Butterfield, forty-one votes, and Humphrey Becket, forty-five votes, the office going to Messrs. Clark and Butterfield.

The five justices of the peace voted on and elected were Edward Mace, Thomas Kearns, William Harrington, Thomas Boyd and Thomas Cunningham.

CHAPTER IV.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT—ACTS OF EARLY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Upon being duly sworn into office, about the first work of importance performed by the county commissioners was to divide Warren county into civil townships and commissioner's districts, together with the appointment of certain local officers. Elections were ordered and a simple "scroll" was adopted as the temporary seal of the county board. Next came the establishment of both county and state roads. Then looking to the finances and the erection of county buildings soon took up much of the time allotted to the board of commissioners, who sought to well found the newly organized county. Then there was much difficulty over the numerous petitions and remonstrances for and against the changing of township lines, to meet the demand of the county as its settlement increased. In the thirties, the court house and jail were erected. It is noted in the records that in 1830 John Seaman was census taker. The first pound in the county was built in 1831, at Williamsport. A set of standard weights and measures were purchased by the board in about 1832, and these instruments were ordered kept in the county seat. One dollar per scalp was given by the board as a bounty on all wolves killed. The commissioners also had to attend to the selection of young men suited for the Indiana University; also to look into the matter of issuing permits to construct and operate ferries within the county. Among the early improvements in way of wagon bridges, in the thirties and forties, were those erected over the waters of the Big Pine creek, near Brier's Mill, costing one thousand dollars, and other wooden structures over lesser streams in the county. It was in 1850 that the question of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors in this county came up at an election in the various townships. Pike township cast thirty-five votes against the license, and two for it, while Washington cast sixty for it and twenty-four against it. In 1852 the board ordered three hundred dollars paid from the funds of the county to aid in the survey of the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis railroad, and it was stipulated that such amount be issued the county in stock, should the road be completed. A reward of four hundred dollars was offered in 1871 for the arrest of the parties who broke into the county building and entered the treasurer's safe, but which persons failed to obtain what they were looking for. Fifteen hundred dollars were allowed by

the board to Charles Seldon, of Cincinnati, for the right to use his system of keeping the public accounts of the county. The amount of money expended for county iron bridges for the year ending June, 1875, was \$20,856. Thus commenced, the work of carrying forward the government in Warren county has gone along with the passing of more than three-quarters of a century.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTY.

Vast have been the changes since 1827 in the finances in Warren county. Money was then scarce and barter was usually used in many of the important transactions. Whisky also bore a striking part in carrying forward the work of county development, for it is seen by record, that when the county sold its lots off, in order to establish the present county seat, that it used whisky freely. It was then low priced and it is shown that the county paid for ten gallons. It is related that the use of whisky "loosened the tongue of the auctioneer, opened the hearts and pockets of the bidders, assembled large crowds, and oiled the occasion with satisfactory success."

The county began business without capital and when it purchased, had to issue "county orders," which passed about as readily as did the paper money issued in that period—from one to ten per cent. discount. These orders bore no interest and were transferable. When once these orders had left the county's hands they depreciated many times in being exchanged with individuals. It was just how badly a person wanted to sell, and how much faith he had in the future financial ability of the county. The first county order was paid to James Page in 1828; it was for the amount of twenty-eight dollars, and was to pay for the services of Mr. Page as one of the county seat locating commissioners. Order No. 3 was for the sheriff, Luther Tillotson. In 1828 there were only twenty-eight orders issued by the county. These orders only amounted in the aggregate to \$337.00. That same year the total receipts in the county treasury were only \$185.34. At the end of the year just named, there was left a balance on hand of \$11.78, while it had floating orders out to the amount of \$203.06. The total expense of the county for the years 1827 and 1828 was \$392.18, a wonderful record for so large a county as Warren. Less than \$12.00 had been received for the sale of lots and seventy-five cents had been expended for whisky, given out on the day when the lots were auctioned off. The county revenue was indeed low at that day. In 1829, the county orders amounted to \$353, of which \$196 worth were paid off. Up to January 30, fifty-six orders had been issued, amounting to \$556, of which \$220.68 worth had been liquidated, leaving the county debt \$335.37, which

was then looked upon as a large county debt, and perplexed the commissioners. In 1831 the debt had increased to \$677. During that year orders were issued to the amount of \$1,084, making the total indebtedness \$1,136. Up to May, 1833, the county had issued orders to the number of two hundred and fifty-six, but by January 1, 1843, the treasury had on hand \$1,024. Running on down to the year 1870, it is found that the treasury had on hand a balance of \$24,377.18. That year there was about \$10,000 expended, too, for bridges. Before the war of the Rebellion the county finances stood dormant, but with that fierce struggle on hand the demand for bounty and relief came on so great that heavier levies had to be made, and the amounts collected and paid out ran materially higher than before the war period. For the year ending June, 1874, the total receipts, including that which was left over, were \$91,804, and the expenditures \$66,000. The county offices cost \$5,118; the geological survey of the county, \$638; the poor, \$3,714, and fox scalps, \$154.00.

In 1882, the total receipts in the county was \$134,531. The total expenditures amounted to \$94,922.18, leaving a net balance on hand in the treasury of \$42,512.75.

VALUATION AND TAXES IN 1882.

Thirty years ago—1882—the records show the valuation and taxation in Warren county, by townships, to be as follows:

Townships.	Value of Taxables.	Total Taxes.
Washington -----	\$ 446,270	\$4,295
Pine -----	566,250	7,974
Mound -----	332,175	3,933
Steuben -----	770,905	8,993
Pike -----	399,415	5,033
Medina -----	421,605	6,420
Warren -----	535,670	7,576
Liberty -----	705,955	9,371
Adams -----	524,820	7,458
Jordan -----	580,415	6,455
Williamsport -----	289,660	5,775
Prairie -----	715,530	10,237
Kent -----	215,980	3,239
West Lebanon -----	123,430	1,862
State Line City -----	39,720	836
Totals -----	\$6,668,000	\$89,462

The last financial statement made by the county officers—that of 1912—gives the total valuation of all taxables in the county as \$13,470,495. The township having the highest property valuation was Steuben, with \$1,540,115 worth of property, while the lowest in the county was Kent, with a valuation of \$284,575. These tables show the contrast with thirty years ago, as well as tending to show the general development and rise in the price of lands.

The total amount of receipts in the county in 1911 was \$437,413, while the disbursements amounted to \$361,648; balance in treasury, on January 1, 1912, \$76,127.55.

The valuation by townships in 1912 were as follows:

Washington township -----	\$ 677,565
Pine township -----	978,310
Mound township -----	493,465
Steuben township -----	1,540,115
Pike township -----	562,885
Medina township -----	875,110
Warren township -----	730,620
West Lebanon (town) -----	288,340
Liberty township -----	1,799,965
Adams township -----	1,018,345
Jordan township -----	1,708,100
Williamsport (town) -----	544,705
Prairie township -----	1,877,985
Kent township -----	284,575
State Line (town) -----	73,465
Pine Village -----	106,945
Total in county -----	\$13,470,495

It should be stated that the lands in Warren county which are selling at from fifty to two hundred dollars per acre, are only listed by the above assessment at one-third their actual value, hence the county's valuation is actually very much greater than would be indicated by this table. In fact, a few years since it was known to be the wealthiest county in Indiana, of the same population.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The history of the various court houses in Warren county, briefly stated, is as follows: If not too dignified a term, the first court house in this county was a hewed-log house, standing at Warrenton (the first seat of justice) and it was owned by Enoch Farmer. In fact, it was Mr. Farmer's residence, and in it the county court was held and general business transacted. This served its purpose until the county seat went to Williamsport, and then the officials assembled in a log house owned by William Harrison, the proprietor of the town of Williamsport. This building was first used by the county in July, 1829, and served as a county building until the autumn of 1830, when the building owned jointly by Samuel Ullery, J. C. Irvin, Malinda Beard and Eliza C. Finch was rented for county purposes, but owing to some unforeseen circumstances, it was not occupied until the following March. About one year later, the first steps were taken for the providing of a real court house. John Mercial was engaged to clear the timber from the public square, receiving ten dollars for such labor. For reasons now lost sight of, and not particular, the county did not use the Ullery building much, but preferred the Harrison house for the holding of the offices. 1831 came, and still the commissioners felt the county was too poor to try to erect a building, hence the matter was postponed. The county had been doing business on "paper" since 1827, and that had usually brought about ninety-five cents on a dollar. There was no real money in the hands of the citizens of Warren county. What came in, for a time, was soon spent in entering lands at the government land office. Three-fourths of the people were unable to pay their taxes. The assessments, though very low, were fraught with many "delinquent" items on the treasurer's books. However, the wonderful immigration to the county in 1831-32 served to redeem the county orders, replenish the treasury and inspire the county commissioners to take measures to build a long-needed county building. In May, 1832, specifications were prepared and placed on exhibition, and bids solicited. It was to be a brick building, forty feet square and twenty-three feet high. In July, 1832, the contract was let to E. W. Jones and Seth Flowers to construct the court house. They were to receive three hundred dollars September 1st, the balance to be paid in installments as the work progressed, and the court house was to be ready for occupancy by August, 1833.

Thomas Gilbert, who had donated fifty thousand bricks for a court house, should the county seat be located at Williamsport, failed to comply with his agreement and the county had to look elsewhere for such building material. The county agent then brought suit against Mr. Gilbert, a judgment was ob-

tained, but subsequently a compromise was effected, he paying a part of the value of the promised bricks. All this delayed the completion of the court house, and it was not until June, 1834, that the structure was ready for occupancy. The building cost in round figures about two thousand dollars. Only a year after it was finished, it was found defective and had to be strengthened, and other floors and stairways were then added. It was not long before the county officers had to look elsewhere for quarters. Among the buildings selected as a makeshift was that of James Cunningham. In June, 1845, the commissioners contracted with Richard Treadway for the erection of two office rooms, for the use of the officials. These were built on the south side of the square, and the cost was eight hundred sixty-eight dollars and fifty cents; three years later the same man received six hundred twenty-seven dollars for building fire-proof safes for the county records. In 1853 a second building was provided for the clerk and recorder. James Jones erected that building for one thousand and fifty dollars. These various substitutes for a real court house served until the building of the 1870 structure, which was the one just before the present fine edifice.

In 1870 a committee appointed to examine into the condition of the old court house reported it unsafe, and about that time B. F. Gregory and others made tenders of land and other property, provided the county commissioners would immediately erect a new court house. Much opposition was encountered at the time, although specifications were prepared and bids called for. Sessions of court were held in various buildings, including old store rooms. The county was in need of a good home of its own. Still a majority of the commissioners defeated any further progress in the work of court house building. Early in 1871, however, with B. F. Gregory at the head, things started again, and bids were a second time solicited from contractors. Finally, Hays & Evans, of Bloomington, Illinois, were awarded the contract, at forty-eight thousand four hundred dollars, and G. R. Randall, architect, of Chicago, was given the position of superintendent on the work. He was to receive two and one-half per cent. of the price of the building for his services. While the county treasury had already quite a sum of cash on hand, the county saw fit to bond itself in the sum of ten thousand dollars. The old court house was sold to Cyrus Romine for three hundred and twenty-five dollars. The court house that was erected as above mentioned, early in the seventies, was accepted in December, 1872, and the contractors paid in full. It was trimmed with native stone, and in its day was an excellent building. In 1886, however, the new site for the county building was chosen and a new edifice was soon completed, on the site of the present handsome building. That building stood until

destroyed (almost totally) by the fire of January 20, 1907. A part of the walls were used in the new building, the history of which appears in paragraphs following this.

VARIOUS COUNTY JAILS.

Warren county was provided with a jail before it had a court house. In the summer of 1830 such a building was contracted for, the contract being awarded to Benjamin Crow, for five hundred sixty dollars. It was a very heavy log structure, well protected with stone work. It was finished and accepted by the authorities in November, 1831. This jail served until 1848, when Richard Treadway was employed to construct a new one, which he did and had the same completed in the autumn of 1849. Mr. Treadway received the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; he claimed he had lost five hundred dollars on the contract, and the commissioners very kindly paid him two hundred dollars more. That jail was in use until the present one was erected. This was built when the new and present court house was erected, in 1907. It is safe and thoroughly modern.

PRESENT COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

On the morning of Sunday, January 20, 1907, the old court house took fire and slowly burned all that night, almost totally destroying the structure, save a few of the walls, which were utilized in the construction of the present building, which was completed in a year from the fire. The contents of the various county offices were fortunately saved, except sundry old records in the auditor's office, which loss was occasioned by the falling in of the dome. Among the lost records were the county commissioners' records from early days down to about the eighties—a great loss, but not so bad as though it had been of recent-day records. A contract was awarded to Jahr & Cope, contractors, of Urbana, Illinois, for the construction of the new structure, and for the new jail, the two buildings costing the county in round numbers about one hundred and five thousand dollars. It is a brick, stone-trimmed building after modern plans and is finely finished within and without. It is said no finer court house can be found in any county seat of the same sized county, area and population considered, in the entire United States. The grounds are beautified and kept in first class order. The public square is made attractive by two large brass cannon, which were purchased from the government, at Rock Island, at three hundred dollars, which included a triangular mound of seven-

inch cannon balls. These cannon stand on the southwest and northwest corners of the square, and speak of Civil-war days, but their mouths are now silent reminders to the few veterans who still remain here and who saw service in that war. These pieces of ordnance are greatly admired by all, especially the Grand Army men of the county.

THE COUNTY POOR FARM.

The care which any people takes of its soldiery and its unfortunate poor is a true index of their general character. The son or daughter who cares for his or her parents in old age or in sickness, makes a good man or woman and the taxpayer of any county who does not begrudge what he is assessed to supply the pauper element of the county with the necessities of life, may always be counted upon in times of peace, as well as in war, to do his whole duty to his countrymen. In Warren county at first there were some who opposed this humane manner of treating the unfortunate men and women, and actually, as officers of the townships, ordered such persons to "depart at once," but this custom did not long obtain. A transient known as John Campbell in 1831 was the first to receive aid from the charities of the county. He was allowed to be kept by Levi Murdock five months, for which Murdock received twenty dollars. Each township had its own overseer of the poor in the earlier history of Warren county, and these officers looked to the actual necessities of the paupers and in case of death gave them a respectable, Christian burial. The next step in caring for the poor here was to "farm out" the paupers to the lowest bidder, and this custom prevailed many years. In certain instances, this worked a great hardship to the poor man or woman, who perchance fell into the hands of some one who took them, not for the object of making them reasonably happy and comfortable, but solely for the purpose of making money out of their labor. But in a majority of cases the poor were well treated at the hands of the men who took them to provide for. In 1833, Seymour Cobb was paid quite a sum for keeping Elizabeth Bell, whom he furnished with clothing and a home. James Foreman, another pauper, was buried at county expense in 1837. His coffin was made by Thomas Thomas. Up to 1837 the average amount paid for keeping the county's poor was about fifty dollars per year, but after that the bills began to increase rapidly. Up to November, 1838, the largest bill presented and allowed was that of Isaac High, for seventy-four dollars, and to show the care taken to let the public know just where every farthing of money went, in those days, the following itemized bill is given:

"November 20, 1838.

"Board of Commissioners of Warren County, Dr. to Isaac High for keeping Eliphalet Lovelett, a poor boy, four months, \$27; nursing by Jerusha Ford for three months, \$30; board for the nurse thirteen weeks, \$13; doctor bill paid to Dr. J. H. Buell, \$15; total debits, \$85. Credits—One chest and one fiddle, \$4; one coat and one pair of pants, \$7. Total credits, \$11. Whole amount due, \$74.

"Personally appeared before us, James S. Crawford and Ephraim Norton, overseers of the poor in Steuben township, Warren county, the said Isaac High, and being by us sworn, says that the above amount is just and unpaid this 1st day of September, 1845.

his
"ISAAC X HIGH.
mark

"We, the overseers of the poor of Steuben township, Warren county, Indiana, after examining several disinterested witnesses under oath, allow the above amount to be legal and just on this 1st day of September, 1845.

"JAMES S. CRAWFORD,

"EPHRAIM NORTON,

"Overseers of the Poor."

Then for another period in the history of this county the townships cared for their own paupers and a physician was secured by such township by the year to look after the health of such persons. The expense of keeping the poor people of the county for the year ending June, 1843, was three hundred thirty-seven dollars and twenty cents. This had increased by 1850 to eight hundred seventy-eight dollars and fourteen cents.

In December, 1853, one hundred and twenty acres of land was purchased by the county for a "poor farm." This land is situated in section 20, township 22, range 8 west, and comprises the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the section named. It was bought of Mrs. Brown for two thousand dollars and especially for the purpose named. Just the ordinary farm buildings and dwelling house made up the improvements. Other buildings had soon to be erected and James Quick was secured to take charge of the farm and the inmates of the place. It appears, however, that Mr. Quick did not serve, but in his stead the appointment went to Reuben R. Ranson, who was the first superintendent of the poor farm in this county. The commissioners opened the new home for the paupers throughout the county, but

fully one half preferred to remain in private families, and have the county pay the expense thus made, but later this plan was changed. For the year ending June 1, 1856, the expense for keeping the poor of the county was one thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars. A part of this amount, however, had been for farm improvements. In 1856 Dr. C. R. Rogers contracted to care for the poor, as their physician, at one hundred dollars. He was succeeded in 1857 by Dr. Sanders. Mr. Ranson remained superintendent of the farm until 1859, when he was succeeded by Daniel J. Doty. In 1864, John Berry became superintendent, and was followed in 1865 by Andrew S. Howland. In 1871-72, Mr. Howland and David Moore took charge of the farm jointly, and in 1873 Howland had it alone. In 1875 Alexander Mehaffy was superintendent, and was succeeded by Mr. Howland again in 1876, continuing until 1879, when Mehaffy again resumed his place as superintendent, and remained until his death, in 1882, when his son Edward took charge. Others have had charge of the poor farm from that date to the present, at which time J. S. Davis is the capable superintendent, and receives one thousand two hundred dollars per year for his services.

The following items of poor farm expenses have been taken from the records: Caring for the poor of the county in 1859, \$2,000; in 1862, \$2,640; in 1863, \$2,310; in 1864, \$3,479; in 1866, \$3,815; in 1867, \$5,004; in 1870, \$5,700; in 1874, \$3,714; in 1878, \$7,535; in 1882, \$5,468. According to the last official report made by the county, the cost of maintaining the paupers of Warren county in the year ending January 1, 1912, was \$4,041. The farm is now self-sustaining. At the date last named the number of inmates at the farm was eight male and four females. Their average age was eleven for the year.

In 1869, a superior farm was purchased near the center of Liberty township, consisting of four hundred and forty acres. It was bought of Thomas J. Cheneweth, to be used as a poor farm. The old one had become too small for the increasing demand of the ever-increasing poor. The old farm was subsequently sold and the necessary buildings erected in the new location in Liberty township. These new buildings cost originally about twelve thousand dollars. In 1882 this new brick poorhouse was looked upon as a credit to the good judgment of the people of Warren county. There were then about forty inmates in this truly humane institution, and all were being well cared for at public expense. With repairs and additions, the same building is still used. The burden on taxpayers for the support of the paupers is not large or heavy on anyone.

CHAPTER V.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Here in Warren county, as in every other wide-awake section of the state, men eligible to a vote have always taken considerable interest in the political issues in the various campaigns, both in state and national elections. The unwritten history of politics here would fill many volumes, and the written records of the many county conventions and elections, for all these four score and more years, are all too lengthy to even touch on in a work like this. It is best, however, to glance at the political complexion of the county and to give, so far as possible from records, a list of those who have represented Warren county in county, state or nation.

The first settlers of this county came in from other states where the political waves had been running high, and they naturally desired to carry out their old notions of carrying on a democratic form of government in the interests of all the people. The county was divided here, and the lines were drawn tightly. The vote in 1827 was as follows: For state senator, James Blair (Whig), eighty votes; Amos Robinson (Democratic), twenty-two votes. For state representative, John Beard (Whig), sixty-six votes; Henry Ristine (Democratic), thirty-one. Sheriff, Nimrod Harrison (Whig), thirty-one votes; Holder Sisson (Democrat), twenty-nine votes. For coroner, Francis Böggs (Whig), thirty-four votes; Joseph Thomas (Democratic), twenty-eight votes. The number of votes cast at that election was one hundred and three.

The presidential campaign came on the next year—1828—when the party opposed to the Democratic organization were known as National Republicans, Whigs or Anti-Masons. General Jackson was the standard bearer for the Democrats. He was confronted by John Quincy Adams, who had been placed in the Presidential chair in 1824 by the House of Representatives. The election in Warren county passed off without much excitement. The Democrats were defeated in the county. Jackson was elected President and re-elected in 1832. The vote that year in Warren county was: Clay and Sargent, Whig ticket—Warren township, 33; Washington, 151; Pike, 28; Mound, 39; Medina, 34; Pine, 16; total, 301. Jackson and Van Buren, Democratic ticket—Warren, 13; Washington, 81; Pike, 5; Mound, 79; Medina, 57; Pine, 32; total, 267.

In 1836 the partisan lines were first closely drawn in Warren county. It was then first noticed that candidates for political honors were seen shaking hands with the "dear people," and traveling over the county soliciting votes from their fellow citizens. Speeches were made here and there and the people "enlightened" according to the most approved style of those times. The vote by townships in this county was as follows: Harrison and Granger (Whig ticket), Warren, 56; Washington, 207; Medina, 85; Mound, 49; Pike, 50; Pine, 90; Steuben, no election held; Madison (in Benton county then), 4; total, 541 votes. Van Buren and Johnson, Democratic ticket—Warren, 36; Washington, 89; Medina, 40; Mound, 69; Pike, 20; Pine, 63; Steuben, no election; Madison, 12; total, 329 votes. Thus the county again went anti-Democratic by an increased majority.

But the first really interesting and great Presidential campaign in Warren county was that of 1840, when public meetings were held all over the county, clubs were formed, flags and mottoes were unfurled and the entire populace were aroused to the highest political pitch. It was styled the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign in honor of the popular standard bearers of the Whig party. It was the "Log Cabin" campaign, when just prior to the election a large per cent. of the voters went on horseback to the old battlefield in Tippecanoe county, just above Lafayette, where an immense mass meeting was held and speakers of world-wide fame expounded the issues to the eager voters. Numerous canoes and miniature log cabins were placed on wheels and drawn around the country. Also "hard cider," and possibly a stronger beverage, cut considerable of a figure in that campaign, when Gen. William Henry Harrison, the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe, was the standard bearer on the one side and Van Buren on the other. The vote in Warren county that year stood: For Harrison and Tyler (Whig), Washington, 248; Pine, 77; Mound, 67; Pike, 41; Warren, 163; Steuben, 42; Medina, 102; total, 740 votes. For Van Buren and Johnson (Democratic), Washington, 104; Pine, 53; Mound, 63; Pike, 20; Warren, 73; Steuben, 3; Medina, 32; total vote, 348. This gave the Whigs a majority of 392.

Before the election of 1844 came on the country, including Warren county, became much agitated over the extension of slavery. The Democratic party sought to elect a President favorable to the admission of Texas as a slave state, and this brought out the radical element in the Abolition ranks and the fight was indeed a fierce one. The Whig party nominated Henry Clay for President, while the Democrats chose James K. Polk, who was elected. There were also other tickets in the field, but none of great importance. The Liberty party placed in nomination Birney and Morris, their platform

differing somewhat from the Whigs, yet it was the same in opposing the annexation of Texas or any other territory that should increase the slave power of the United States. The vote in Warren county that fall stood as follows: The Whig party received a total of 779 votes, the Democratic received 470 votes and the Liberty party received ten votes.

It was not until the campaign of 1848 that the Free Soil party movement was felt in this county. The violent debates in Congress over the one absorbing issue, that of slavery, attracted national attention. The speeches made in the halls of Congress on the admission of more slave territory, resulted from the Wilmot Proviso, introduced by David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, and which bill prohibited any territory that might be acquired from Mexico becoming slave territory, as was wanted by the Democratic party. The interest in Warren county caused a Free Soil party to be organized in time to be recognized in the campaign of 1848. The vote that fall stood: Taylor and Fillmore (Whig), 708 votes; Cass and Butterfield (Democratic), 460 votes; Van Buren and Adams (Free Soil), 68 votes.

Even after that election, the feeling grew intense in Warren county, and all read with interest the speeches in Congress that led up to the passage of the celebrated Omnibus bill, introduced by Henry Clay in 1850. It provided that California might be admitted into the Union as a free state, but also required that all slaves should be returned to their masters. Both Clay and his measure of compromise were hailed with delight by all save the Abolitionists, who were then just getting on their "real fighting clothes," as the sequel proved. The Free Soil party kept the South nettled, and it grew in strength and power here in Warren county, as well as every place in the Northern states. At the November, 1852, election Warren county's vote stood: Scott and Graham (Whigs), 850 votes; Pierce and King (Democratic), 552 votes; Hale and Julian (Free Soil ticket), 56 votes.

In 1853, the famous (or infamous) congressional act known as the "Fugitive Slave Law" was passed. This required that when a runaway slave was seen in a free or slave state, it should be the duty of any and all citizens to see that he was returned to his master at once. The penalty for not doing so was imprisonment and fine, one or both. This measure was bitterly opposed at the North, save by a few, who by nativity or education were of the Southern slavery belief. Stephen A. Douglas introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which supported the doctrine of "squatters' sovereignty," that each state upon its admission into the Union might decide by ballot whether slavery should be introduced and propagated within its borders. It was the repeal of the compromises of 1820 and 1850, and its passage in 1854 roused

the North to a state of fury, bordering upon open rebellion. The "Kansas war" occurred, and the pitiful tragedy of old John Brown, a few years later, kindled a flame that was not wholly quenched until Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox. The Republican party sprang into life and conducted one of the most exciting campaigns in the history of the nation. The vote in Warren county in the 1860 Fremont campaign stood as follows: Fremont and Dayton, Republican, 1,167; Buchanan and Breckenridge, Democratic, 767; Fillmore and Donaldson, American ticket, 76.

The Southern wing of Democracy, the stronger of the two branches of the organization, was content to remain in the Union as long as the institution of slavery was not interfered with, even though it could not elect the President. For twenty-five years prior to the Civil war the South had bragged and threatened that in case the North interfered with, or sought to free the slaves, that the Union would certainly be disrupted. The feeling, at home and in Congress, grew bitter, year by year. The acts of John Brown and the universal reading of literature, including Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous "Uncle Tom's Cabin," had all been potent factors in bringing the issue to a climax about the time of the Lincoln and Hamlin presidential campaign of 1860. Here, in Warren county, all these years, the stream had been heading up and was about ready to burst over its banks, so to speak. The author regrets to state that, through some cause or other, no official record of the 1860 election can be found, but it is known that the county was largely for Abraham Lincoln and the platform of the Republican party.

The next presidential contest was simply as to whether the Rebellion should be continued, or whether it should be called off. This the Northern states must needs decide, for the South had gone out of the federation of states. The fight was between Lincoln and the Democratic party at the North, with Gen. George B. McClellan as their standard bearer. In Warren county the vote stood: Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, Republican, 1,373 votes, as against 761 for McClellan and Pendleton, of the Democratic party.

The next presidential campaign came after the close of the Civil war and when the great military chieftain, U. S. Grant, was nominated by the Republican party for President, with Colfax for Vice-President, as against Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, as nominees of the Democratic party, in which Warren county again supported the Republican party by a good majority.

In 1872 Horace Greeley was nominated by the liberal element in both parties, but was on the Democratic ticket, as against U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. Warren county voted as follows: For the entire

Republican ticket, 1,504; for the Democratic or Liberal ticket, 775. Fifteen votes were also polled for the third party (Bourbon Democrats).

The next evolution in the political organizations of the country was in 1876, when the Greenback party had its birth. This party favored the abolition of all national banks, and bitterly opposed the refunding or re-issuing of government bonds, save in certain emergencies. They also declared against the return of specie payments. Three tickets entered the race in 1876, Republican, Democratic and Greenback. In Warren county the total vote was as follows: Republican, with Hayes and Wheeler nominees, 1,590; the Democrats, under Samuel J. Tilden and T. A. Hendricks, 880, and the Greenback party, under Peter Cooper of New York, 88 votes.

The peaceful administration of Hayes, the sound policy in handling the Southern states, the general growth and wonderful financial prosperity of the entire country, really carried the Republican party safely through the election held in 1880, when Gen. James A. Garfield was the standard bearer. The Greenback party kept on growing, however, and antagonized national banks, but had of course, dropped the "specie payment" tirade, as the Republicans had been able to "resume" in 1879, on the very day and date it had declared it would. The Greenbackers also assailed the corporations, including the railroads, all of which tended to unsettle business, but in the end was an excellent thing for the regulation of the monied powers of the country. The Republicans were again in the majority in Warren county, as well as in the country at large. Here the vote stood: Garfield and Arthur (Republican), 1,850; Hancock and English (Democratic), 901; Weaver (Greenback), 124.

The following is a "roll of honor," a list of names of men old enough and who voted at the election of William Henry Harrison in 1840 and who survived to vote for his grandson, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, in the autumn of 1888: Dr. C. R. Boyer, Andrew Fleming, Levi Moore, Allen Case, Robert Pearson, Benjamin Kerr, Dr. R. J. Simpkins, Elias Thompson, John P. Hunter, William H. Best, John Ammerman, James Goodwine, Sr., Zebulon Foster, Rev. Colbrath Hall, Oliver Wallace, Samuel L. Frame, Dr. Jackson Fleming, William Crow, Skillman Judy, Leonard L. Stump, Elisha Rodgers, James F. Willhide, Joshua Anderson.

A HARRISON POLE RAISING.

The custom of liberty pole raising was one dating back to Andrew Jackson's day and was kept up, off and on, in Warren county till recent years. The *Warren Republican* of October, 1888, has the following concerning one of the last occasions like this: "Last Saturday afternoon, the Republicans

of Steuben township had a gathering at Marshfield for the purpose of raising a Harrison and Morton flag pole and speech making. Hon. J. F. Hanly, of Lafayette [later governor], was present and spoke. At four o'clock in the afternoon the raising of the pole began, the power being furnished by a steam traction engine. The pole was one hundred and nine feet long, and required two splices. Everything progressed nicely until the first splice broke, occasioning more than an hour's delay. But the 'boys' were not discouraged and would have been content splicing and re-splicing all night, but what they would have raised the pole. Finally about eight o'clock the work was accomplished and the stars and stripes of Old Glory floated proudly out from the top of the pole, and it can be seen many miles around. The pole breaking was no ill omen of results as to the success of the Republican party this fall, because another pole had been raised on the same spot in the campaign of 1860 when Lincoln and Hannibal were the standard-bearers, and were elected, though that pole broke in raising." It may here be added that Warren county gave Benjamin Harrison a majority in 1888 of 829 votes.

Warren county gave William McKinley a majority of 945 in 1896.

So, it will be observed that Warren county has been either Whig or Republican, on national issues, from its earliest election down to 1880. While this is true, it should be stated that many from opposition political organizations have been elected to county and state positions, aided by the Republican votes of this county, on the true theory of good government (locally) to vote for the most competent man, regardless of party, but stick to the platform of your national party, if that platform suits your political and honest belief. Since 1880 the vote of Warren county has stood usually Republican, but it is of little interest to attempt to give the results in figures, concerning the many election periods, save to give the vote at the last Presidential election, that of 1908, when the vote in the various precincts in Warren county was as follows:

	Taft Republican.	Bryan Democratic.
East Adams -----	86	34
West Adams -----	101	23
Jordan -----	155	67
Kent -----	82	77
East Liberty -----	129	86
West Liberty -----	137	55
Medina -----	134	17
Mound -----	78	51

East Pike -----	125	34
West Pike -----	100	30
Pine -----	106	102
Prairie -----	133	99
North Steuben -----	95	33
South Steuben -----	70	42
East Warren -----	118	70
West Warren -----	83	49
Washington (district 1) -----	115	58
Washington (district 2) -----	104	51
Washington (district 3) -----	141	50
Total -----	2,092	1,017

There were also seventy votes in the county for the Prohibition ticket and four for the People's Party ticket, making a total vote in the county in 1908 of 3,183.

GOVERNORS OF INDIANA.

1816-22—Jonathan Jennings.	1861-6 — Oliver P. Morton.
1822 — Ratliff Boone, September to December.	1867-73—Conrad Baker.
1822-25—William Hendricks.	1873-77—Thomas A. Hendricks.
1825 (part of)—James Ray.	1877-80—James D. Williams.
1825-31—James B. Ray.	1880-81—Isaac P. Gray (acting).
1831-37—Noah Noble.	1881-85—Albert G. Porter.
1837-40—David Wallace.	1885-89—Isaac P. Gray.
1840-43—Samuel Bigger.	1889-91—Alvin P. Hovey.
1843-48—James Whitcomb.	1891-93—Ira J. Chase (acting).
1848-49 (acting) P. C. Dunning.	1893-97—Claude Matthews.
1849-57—Joseph A. Wright.	1897-1901—J. A. Mount.
1857-60—Ashbel P. Willard.	1901-05—Winfield T. Durbin.
1860-61—Abraham Hammond.	1905-09—J. Frank Hanly.
1861 (four days)—H. S. Lane.	1909-13—Thomas R. Marshall.

The territorial governors of Indiana were: Gen. Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, 1787 to 1800; John Gibson, acting from July 4, 1800, to January 10, 1801; William H. Harrison, 1801 to 1812; Thomas Posey, from 1812 to 1816.

COUNTY CLERKS OF THE COURT.

1827-38—James Cunningham.	1870—Fry Bryant.
1838—Thomas O'Neal, appointed.	1879—Henry C. Johnson.
1838—William Robb, appointed.	1887-91—Isaac Smith.
1838—E. F. Lucas, appointed.	1891-94—P. W. Schoonover.
1841—William R. Boyer.	1895-04—John G. McCord.
1856—H. R. Pomeroy.	1904-12—Ernest Grey.
1863—William C. Smith.	1912- —John F. Ritenour.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Prior to 1841, the work of this office was performed by the clerk or treasurer.

1848—Walter B. Miller.	1885-87—David Moffitt.
1852—Isaac S. Jones.	1887-91—Zara T. Stearns.
1860—James H. Bonebrake.	1891-95—Samuel T. Fenton.
1864—W. H. Thomas.	1895-03—William Stephens.
1868—William Moffitt.	1903-11—Robert L. Winks.
1876—George Adams.	1911- —David H. Moffitt.
1881—William Moffitt.	

COUNTY RECORDERS.

1827—James Cunningham.	1872—J. D. Livengood.
1838—Thomas O. Neal.	1880—Thomas J. Graves.
1844—Henry J. Parker.	1889-93—John C. Stephens.
1845—William R. Boyer.	1893-97—D. C. Boggs.
1852—Robert M. Allen.	1898-05—Joseph Galleher.
1856—John B. Wright.	1905- —John Wilson.

SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY.

1827—William F. Beckett.	1846—Isaac Templeton.
1829—John Seaman.	1847—John P. Pugh.
1833—William Robb.	1849—William Robb (appointed).
1839—Aaron Stevenson.	1849—George Oglesby.
1841—Nicholas Sheffer.	1851—George W. Armstrong.

1862—William L. Hamilton.
 1862—Samuel Clark.
 1865—Henry C. Dawson.
 1867—H. M. Billings.
 1868—Asa J. Fisher.
 1872—Mahlon J. Haines.
 1876—H. M. Pearson.
 1880-84—Joseph L. Stump.

1885-89—Abraham H. Haun.
 1889-93—Joseph Swisher.
 1893-97—Thomas C. Powell.
 1897-1901—L. N. Statzell.
 1901-03—Fred Williams.
 1903-07—Samuel Frame.
 1907-11—Daniel Tague.
 1911 —William Cowgill.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1828—Enoch Farmer.
 1831—John C. Irvin.
 1832—James Todd.
 1834—James H. Buell.
 1838—William R. Boyer.
 1840—B. F. Gregory.
 1842—E. F. Lucas.
 1852—Samuel J. McNilly.
 1857-59—Samuel F. Messner.
 1863—George Hitchens.
 1867—Alvin High.

1871—Cyrus Romine.
 1875—Samuel Bitternger.
 1879—Phillip Gemmer.
 1883-87—Frank C. Fleming.
 1887-89—James Anderson.
 1889-93—Augustus Cronkhite.
 1893-97—Peter W. Fleming.
 1897-1902—Jacob Sheffer.
 1902-06—Peter W. Fleming.
 1906-10—William H. Stephens.
 1910— —Abraham H. Haun.

SURVEYORS.

1828—Perrin Kent.
 1852—Ferdinand Woodward.
 1862—Isaac N. Taylor.
 1866—Ferdinand Woodward.
 1872—Thomas J. Webb.
 1874—John L. Trimble.

1878—Samuel Smith.
 1881-85—E. N. Naylor.
 1885-1895—William P. Carmichael.
 1895-1907—Wilmer Gemmer.
 1907— —J. Rupert Gregory.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

This court was created in 1852 and abolished 1873, the circuit court taking over its duties. Daniel Mills served as judge in 1853; William R. Boyer, 1856; Isaac Naylor, 1861; James Park, in 1867, when he was followed by John M. La Rue.

CORONERS.

1829—William Search.	1881—P. W. Lewis.
1832—J. R. Coffin.	1888-90—Elisha Leddick.
1836—Charles McAllister.	1890-1892—James Johnson.
1838—Samuel Campbell.	1892-96—William A. Yeagy.
1851—Josiah Tharp.	1896-97—Thomas A. Clifton.
1853—Aaron Lesley.	1897-98—L. A. Sailor.
1855—John Cox.	1898-1903—F. B. Jones.
1863—E. A. Sanders.	1903—George Edwards.
1864—Phillip W. Lewis.	1903-09—John D. Bader.
1872—Isaiah P. Ross.	1909-11—William H. Evans.
1874—John Jordan.	1911—Richard Stephenson.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1828—Daniel R. Parker.	1871—Henry Rittenour (last commissioner).
1831—James J. Ailly.	1873—C. M. Parks (first superintendent).
1837—James Todd and J. Harris.	1875—Alonzo Nebeker.
1840—Wesley Clark.	1877—John Bowman.
1845—B. F. Gregory.	1881—Alonzo Nebeker.
1849—James J. McVilly.	1883—F. M. Sutton.
1853—J. O. Wade, B. H. Boyd and Sanford Payne.	1885-87—Cal Brown.
1854—Jones, Wade and Shepard.	1887-93—Fremont Goodwine.
1860—William P. Rhodes.	1893-97—L. A. Sailor.
1866—M. T. Case.	1897-99—Eldo Wilson.
1868—John L. Boyd.	1899-07—W. J. Bader.
1869—James W. McMullen.	1907 to present—Harry Evans.

What was formerly known as school commissioner, but now as superintendent, an office looking after the public schools of the county, has been held in Warren county by the following persons:

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

This office was abolished in 1852. Those who had held such position were: 1828, Nathaniel Butterfield and Samuel B. Clark; 1831, Isaac Rains; 1833, James Crawford and David McConnell; 1834, Hugh M. King; 1836, Thomas Collins; 1840, Levi Jennings; 1840, William Coldren; 1845, E. Purviance; 1847, Josiah Tharp; 1847, Silas Hooker; 1851, Peter Schoonover.

COUNTY AGENTS.

This office was one of much importance at an early day, and its holder was a sort of a "big man" of the county, who had many of the duties of the present commissioners and also that of the county auditor. Such office was held by many in this county, before the state law abolished it. Among these were Luther Tillotson, 1827; Holder Sisson, 1828; Isaac Rains, 1828; J. J. McAilly, 1829; Samuel B. Clark, 1830; Charles Biarshire, 1836; Lemuel W. Joiner, 1839; Benjamin Crow, 1846; Elisha Hitchens, 1848.

COUNTY CIRCUIT JUDGES.

1830-38—John R. Porter.	1870-83—Thomas Davidson.
1838-52—I. N. Naylor.	1883-1906—Joseph Rabb.
1852-59—William P. Bryant.	1906- —James T. Saunderson.
1859-70—John M. Cowan.	

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

1870-78—Joseph M. Rabb.	1897-1901—J. W. Brissey.
1878-80—Aaron Harrell.	1901-03—Clyde W. Wyand.
1880-84—R. B. James.	1903-07—Omer B. Ratcliff.
1887-91—Will B. Reed.	1907-09—E. Grant Hall.
1891-93—James Bingham.	1909- —John J. Hall.
1893-97—Ele Stansbury.	

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

1891-97—Joseph D. Galleher.	1903-11—Charles E. Watkins.
1897-1903—Samuel M. Frame.	1911- —James Metsker.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

This list is not quite complete, but gives nearly all who have had to do with the office:

1831-38—James J. McAilly.	1856-59—Thomas Chenoweth.
1851-52—John R. Johnson.	(Records burned.)
1852-53—Isaac Bowyer.	1876—S. M. Frame.
1853-56—Isaac Slauter.	1876—Andrew Brier.

1876—Zimri Atkinson.
1877—R. W. Alexander.
1881—George T. Bell.
1882—James O. Barr.
1883—T. C. Moore.
188—G. C. Tyler.
1887—J. W. Mills,
B. F. Bonbrake.
1890—George W. Smith.
1891—T. C. Fleming.

1892—William Mc Adams,
E. C. Livengood.
1894—Henry Woodhams.
1896—James C. Hall.
1900—B. F. Gephart.
1905—R. W. Alexander, Jr.
1906—Charles Lowe.
1907—Andrew J. McKenzie.
1909—F. B. Oghorn,
George W. Crawford.
1911—John Van Reed.

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY COURTS AND PRESENT BAR.

The commencement of circuit courts in Warren county had connected with it proceedings which are of no little interest, even after the lapse of so many years. The board of justices of Warren county met on the first Monday in March, 1828, and selected the following as grand jurymen: Perren Kent, Samuel Watkins, Amos Clark, Robert Hill, Enoch Strawn, Holder Sisson, Peter Fleming, Lewis Stephens, John Seaman, Daniel Benjamin, John Pugh, James McCord, John Case, of Warren township, and John Case, of Medina township, John S. Reed, Edward Moore, John Jackson and James Bedwell, all of whom were called for the May term, 1828, the first in the history of this county. They were summoned to meet at the house of Enoch Farmer, the place selected by the Legislature for the holding of the circuit court. All were in attendance at the appointed day and place, but, the judge being absent, the court had to adjourn. The next day the judge failed to appear, when the officer adjourned "until court in course," which proved to be September 25th, of that year. At that time and the place before designated Judge John R. Porter, presiding judge, and Nathaniel Butterfield and Samuel B. Clark, associate judges, were present. The postponement of court from spring to autumn had necessitated the call for another grand jury, and when this new jury were called there was not a sufficient number present to make a quorum, hence the jury was discharged, and then the court called up the first case before the circuit court of Warren county. It was entitled the State of Indiana vs. Elizabeth Connor, charged with breach of the peace under charges brought by Justice of the Peace Thomas Kearns. This case was dismissed. The second case was that of Lewis Dequindre and Timothy Dequindre vs. Zachariah Cicott, trespass on the case. The plaintiffs appeared by their attorney, A. Ingram, and the defendant appeared in "his own proper person." The latter, by agreement, confessed judgment to the amount of \$539.69, whereupon, by further agreement, the plaintiffs agreed to wait one year for payment of the sum, upon condition that sufficient security be given. The court then ordered judgment in accordance with these stipulations, and taxed the costs up to the defendant. Appended to this order was the following: "April 1, 1830, received this day the balance of the above judgment. A. Ingram, attorney for plaintiff."

The third case, John Glasspell vs. Enos Haskins, domestic attachment, on appeal from justice court the plaintiff appeared by Rogers, attorney in fact, and the defendant "in his own proper person." On motion, the case was continued at the costs of the defendant. The fifth case was a divorce proceedings, the petitioner being Polly Broady vs. Azariah Broady. Attorney Patterson appeared for the defendant. Evidence was introduced to prove that the residence of defendant was not within Indiana. The pendency of this suit was published in the *Western Register* and the *Terre Haute Advertiser*, to the effect that if the defendant did not appear at the next term of court and answer the bill, the charges would be taken and confessed. The case was then continued, and the court adjourned "until the court in course." Thus ended the first term of circuit court in Warren county. It was during this term that a "scroll" was adopted as the legal seal of the court, until otherwise ordered.

The second term of circuit court began May 7, 1829, the presiding judge not being present. Peter H. Patterson, Albert L. White, David Patton, Jacob Aughlin and Theodore C. Caw were sworn in and admitted as counselors at law. The case of John Glasspell vs. Enos Haskins was dismissed on motion of the defendant, for want of a sufficient affidavit in the proceedings below. The divorce case, Broady vs. Broady, was dismissed on motion of the complainant, upon whom the costs were taxed. A petition for divorce was presented by Elizabeth Barnes vs. Elijah Barnes, the former being represented by her attorney, D. Patton. The defendant was absent, and the case was continued by publication according to the law. The grand jury found true bills as follows: The State vs. Seth Shippy, for an assault and battery; the State vs. John Dixon, for aiding and assisting in assault and battery. The jury was then discharged. In the case of John Conner vs. David White, domestic attachment, the following petit jury was called, sworn and given the case: William Russell, Samuel Enderly, Jonathan Cox, John Cox, David White, Constantine McMahon, John E. Smith, Francis Boggs, John Jackson, Luther Tillotson, Lawrence Rains and Isaac Rains. The jury gave the plaintiff \$194.62 damages and the costs, amounting in all to \$286.

LATER SESSIONS OF CIRCUIT COURT.

At the October term, 1829, Hon. John R. Porter, president judge, and Nathaniel Butterfield and Samuel B. Clark, associates, were present. The case in chancery, Milton Gerard vs. Emily Gerard et al., came up, but was published and continued. Five cases were considered at this term of court,

and two bills of indictment returned by the grand jury. On motion the following seal was adopted: "A brass die, on the outer circle of which letters 'Warren Circ. Courts,' with thirteen stars, on the inner circle, except two, one in the center and the other on the outer circle." Up to this time the court had been held at the house of Enoch Farmer, at the old county seat, Warrington, but in April, 1830, it convened at the house of William Harrison—proprietor of the newly re-located seat of justice, Williamsport, though no session was held, owing to the absence of the judge and one of his associate judges. October 7, 1830, the court convened at the court house, all the judges being present. Moses Cox, Edward A. Hannegan and Aaron Finch were admitted as attorneys. In the Gerard chancery case, after the evidence was all in, it was ordered "Adjudged and decreed by the court now here, that the bill of said complainant be taken as confessed;" whereupon certain lands were ordered conveyed to the complainant. Fifteen cases were disposed of at that term. The next term was held in April, 1831, at the house of William Harrison. Peter Christman, upon petition, was given permission to construct a dam and mill on Pine creek, on the northwest quarter of section 22, range 8 west. During the same term Thomas J. Evans, Joseph Tatman and Isaac Pearson were admitted to the bar as attorneys. A decree of divorce was granted Polly Broady, though the defendant was absent. This was the first divorce ever granted in Warren county—but by no means the last! The last session of circuit court held at the Harrison house was that of April, 1831; after that the "court house" was used. Actions during these years were cases for trespass on the case, debt, assault and battery on appeal, affray, adultery against Mathias Redding, domestic attachment, divorce, replevin, to convey land, chancery cases, gaming, breach of the peace, presentment, etc. Hon. E. A. Hannegan was the prosecuting attorney in most all of these state cases. Other attorneys admitted to the bar were David Wallace, A. B. Patterson and R. A. Chandler. In 1833 many indictments for retailing liquor and foreign and domestic groceries and merchandise were returned. In 1833 Isaac Naylor (later judge) and T. R. Brown were admitted to the practice of law; David Brier and Henry D. Lane were admitted in 1834; John Bryce and R. A. Lockwood in 1836.

With the passing of the decades there have been the usual civil and criminal cases tried in Warren county, by an average and honorable list of barristers, a number of whom have made a national reputation, and many have become judges in this and other states.

PRESENT ATTORNEYS OF THE COUNTY.

The following were regular legal practitioners at the Warren county bar in 1912: E. E. McCabe, Williamsport; Harley D. Billings, Williamsport; Ele Stansbury, Williamsport; William B. Durborow, Williamsport; Victor H. Ringer, Williamsport; John W. Sutton, Williamsport; J. C. Stephens, Williamsport; C. G. Rossiter, Williamsport; John J. Hall, Williamsport; D. E. Draper, Williamsport; Wallace Whistler, Independence; John R. Crask, West Lebanon; E. A. Graves, West Lebanon; John G. McCord, Pine Village.

The court officers were as follows: James T. Saunderson, judge, Fowler; John F. Ritenour, clerk, Williamsport; William Cowgill, sheriff, Williamsport; John J. Hall, prosecutor, Williamsport; Robert Swan, stenographer, Fowler.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

A laughable incident occurred during the May term of court in this county in 1835, when a slander case was being tried—the first in Warren county. The jury had heard the evidence, received its charge from the judge and were ordered to retire. The sheriff was called to find a suitable place and to appoint a bailiff to conduct them to the place for deliberation. The log school house was selected and a Mr. Clark was chosen as bailiff. The bailiff locked the jury in the building and went to a nearby saloon to get a drink of "white whisky." Later, he returned to the jury room and demanded that the men proceed at once to find a verdict and said that if they did not he would kill every man of them by throwing stones at them.

The foreman ordered him to be quiet, saying they would attend to their own business. This remark enraged the bailiff and, going outside he gathered up rocks and commenced to bombard the building, windows and doors. The noise reached the ears of the sheriff, who came to the rescue of the jurors and discharged the bailiff.

Jack Stinson, whose real name was John Stevens, was one of the most eccentric men who ever lived in Warren county. He settled here about 1827 and his odd ways soon gained for him a peculiar notoriety. He possessed a fair English education, could read and write well and always carried, tied to his side, an ink-horn and pen and note-book. He styled himself the "Christian Philosopher of the Nineteenth Century." He had gained some knowledge of the law, by attending courts, and was very anxious for the coming of the sessions, as much as if he were an attorney in fact. He would always insist on taking a seat among the members of the bar and upon any dispute

arising he would jump to his feet and offer volunteer information upon the question at dispute. This contempt of court usually landed him in jail for the remainder of the day. At one time Jack had been confined in jail three days, and sought retaliation by hitching a yoke of heavy oxen to the stairs leading to the trap door over the jail and drawing it away.

In 1833, Judge John R. Porter, one of the best judges the state had ever had to that date, was fond of card-playing and out of office or court hours used to spend much time at the game. This greatly displeased Isaac Naylor (later Judge Naylor), accordingly, one evening, when the attorneys and judge were playing cards he went to the window of the old school house where they were, and watched them and finally heard Judge Porter say, "I have high, low, jack and the game."

By the time the Judge had fairly seated himself in court the next morning, ready for the trial of a case, the grand jury had found a bill of indictment against the Judge for card playing. The good Judge soon had to vacate the bench and take his seat as a common criminal. The associate judges soon assessed a fine of twenty dollars against him. He paid the fine, adding that "This is only lent."

A few evenings later, the Judge announced that the court and lawyers had been invited out to spend the evening and have a banquet. Naylor had been invited with others of the bar, and when the drink of the evening was passed around it was seen that he was quite fond of wine, so, through a slight of hand on the part of Judge Porter the glass containing Naylor's wine was partly filled, each time round, with strong brandy. Each glass it was stronger, until he was fairly drunk—indeed so much so that he fell to the floor, whereupon Porter and others assisted him to the open air, when they commenced to yell, "Fire, fire, fire," and then "Murder, murder, murder." This brought the whole village out and men came running with abated breath, asking, "Who is killed. What's the matter, etc." The Judge remarked to the crowd, "Oh, nothing, but Naylor is drunk, that's all." Then turning to Naylor, he said: "When you get sober enough, go and inform on me again for card-playing."

CHAPTER VII.

NEWSPAPERS OF WARREN COUNTY.

Ever since the introduction of the printing press, the civilized world has been advanced by the intelligence brought to the hearthstones of its communities, through the medium of the weekly and, in later years, the daily newspaper, filled with the latest information of all that is going on in the great, busy world. The introduction of the modern telegraph and telephone systems has again improved the news-gathering facilities to a wonderful degree. Nothing of much importance is omitted. The social life and the sporting world, from an army drill or parade, in any part of the world, to the score of the ball games of twenty-four hours ago in foreign lands—all come in to make up the contents of the daily paper of the twentieth century. By this, the common people have become well versed in almost everything, and today are taking a more intelligent view of the political, religious and scientific world. Of books and periodicals, there is now seemingly no end. Every trade, profession and calling has its own special class journal, in which the best thoughts of the thinking world are penned in graphic style, at once instructive and entertaining.

The first attempt at journalism in Warren county was in 1844, when Enos Canutt, with a small quantity of printer's material and the old style hand-printing press, began issuing a small sheet at Independence, known as the *Wabash Register*. It was a five-column folio, having a subscription price of two dollars a year. He soon had a circulation of three hundred, a portion of which subscribers resided in northern Fountain county. Late in 1845 Mr. Canutt moved the paper to Attica, which already gave fair promise of becoming the best town in this section of the state. The name was changed to that of the *Attica Journal*. About half of his circulation, after his moving to that side of the Wabash river, were from Warren county. Business took another shift, and Williamsport seemed destined to be the best commercial point of the two. There was a growing demand for news from the seat of government, and slavery and debates along that line in Congress, including the Wilmot Proviso, created much excitement and all thinking, reading people wanted a paper giving the news.

The paper consequently was removed to old Williamsport and the plant was sold in December, 1854, to A. S. Foster, who issued the first number of the *Warren Republican*, a seven-column folio. For several weeks the columns of this newspaper carried the following at its head: "The first number of the paper will be issued on the 6th day of December, 1854, in the town of Williamsport, Indiana, and will supersede the *Wabash Commercial*, a publication by Enos Canutt, which will be suspended; the undersigned having bought the printing establishment of that office and will add a new press and material necessary to print a large paper. The size will be a double-medium, or the same size as the *Lafayette Courier*, *Fountain Ledger* or any other paper on the Wabash. The price will be the same as the other papers, viz.: \$2.00 per year in advance. Will you sustain us in this enterprise? We think you will.

"ALONZO FOSTER."

"Williamsport, Indiana, October 28, 1854."

In June, 1855, Isaiah Whinery became a part owner with Foster and, on the death of the latter in 1855, continued alone until February, 1856, when Delos Warren purchased the interest formerly owned by Foster. In September, 1856, the veteran editor and proprietor, Mr. Canutt, bought Whinery's interest, and in May, 1857, bought Warren's interest, becoming again sole owner of the paper. Political interest was becoming greater each campaign. The largest assembly ever seen to that date in Williamsport was during the presidential campaign of 1856, when many men of learning and eloquence spoke in Williamsport. In September, 1856, when the owner's age was far advanced and his duties multiplied, he employed W. P. Rhodes, a brilliant young lawyer and forceful writer, to furnish his paper with regular articles on leading topics of the day. When the Whig party went out, and the Republican came in, this paper went with the new formed party and supported Gen. John C. Fremont for President. This paper laid the foundation for the future Republican majorities in Warren county. In 1860 Rhodes ceased his editorial writings on the paper and Canutt went on alone until his lamented death, in September, 1861. The paper fell to his heirs and his son, John A. Canutt, assumed control, and W. P. Rhodes was secured to write for the paper, editorially. Henry F. Canutt became associated with the paper in 1863, and in March, 1864, Orin Harper bought the office, and Jesse Harper became chief editor, giving the paper a decided religious and moral tone, that built it up as nothing else could have done, in the territory in which he naturally circulated. In 1866 the office passed to the control of a company consisting of William C. Smith, W. P. Rhodes and W. H. Thomas.

Rhodes officiated as editor and Smith as business manager. The company paid one thousand seven hundred dollars for the office, and employed G. A. Canutt to publish the paper. In June, 1867, the office was again sold for one thousand six hundred dollars to G. A. and H. F. Canutt, who published the paper and employed Dr. G. F. Richardson to edit it. In 1870 John Gregory, son of Benjamin F. Gregory, of whom it is said no better man ever lived in this county, purchased the office and continued to conduct it until his death in 1910, when it was sold to its present proprietor, Elmer E. Rogers, of the Progressive party.

Upon the sale of the *Republican* in 1870, to Gregory, the Canutt brothers located in Kansas, where they published a paper twelve years. In 1882 the elder brother died, while Henry F. returned to Williamsport, where he established the *Wabash Commercial*, reviving the old name bestowed upon the first paper published by Enos Canutt, the father, at Williamsport in 1848.

In 1871 an independent paper was established as a Republican paper, however, and it was of short duration; it was known as the *Warren Leader*.

The *Warren Review* of Williamsport was established January 1, 1891, by Thomas A. Clifton, now proprietor of the *Republican* at Covington, who successfully conducted the same until 1897 when it was sold to J. H. Letcher. The paper then changed hands frequently, having been conducted by Mr. Clifton, who was connected with it twice, and finally the property was sold by him to John F. Judy, and he sold to Hon. Fremont Goodwine, who sold to Traverse and Stephenson in 1903. Traverse withdrew in a year or so and Stephenson has since conducted and owned the property. The *Review* is a bright, newsy local journal, seeking to build up the county and city in which it is located, and at the same time stands for Republican political principles.

WEST LEBANON NEWSPAPERS.

Probably the first paper issued in New Lebanon was the *Patriot*, during the time of the Civil war, and whose second owner was Andrew Hall. Next came a seven-column folio sheet, called the *Advance*, edited by S. P. Conner. The first issue of this was about 1871. It was later owned by Dr. A. C. Walker, Joseph Tinkler and P. W. Fleming, and Doctor Walker was its editor. After two years the *Advance* became defunct. Its successor was the *Gazette*, conducted by a Mr. Bloomer, and he was followed by Mr. Rosenburg, and its name changed to the *Times*. A Methodist minister named Morgan conducted it a short time, and he changed the name to the *Commonwealth*, after which Doctor Walker again edited the paper, with Rufus Fleming as partner.

Shark & Edmunds, of Illinois, also conducted it a few months, but were failures. Doctor Walker's son then took hold of the enterprise and soon after the name was changed to *Statesman*. William Olds then leased the paper and conducted a creditable sheet for eighteen months. A. W. Baker then edited it a year and a half, when the office was removed to Waynesville, Illinois. Thus it will be seen that early journalism at West Lebanon was made up largely of changing ownership, changing of names and finally quitting. None of the earlier papers were a financial success, but many of their editors were excellent men, good writers and gave the subscribers all they could for the money the small subscription list would afford them to.

PRESENT NEWSPAPERS.

Warren county has, in 1912, the following newspapers: The two at Williamsport, the *Republican* and the *Warren Review*, the former a Progressive (an organ of the "Bull Moose" party) and the latter a straight Republican paper, of no uncertain sound.

At West Lebanon there is published the *Gazette*, a stanch Republican paper. It was established in 1883 by James Souden, who operated it but a short time. It was subsequently owned and edited by Ashly R. Cadwallader, followed by John M. Mavity. For the past twelve years this paper has been owned and edited by S. G. Pomeroy, who makes a live up-to-date newspaper.

At Pine Village, there is a Democratic paper, known as the *Sentinel-News*.

CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY SERVICE OF WARREN COUNTY.

To know of the patriotism of a people one must needs read the history of their actions and devotion in time of war, and not judge by the display made in times of peace, for such is oftentimes shallow sentiment and not always bravery or loyalty to the flag. The shot and shell of the enemy is what tries the temper of one's patriotism. The territory now known as Warren county possibly had no men among its pioneer band who fought in the Revolutionary war, but since then it has taken a hand in quelling every other strife when war clouds appeared in the horizon of the nation. The war of 1812-14, with England; 1846-7, with Mexico; the Civil war, 1861-65, and the late Spanish-American war of 1898, have all had soldiers from Warren county.

Before the Civil war, the opening gun of which was heard at Fort Sumter April 12, 1861, the old militia system obtained in this county. It had done good service in all the Indian border wars, but after the final retirement of the red men and when the whites had become well established, there was but little use for "training days"—for fife and drum and all that used to be of service to train men for the defense of their homes. Yet there were many places in Indiana that still kept up the militia parades and held their organizations together. In the fifties arms were secured from the government of the state. A company of younger men filled the ranks of home commands, which were assembled at stated times, more for exercise, frolic and fun than for military training or fighting. Among such companies was one known as the Milford Blues, organized in July, 1856, with officers: Elihu A. Saunders, captain; J. A. Heigh, first lieutenant; A. J. Ryan, second lieutenant; B. F. Magee, ensign.

BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.

It has been stated that there were no Revolutionary soldiers who lived in Warren county, which is believed to be true, and if there were such their names are unknown in the early annals of the county, pension rolls, etc. Quite a goodly number, however, had served in the second war with Great Britain, in 1812 and among the number are known to have been these: David McConnell, Mr. Perrin, Seth St. John, who was at Hull's surrender; Andrew

Pierce, Peter C. Hall, John Williams, Jacob White, William Odeh, Perrin Kent, Aaron Spiser served in Captain Brown's Company C, Battalion of Mounted Rangers, during the Black Hawk war of 1832-3.

A company was raised in Fountain county for service in the war with Mexico and it was joined by a few from Warren county. The captain of the company was R. M. Evans. Quite a number of the ex soldiers of that war located in this county, in the forties and fifties.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR SCARE OF 1832.

Weston A. Goodspeed, a writer of Indian history, in 1882 penned the following concerning the alarm caused by the Black Hawk war, in 1832, and we quote from him such items as concern the annals of Warren and Fountain counties:

During the spring of 1832 all the Wabash valley was thrown into a fever of consternation by the reports that the Indians of the Sac and Fox nations on Rock river, Illinois, led by the implacable old chief, Black Hawk, had taken up the hatchet and were sweeping eastward, murdering and torturing the whites without limit or discrimination. Fugitives on horses and on foot scoured the country with wildly exaggerated account confirming the reports that fifteen persons had been cruelly murdered at the Hickory Creek settlement in Illinois, and about the 18th of May the report spread like wild-fire down the western side of the Wabash that a large body of hostile Indians had killed two men within fifteen miles of Lafayette. About half the settlers in Warren county west of the river hurriedly packed their handiest valuables and fled across the river, where rude forts and blockhouses were quickly prepared and guarded. Companies of militia were immediately organized to scour the country for signs of danger and to check the advance of the Indians upon the villages and neighborhoods where the women, children, helpless and cowards assembled. A small company of about twenty-five men was formed in Warren county. Col. James Gregory was elected captain, and the men, thoroughly armed and provisioned, started northwestward on a scouting expedition. A few families in the county did not leave their farms nor neglect their daily work; still fewer, in isolated places, knew nothing of the reports until the alarm was over, when they had their scare. The company went as far as Hickory Creek settlement, in Illinois, remaining in that vicinity for a few days, when they returned, the apprehension of danger having been quieted. It was purely another case, among frequent ones, where the white settlers had become frightened at flying rumors which, in fact, had no foundation of

truth. But it is not to be wondered at that people were alarmed, for, remember, it had not been many years before the war whoop had resounded in the Wabash valley in earnest, and the settlers had not forgotten those fearful outrages.

THE CIVIL WAR.

It was reserved for a later generation than the pioneer period, in Warren county, for men to be called from plow, profession and shop to participate in the greatest of all civil wars this world has ever seen, the Rebellion of 1861-65. The political campaign of 1860 was especially animated and interesting to every thinking American citizen. All the cunning and skill of statecraft could not shatter the war cloud that was rapidly concentrating, ere long to burst upon the country with all its awful fury and destruction of life and loss of property. Ultra politicians occupied every grove, school house and church in the land, and spoke in bitter terms, one against the other. The North was arrayed against the South, and the North in sections was broken in its political party lines. The Wide-awakes, with gandy oilcloth caps and capes of red, white or blue, in long lines of flaming torches, paraded the street at night. The stirring notes of fife and drum quickened the step and fired the blood of old and young alike. Many saw gloom and disaster in the near future. At last Lincoln was elected President by the infant Republican party, over the Democratic party which had held sway for so many decades. Lincoln was not understood, even by his own party—he was greater and wiser and more thoughtful for human rights than all others of his day. Even an open and concerted rebellion in the North was barely averted by prudent acts of the incoming party. When the news of the fall of Fort Sumter was received all sectional strife and petty differences at the North were, for the time, laid aside. The rural districts were depopulated and many business pursuits were practically suspended. All were engaged in earnest search for news from the seat of war. Neighbors gathered at every cross-road to discuss the awful situation and encourage one another with cheering and hopeful words. But the intense feeling that had so suddenly seized upon the people soon gave place to prompt and thoughtful action and invincible manifestations of true and unalloyed loyalty to the Stars and Stripes. The *Williamsport Republican* of April 18, 1861, contained the following leader:

“TO ARMS.—We think the time has come for all true patriots to act in defense of their country, her institutions and her laws. We have been overrun by a swarm of Southern Tories, both in Congress and out of Congress, for years, and it is now time for free men of the North—peace-loving,

law-abiding citizens of our country. Ye, who stand upon the glorious platform of our Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and who have borne and forborne with traitors in arms against you until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, the crisis is now upon you. The fort upon whose defense your hearts were with an intense and all-absorbing enthusiasm fixed has been surrendered to traitors, and the flag of beauty and glory, at the sight of which every true American heart swells with pride, has been struck to those whose sworn duty it was to uphold it against foreign and domestic enemies. Is there a man worthy the name American whose soul does not burn with indignation deep at this insult to the sacred emblem which he has been taught to love and honor? This damning blot upon our national escutcheon must be wiped out with blood. Treason must be crushed with the strong arm of this government, and the majesty of the laws vindicated, if need be, by a million men at the point of the bayonet and at the cannon's mouth. The time for appeal, argument, conciliation, has gone with the surrender of Sumter. Let the tocsin now sound, and from every hill and valley, from lake and river, from mountain and prairie throughout all the loyal states, let patriots rally to the call of their country, resolved in this that the stain upon our flag shall be atoned for, that the supremacy of the Union shall be maintained and the laws shall be enforced, be the consequences what they may. Woe be to those who shall attempt to withstand the tempest of the nation's wrath."

It will be understood that these eloquent and patriotic words were penned by the editor of a Warren county newspaper just six days after Fort Sumter was fired upon by the rebels of South Carolina. Next came President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men as volunteers, to quell, if possible, this uprising in the South. Hundreds in Warren county tendered their services. Mothers were seen encouraging their sons, wives their husbands, sisters their brothers, and sweethearts their lovers; old men, long past the meridian of life, insisted on enrolling their names with those of sons and grandsons, and called it an insult when refused by the enrolling officer. There was not a town of any consequence in Warren county where indignant mass meetings were not held and where the patriotism of the people did not find prolonged utterance.

Immediately after Lincoln's call for troops, the citizens of Williamsport and vicinity were summoned to meet in mass meeting at the court house to consider how the crisis should be met. A large crowd assembled on April 16th, and B. S. Wheeler was appointed chairman and Levi Miller, secretary. William P. Rhodes called the meeting to order and stated the object of the meeting, and then, amidst the wildest enthusiasm, Colonel Bryant was called out.

He delivered a thrilling speech, reviewing the great issues before the country, insisting that the South was wholly in the wrong, and that it was the duty of every loyal man to assist with all his might in preserving the union of states. Next volunteers were called for, Colonel Bryant, E. F. M. Tebbis, James Park and H. P. Downing preparing the paper. Twenty-five men signed the roll of volunteers. A committee was appointed, consisting of B. F. Gregory, Samuel F. Messner and H. R. Pomeroy, to solicit aid and care for the equipping of the "Warren Company" for the field.

The second war meeting assembled at the court house April 17, 1861, and there the enthusiasm doubled the former occasion. A select glee club sang the stirring national airs and the martial band executed "Yankee Doodle" in a manner that brought upon them the thunderous applause of the house. The company was increased to sixty men. Another meeting having been held, six days after Lincoln's call, the company was filled and completed and the men were soon on their way to Indianapolis to offer themselves to the governor. The *Republican* was authority for the statement that the company numbered one hundred and seventy-seven men and its officers. Before leaving home they met at the old court house and elected the following officers: James R. M. Bryant, captain; Dickson Fleming, first lieutenant; Levi Miller, second lieutenant. A beautiful banner was then presented to the company by Miss Hannah Johnson on behalf of the ladies of Williamsport and vicinity. She made a brief, touching speech and was responded to by Captain Bryant, who pledged the lives of his company to the last man to prevent the flag from being trailed in the dust. The company was then drawn up in line and each member presented with a copy of the New Testament. They marched to the depot, accompanied by the whole population. Short speeches were made in the open air until the train came. The next day they were in Indianapolis and reported for duty. There were but few, if indeed any, counties the size of Warren in Indiana that mustered full companies into the three-months service. The pride of the local newspaper—the *Republican*—caused its editor to pen the following paragraph May 2, 1861:

"OLD WARREN AHEAD.—We doubt if any portion of the state has been more prompt to respond to the call of the President for troops than this county. Other counties have furnished more men, but few, if any, have done it with a greater degree of willingness and contributed more in proportion. Of the volunteers that left last week, one hundred and thirty remain in the service, and thirty more left Independence and Pine Village this week to complete the two full companies. Another company of rifles is now forming,

and will be ready in a few days to march wherever required, making in all over two hundred and fifty men. This proportion all over the state would furnish over thirty thousand men. Hurrah for old Warren and the Union."

The first county relief was given in Warren county in pursuance of the act of the board of commissioners of April 30, 1861, which appropriated from the county treasury for the wants of the families of volunteers, and directed that each town should appoint a suitable committee to enroll the names of such families, to ascertain their needs and to see that the county appropriation was judiciously expended. These orders were promptly executed and from that day on until the war ended in 1865 were continued. Warren county did nobly by her soldiers and their families.

The war proceeded, and all hopes of the three-months men being able to subdue the rebellion were given up and new regiments made up under later calls from President Lincoln were raised and sent on to the Southland, to sacrifice and die.

OPPOSITION AT HOME.

It must not be understood that every man was loyal in Warren county—some, not many, "saw it the other way." This disloyal element, of course, made trouble, hence must necessarily have their place in the annals of the Civil war, as chronicled in Warren county. As much as the author regrets that the actions of certain citizens in war days were of such a character that it were better to forever forget their deeds, yet history must be recorded faithfully and honestly, otherwise it is misleading to future generations. This element persisted in wearing butternut breastpins on public occasions; shouted for Jeff Davis and Vaindigham, when there was no great danger of being "called down" too hard. They asked such questions as these: "Do you want your sister to marry a nigger?" and when answered in the negative, would laugh and chuckle, as though they had answered the demand of the colored race for freedom. Many disturbances grew out of the action of the disloyal men, known as "copperheads." One of the first acts, early in the war, was to take an avowed secessionist from his house and compel him to take the oath of allegiance. Savage, bloody fights ensued. Even the women met at lonely cross-roads to settle imaginary political insults. Eye witnesses declare that such encounters were oftentimes terrific. The air would be filled with mysterious articles of apparel, piercing, horrid yells would resound, and the sod would be turned up as if smitten by a western cyclone. Treasonable secret societies were organized, and even public mass meetings were held to denounce the administration and the war. Enlistments were by these men discouraged.

REGIMENTS REPRESENTED.

Aside from some errors that crept into the adjutant-general's report, at the close of the war, the following will show in what regiments and commands a majority of the men who served from Warren county were credited and in what engagements they participated.

The Tenth Regiment was engaged at Rich Mountain, Mill Springs, Corinth, Champion's Hill, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta.

The Thirty-third Regiment was engaged at Wild Cat, Thompson Station, where four hundred were captured and one hundred killed, Cumberland Gap, Resaca, Culp's Farm, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Chattahoochie River, Atlanta, Columbia, and Bentonville.

The Fortieth Regiment saw service at Stone's River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Resaca, Atlanta, Franklin.

The Sixtieth Regiment participated at Mumfordsville, where seven companies were captured, Kansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River, Vicksburg, Sabine Cross Roads, Carrion Crow Bayou.

The Seventy-second Regiment fought at Hoover's Gap, Rock Springs, Chickamauga, Atlanta campaign and battles, Ebenezer Church, Macon, Selma and West Point.

The Eighty-sixth Regiment did valiant service at Stone's River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Lovejoy's Station, Nashville.

The One Hundredth Regiment was at Vicksburg, Jackson, New Hope Church, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, Chattahoochie, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Bentonville.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment participated in the battle of Blue Springs and Walker's Road, in 1863.

NUMBER OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED.

Without going into the details of different companies and regiments, it is well to inform the reader as to the number of men who served from Warren county in that awful struggle for the preservation of the Union. According to the adjutant-general's report in September, 1862, there had been

up to that date 1,180 volunteers, and using this as a basis, the following credits may be considered nearly correct: The quota of June, 1863, was 40 men; that of October, 1863, was 129 men; that of February, 1864, was 248 men; that of March, 1864, was 99 men; that of July, 1864, was 267 men, and that of December, 1864, was 133. Adding these figures to the 1,180 up to September, 1862, and the result is a grand total of 2,096 men. As is shown by other later reports, it is found that the county had a surplus of men over and above her quota amounting to seventeen men. Now, adding these to the last footing and the number is 2,113 men. But, as was the case elsewhere, men's names appear in the various commands in which they served the three months and all later re-enlistments, so that deducting such names and only enumerating them once, the actual number is believed to be 2,020 individual men who made up the soldiery from Warren county from 1861 to 1865. A proud record for patriotism and military strength.

DRAFTS IN WARREN COUNTY.

Here, as in most Indiana counties, the draft had to be resorted to in two instances in order to fill up the quota of men called for. The draft obtained here first in October, 1862. The reports show at that date that there had been sent to the field from here 1,180 volunteers, and this left 1,189 men subject to draft, but by an energetic spirit among the people, this draft did not take place, as was expected in September, 1862. But in 1864 another draft was made in order to fill the quota under the call for five hundred thousand more men. In that draft the figures are as follows: Mound township, twenty men; Warren township, fifteen men; total, thirty-five men. The county sent in that one call, including these drafted men, 641 soldiers, which was in excess of what was needed by thirty-one men, when finally mustered into government service.

BOUNTIES AND RELIEF.

Warren county not only sent forth her sons by companies and regiments, but she also cared for her soldiers' families and paid large sums for bounties to induce men to leave home and enter the army. Every township in this county had committees and sub-committees out raising funds and securing every article needed in field and hospital. The women worked as faithfully as the men. In response to a call by Governor Morton, in 1862, in April an aid society was formed at Williamsport, with B. S. Wheeler as president, and S. F. Messner, secretary. Physicians and nurses were appointed to go to the field if needed, to care for the wounded sons of Warren county on the bloody field of Pittsburg Landing. Contributions ran high, some up to \$600.

Washington township raised \$93; Pike, \$28; Adams, \$51, and others their due proportion. Washington township alone forwarded eighty-eight rolls of bandages, eighty-five pillow sacks, eight boxes of fine linen lint, twelve dozen small bandages, twenty-seven bed sacks, thirteen flannel shirts, twenty-four pairs of drawers, one large box of lint, one large case of undershirts, with an endless amount of canned goods, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, cherries, tomatoes, etc. Not less than \$1,500 in cash and goods were sent out at this one time. Eloquent sermons, lectures, festivals, and a dozen more things were had in order to raise the necessary funds.

In July, 1862, ten dollars bounty was paid each volunteer. In June, 1863, the county bought \$5,000 worth of state bonds that Governor Morton was compelled to issue, to carry on the expenses of the state. Under the call of October, 1863, for 300,000 men, the county offered \$40 bounty to each volunteer. In February, 1864, the county raised the bounty to \$100 each. The commissioners of this county were obliged to issue \$5,150 in bonds to meet the demand for money paid as bounties. For the year ending May, 1864, \$10,966 had been paid to war families and \$11,970 to volunteers. In December, 1864, women were paid five dollars a month and children two dollars per month. During the last two months of the war the county paid a bounty of \$400 to each recruit. For the year ending May 31, 1865, the county bounty paid was \$37,476 and the relief, \$14,407. Prior to the year 1868 the county had paid out a total bounty of \$73,450, and in relief funds, \$39,081. During the same period all the townships paid out what was known as the "township bounty" to the amount of \$48,530, and relief funds amounting to \$7,371. Thus Warren county paid out, in bounty and relief, the grand total of \$168,439.08. Ponder on these figures. Think of the two thousand men, the best flower of the county's manhood, being in the field and their families at home, the wife being known as a "war widow" and the child as a "soldier's child." Then it will dawn upon one what was the sacrifice made by those who remained at home and tilled the soil and cared for the sick and aged. Yet outside of all these duties, the county found means to pay the large sum above named.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

General Lee, Confederate leader, surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia, to Gen. U. S. Grant on April 9, 1865, when the joy of the people knew no bounds. Every township, village and neighborhood had its meetings of rejoicings. Everything was forgotten—dignity, age, sex—all were

forgotten in the joyful demonstrations. These demonstrations were carried on several days in many communities in Warren county.

But this demonstration was doomed to be short, for it was but a day or two before news flashed over the wire to this county that "President Lincoln was shot at Ford's Theater last night." The sorrow was such as the generation then living had never experienced. All business was suspended, flags put at half mast and draped in heavy mourning. The court house was the assembly room where hundreds met and heard eulogies on the dead President. The Methodist church at Williamsport had another immense memorial meeting. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

"Resolved, that we look with detestation and horror on the awful crime of treason, which baffled in its aims, has sated its revenge in the blood of the chosen ruler of the nation.

"Resolved, that, while we mourn over the untimely end of our late President, we recur with pride to his noble traits of character, kindness of heart and sympathy for the oppressed, which will inscribe his name on the page of history as the friend of the people and the benefactor of mankind."

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Aside from the hostilities carried on with the Indians in the far West, and the campaigns necessary to quell their outbreaks, the United States had peace within her borders and with the world at large from 1865 to April, 1898, when this country was compelled to punish Spain for many things for which she had been criminally guilty as a nation for hundreds of years, especially for her inhuman treatment of her subjects on the island of Cuba, near our southern borders. The starting of this war with Spain really was the sinking of one of our great battleships, the "Maine," off the coast of Havana, Spain being charged as the cause of that great life and property loss to this country. This was one of the shortest and yet most decisive and far-reaching of all modern wars. It was largely a naval warfare, and resulted in the sinking of many of the war vessels of Spain at Santiago, Cuba, and in Manila bay, in the far-off Pacific waters, and in the turn of affairs and final adjustment of matters this country took to herself, partly through purchase and partly otherwise, the numerous Philippine islands, now a part of our possessions. This war gave Cuba her freedom and has given the United States a higher place among the nations of the earth than she ever held before.

The Congress of the United States passed the following declaration of war with Spain on April 25, 1898:

"An act declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: First, that war will be, and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that war existed since the twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, including said day, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

"Second, that the President of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect."

The men furnished for this war were made up largely from the militia companies, and as Warren county had none it did not have a large representation in that short war. A few, however, enlisted in companies and regiments from other Indiana counties, including Scott Crowe and Thaddeus Crowe, of West Lebanon, Walter B. Ellsberry, State Line, James E. Rogers, State Line, Scott Thomas, West Lebanon, and possibly a few others, not shown in the data at hand, which consists of the adjutant-general's report on the men furnished from Indiana in that war. These all served in Company G of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. This was its title in this war, but it was made up from men largely connected with the militia regiment organized May 27, 1882, and reorganized July 2, 1883, as the Second Infantry, Indiana National Guards. In the Spanish-American war these men were enrolled April 26, 1898, and mustered out November 4, 1898.

The regiment arrived at Camp Mount, April 26, 1898, under orders from Governor Mount, for the purpose of being mustered into the service of the United States. After the physical examination of officers and men, the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States May 10, 1898, and left for Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where they arrived May 16th, and on the 18th went into camp. They broke camp August 25th under orders to proceed to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tennessee, where it arrived August 26th. Having been ordered home for muster out, the regiment left Camp Poland September 12th and arrived at Camp Mount on September 14th. The regiment was furloughed for thirty days from September 17th and was finally mustered out and discharged November 4, 1898.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION IN WARREN COUNTY.

Not until the Constitution of 1850 made provision, did the state of Indiana have a free school system. When Warren county was organized, the state laws provided for certain sales of lands in each county, to be used in the maintenance of common schools, but aside from that means children were mainly educated at the expense of their parents, by the old "subscription school" plan, so long in existence in the country. However, no sooner had this county been fairly organized than it took advantage of the school lands contained in the sixteenth section in each township, known as the "school section," and as early as 1828 the county school commissioner was notified to advertise the sale of such sections near Williamsport, Independence, Lebanon, Gopher Hill and elsewhere. The proceeds of such sales went toward paying teachers, erecting buildings and keeping up the log cabin school houses first used. The first schools in this county were taught in 1828, the expense of which was paid by private subscriptions. Then, of course, the heaviest expense fell on the families having the largest number of children of school age, hence many grew up in ignorance. The early school houses were rude cabins, usually an old building that had been left by some squatter and had been virtually forsaken. The first reading book was the New Testament. The ability to read and write and "cipher" constituted the full requirements of a teacher in those days in Warren county. The sale of the school lands was really a blessing to the rising young of those pioneer days.

In 1829 several schools were taught in the county. One was at Williamsport, one at Gopher Hill, one near West Lebanon, one at Independence and one in the vicinity of Green Hill, all being on the subscription plan. The rule of having poorly trained teachers had its honorable exceptions, of course, for it will be found that Colonel Lucas, Perrin Kent and others who became prominent citizens were counted among the pioneer teachers. Colonel Lucas taught many terms near his home in the southwest part of this county. He, as most of the teachers, was very severe with his pupils, owing to the size and roughness of the young men who attended, and more than one man in that part of the county can recall the "licking" he received at the hands of the good Colonel!

SCHOOL HOUSES AND FUNDS.

After the pioneer cabins above referred to had passed to decay, came the renowned pioneer log school houses, with their huge chimney, then windows of greased paper, and their seats and desks made of clapboards or rough, unplanned plank. Quite early in the thirties other school funds were provided. In 1834 the profits arising from the management of the State Bank were reserved as a school fund, known as the bank school fund. The fund from the sale of lands (sixteenth section) was known as the congressional school fund. In February, 1837, an act of the Legislature provided for the distribution to the various counties of the surplus revenue fund donated to the several states by the United States, by virtue of an act of Congress approved June 23, 1836. This fund was to be loaned out to citizens of each county, and the annual interest was to be distributed to the various townships for the support of the common schools. It will be observed that, as yet, no taxation for the support of common schools had been levied upon the property, and that the support of such schools, aside from the special funds named, fell upon the families having children, and not upon those having money or property and no children. Such taxation at that day was regarded as unjust. Many men without children and with large wealth voted against the proposed free school system. Besides the school funds above mentioned, there were also special funds, such as the county seminary, university fund, saline fund, and the bank tax fund (not the state bank fund), all of which were provided to support special school institutions in Indiana. The congressional school fund and the surplus revenue fund were of lasting benefit to the people of Warren county in maintaining her schools. These funds were directed to be loaned on good securities and to draw not less than seven per cent. interest, annually, payable in advance, and not to be loaned for a period longer than five years. In 1844 the surplus fund at interest amounted to \$6,303, which, at seven per cent., furnished about \$440, to be distributed to the townships. As the congressional fund on interest amounted to \$8,649, the total annually distributed to the townships at that date amounted to \$1,100. Under the old constitution of 1816, in this state, no system of free schools could be supported by public taxation.

It was in 1848 that this county was called upon to vote on the much agitated question of free schools, and at that election there were nine hundred and fifty-six votes for and one hundred and fifty-seven against free schools. The vote bore about this ratio all over Indiana, and in 1850 the new constitution incorporated the system into its make-up, since which time the state has been free in educational matters.

In 1853 there were twenty-three school houses in Warren county, in 1878 there were eighty-three, and in 1910 there were eighty-two. Of the present buildings, ten are built of brick and seventy-two of frame.

WARREN COUNTY SEMINARY.

An early law in this state provided that a certain class of fines in the justice and circuit courts of the county should go (after the sum of four hundred dollars had been accumulated) toward supporting a county seminary in which pupils desiring a higher education might be properly fitted for such institutions as colleges and universities. In June, 1849, this fund amounted to one thousand and twenty-four dollars. The year before that, B. F. Gregory and others, of a progressive type of Warren county men, petitioned the county commissioners to use such funds as were on hand for the establishing of such a seminary in Warren county. The prayer being heard and answered, a committee was appointed to purchase the best site for such seminary in the town of Williamsport. The committee selected—all excellent men—were Messrs. Gregory, Boyer, Buell, Bryant and McVilly. Lebanon wanted the institution, but their petition was finally denied. In 1850, the contract for the erection of the seminary building was awarded to Richard Treadway for the sum of one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars. The structure was of brick, two stories high. It was handsomely painted and "penciled," making it very attractive. It was finished in December, 1850. It was used for high school purposes by the Williamsport district several years, as the laws of 1852 giving the state, and each county therein, the right to a free school system, the idea of a seminary was abandoned. The building was sold in 1857, or thereabouts, for seven hundred dollars to Henry Regar. It stood on lots 78, 79 and 82 of the West addition to Williamsport. In July, 1862, the trustees of the Williamsport Masonic lodge purchased the building for eight hundred and sixteen dollars. On account of the new school laws in Indiana these "county seminaries" were doomed to dismal failure, otherwise they might have been an improvement over old methods.

What was known as the State Line City Seminary was established by a stock company in 1860, at State Line. The town was very prosperous, and seemed destined to become a thriving little inland city. The place had run up to one hundred and fifty pupils in school, and its progressive citizens wanted better facilities for education. Among the stockholders were Col. E. F. Lucas, A. Y. Taylor, Perrin Kent, Darius Duncan, J. R. Johnson, B. F. Marple and James Lewis. Elbridge Marshall became first principal of the

institution. Colonel Lucas donated ten acres of land adjoining the town on the east to the uses of the seminary. The township trustees gave six hundred dollars toward the enterprise, with the understanding that the lower story should be used, more or less, for the district school purposes. The building was a two-story brick structure, costing about five thousand dollars. Tuition was paid to principal Marshall for his services. Many students came in from abroad, and hence had to board in town. For the three years Professor Marshall conducted the school, it reflected much credit on its founders. The system was rigid and the course a thorough one. It built up the morals of the town and drove out the baser element that had already become well seated there. Marshall was succeeded by J. P. Kouts, who succeeded in increasing the attendance. In 1864 and 1865 the stockholders thought they were not getting enough out of the school as an investment, and concluded to dispose of the institution. J. H. Braden purchased it, the township probably retaining a certain small interest in the same. Braden bought it as a speculation, and two or three years later sold it to the trustees of the township for two thousand seven hundred dollars. But in the final settlement, the institution had cost the township about five thousand dollars and they had nothing then to show for it. The seminary then became a graded school, owned by the township. When the laws were changed and the town was incorporated, the building became the property of the town, and thus continued until it ceased to be used for school purposes, in about 1882. Eventually, a portion of this building was employed in the construction of the new school house.

The West Lebanon Seminary was in fact a combined church and school building. It was built and designed to be managed by the Methodist church at West Lebanon—rather the old town. The lower story was to be used by the young ladies for a seminary, while the upper story was to be the class room for the church. Funds were raised by popular subscription. It is believed that the township trustees also helped in the matter of finances and hoped to send pupils of the district there. It was erected in 1851, but never reached the sanguine hopes of its founders. The original design was to make it a "female seminary and chapel." The plans, however, were thwarted and in the end it did not prove a success as an educational institution. The common free school system coming in, took the place of the school and that practically ended the undertaking.

Green Hill Seminary was another enterprise calculated to better the condition of education in Warren county. An alteration in the territory of the conferences of the United Brethren in Indiana, especially along the Wa-

bash valley, increased the demand of that people for a denominational school somewhere in the vicinity of Mica, and Green Hill (Milford as then known) was selected as the site of the school, owing to its beautiful location and freedom from immoral surroundings. Then, too, the denomination was very strong in that neighborhood at that time. The building was erected in 1869, partly with funds furnished by the Upper Wabash conference and partly by donations from citizens of Green Hill. The building was a large, two-story structure, divided into ample school rooms, its cost being nine thousand dollars. When the school opened it had eighty students, mostly from abroad, and it gave "tone" to the community. Boarding houses sprung up rapidly and assistants were added to aid the principal. The higher departments embraced the studies preparatory to entering college. Year by year, for some unknown cause, this institution dwindled down until in 1883 it had but fifteen scholars. It was one among the many denominational schools that could not survive the broader notions of learning and a more liberal view of Christianity. It went down along with real tight-laced sectarian religion.

WARREN COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF 1912.

From the state and county reports the following facts are gathered concerning the public schools of this county in 1912: Amount on hand July 31, 1912, account of revenue for tuition, \$52,302; amount of school fund revenue on hand at date last named, \$23,306.11; total amount expended since July 31, 1911, \$37,120.95.

The total number of pupils enrolled during the year ending with the school year of 1911-12, in the entire county, was 2,364. By townships and towns the figures are as follows:

Adams township -----	265	Prairie township -----	150
Jordan township -----	173	Steuben township -----	174
Kent township -----	89	Warren township -----	228
Liberty township -----	298	Washington township -----	45
Medina township -----	120	State Line town -----	56
Mound township -----	81	West Lebanon town -----	268
Pike township -----	54	Williamsport town -----	288
Pine township -----	134		

The number of teachers employed was 104; total amount paid all teachers within the county, \$44,158.74; number teachers employed in commissioned high schools, 10; number of graduates from common branches of

study, 65 male and 82 female; total, 147; general average in number of school days in the year 143.1-3; amount of school tax levied on every one hundred dollars of taxable valuation in county, 35.5 cents; the school libraries contained 5,331 volumes; number added during last year, 240; amount paid teachers for attending teachers' institutes, \$1,516.64; average wages, per day, for the district school teachers, \$2.06; average wages, per day, in the grades in town and township schools, \$3.16; average wages paid to teachers in the high schools, \$4.26.

The following shows the number of school buildings in the county: Adams, four; Jordan, nine; Kent, five; Liberty, twelve; Medina, six; Mound, five; Pike, three; Pine, eight; Prairie, eight; Steuben, ten; Warren, ten; Washington, three; State Line (town), one; West Lebanon (town), one; Williamsport (town), one, total in county, eighty-six. Of this number of buildings, there are twelve built of brick and seventy-four of frame.

CHAPTER X.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Not all of the pioneers were God-fearing men and women, but the majority of the early settlers leaned toward some one or the other of the orthodox churches, while a few were of the Universalist belief. The Methodists, Presbyterian and Christian sects were the principal churches of Warren county. After enjoying the advantages of small church organizations for less than a decade, many of the people found themselves churchless. The pioneer classes and churches had not been properly sustained, and fell by the wayside. The record they kept, if any they may have had, perished with the death of the organization. It is to be regretted that there can be found no record of the first churches formed by the Methodists, Presbyterians, United Brethren, Christians, Baptists and Universalists, all of whom it is known had such organizations prior to 1830, all of which shows the early tendency of the first men and women who came to develop this county.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Here, as in most counties, the Methodist people were pioneers in church work, the United Brethren coming in at about the same date. It was in 1828 that the class was formed at Gopher Hill, in the southwestern part of the county, and it was among the first, if not indeed the first Methodist church in the county. The famous Gopher Hill schoolhouse was for many years known as the home of Methodism. This class was one of the largest and strongest working religious bodies within the county. Among its earlier members may be named the Johnsons, Lucases, Kents, Cunninghams, Clems, Riners, Switzers, Jones, Dixons, Russells, and others whose names are now obsolete. Rev. Buckles was among the first ministers here. A union church building was erected in the fifties, but long afterwards the Methodist secured sole control.

At Independence, Rev. Fraley organized a Methodist class in about 1833. The old schoolhouse served for a meeting house. In 1835-36 there was a great revival in this church and more than thirty united with the class. The Universalists also held services in the same building, and by reason of this

bitter feelings were engendered. On one occasion a Methodist brother rose and called the Universalist a liar, for which he later had to make an apology.

Among the early members of this class were Samuel Thomas and wife, Mr. Moffit, Mrs. Tripp, Frederick Kitenour, Daniel Doty, Mrs. Coats, Samuel Williams, Isaac Waymire and others. Their church edifice was erected about 1842, and it is believed, from good evidence, that it was the first church building erected within Warren county.

The Methodists at Pine Ridge date back to the organization of a class in 1831, at the house of Isaac Metsker. Rev. James McCune and John C. French organized this class, and Rev. Fraley served as pastor a number of years. After 1834 meetings were held in school houses until 1845, when a church was erected.

At Williamsport, about 1833, Rev. Cooper, a Methodist minister, who was a typical "circuit rider," visited the neighborhood and organized a Methodist class, among whom were William Search and wife, Laurence Russell and wife, James Bell and wife, David Etnire, Jacob Etnire, Nicholas Shafer and Mr. Davis. Meetings were held regularly, either in the school house or court house. An independent circuit was created at Williamsport about 1837. The county commissioners agreed to donate a lot upon which to build a church, provided the building was erected within three years, when a deed was to be executed for the lot. The building was not erected and the commissioners extended the time in which to build, but nothing was accomplished. In 1846 they called themselves the Free Church Association, and thus sought to unite with other orthodox church members and outsiders, and build a union church, but this scheme failed also. The old court house was used for a meeting place, as before, and continued so to be used until in Civil war times, when a church was erected. It was dedicated July 17, 1864, by Rev. Dr. Bowman. This served the society until the present edifice was built in 1895; it is a beautiful stone structure built on modern plans.

The Methodist church at Lebanon was organized in 1837, in the school building, by Rev. Ansel Beach. The second pastor was Rev. C. Hall. He served his church well, and through him many of the early classes in this county were formed. A church building was erected in Lebanon about 1849, and the brick house, in the new town, in 1867, the latter costing four thousand six hundred dollars.

At Marshfield, the Methodist church was formed by Rev. C. Hall at the close of the Civil war. A union building was erected, but subsequently it became the property of the Methodists.

At Ransville, a class of this denomination was formed in 1840, and many years thereafter held its services in the school house. Then a two thousand five hundred dollar frame building was provided for the use of the society. The church was formed by Rev. Bradley.

At State Line City the town had no sooner been platted than the Methodist people commenced to organize themselves for good work. The membership was largely from old membership at the Gopher Hill class. A beautiful frame church was erected in 1863-64.

The present Methodist churches within the county are inclusive of the following: Williamsport, with a membership of 277; value of church, \$12,000; parsonage, \$2,000. West Lebanon, with a membership of 116; valuation of church, \$3,500; parsonage, \$1,000. State Line, with ninety members; church valuation \$2,000; parsonage, \$800. Pine Village circuit, made up of five appointments, has a total membership of 323; church valuation, \$14,000; parsonage, \$2,000. Pence circuit, of four appointments, has total membership of 114; church valuation, \$4,000; parsonage, \$2,000. At Kramer a class was organized by the pastor from Williamsport, Rev. A. C. Northrup, in 1911, that has forty-eight members. Kramer Chapel, owned by others than the Methodists, is used as a meeting place. College Corners, near the north line of this county, is supplied with a class, attended upon by the pastor from West Lafayette.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian denomination has never been called a strong one in this county, yet it has organized some churches that have kept alive the "faith of the fathers," and still maintain their existence among the other sects. At Williamsport, at a very early date, there were a considerable number of Presbyterians, who listened to preachers who came in, or traveled through the county, and from neighboring ministers in near-by counties. December 20, 1850, the Williamsport church was formed, Rev. A. F. White, LL.D., of Attica, presiding. The first members were Mrs. H. A. Ray, Mrs. Anna Brandenburg, Mrs. Elizabeth Schlosser, Mrs. Rebecca Pearson, Mrs. Dorcas Bryant and Miss Jane McCorkle. Cui is Newell, in 1851, became ruling elder. Rev. Amos Jones was the first ordained minister in charge. The first church building was erected in 1853. For a score of years the churches here and at Attica were associated together and one pastor served both societies. The present church at Williamsport, which was erected in 1889, is a handsome brick building, beautifully situated. The membership is now one hundred and fifty.

At State Line City, during the fifties, was formed a Presbyterian church. Early ministers were Revs. Bacon, Little and Steele. A frame church was built in 1860. The original members include the Roses, Stevensons, Andrews, Mrs. Frasier, John Kerr, Dr. A. M. Porter, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Dubois, George Elliott and others. The present membership is only fifteen, and there are no regular services.

At Lebanon, at one time, the Presbyterians flourished well. Soon after 1850 a building was erected in which to worship, but when the new town started up it was removed thither. Rev. Crosby was pastor when the removal took place. West Lebanon has always been a favored place for good churches. The Presbyterians number sixty now.

The present Presbyterian churches in Warren county are these: Williamsport; Marshfield, with sixty-six members, owning a frame church erected many years ago; State Line; West Lebanon.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

From the earliest history of this county the Christian denomination, under one head or another, has been prominent and numbered among the strong sects of the county. One of the oldest churches in the county is the Lebanon Christian church, or Church of Christ, organized in about 1828, and for many years proved by its numbers and good works to be one of the strongest. At one date, prior to 1881, it had a membership of two hundred and fifty. Their brick church was erected in the old town early in the forties. It is believed that it was founded by Rev. D. D. Hall, an able minister and a capable gentleman. In 1869, in the new town, they erected a church at a cost of four thousand dollars.

A class of this denomination was formed in Washington township, on Clear Branch, about 1857, but no church was built by the society. The Rogers meeting-house class, on Little Pine creek, was formed about 1840.

At State Line City, some time during the Civil war, a church of this sect was formed, and a building, erected in 1868. At that time it was the only brick church building in the town; its cost was about two thousand one hundred dollars.

At Williamsport, late in the sixties, there was formed a Christian church, and a building was erected in the seventies. Rev. L. L. Carpenter preached the dedicatory sermon.

The county now has the following churches styling themselves Church of Christ, but by those uninformed in church affairs still called Christian: Williamport, Pine Village, West Lebanon (the strongest in Warren county of this sect), Independence, State Line, and one in the country known as Pleasant View, in Jordan township.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The Christian denomination was early in this field, in fact was founded prior to the Campbellite church, so called, and was in Warren county early. The only society now in existence here is that of the Hedrick Christian church, organized August 13, 1894, by Rev. Mary J. Vinson, daughter of Elder Z. M. Wilkins. This building cost one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars. Mrs. Vinson served as pastor for a number of years. The present deacons of the church are George Bell, L. Carpenter and Joseph Clarcy. In 1911 Rev. Isaac Emile was pastor, but meeting with a misfortune and having his foot amputated, he left the work. They are now seeking another pastor. The present secretary is Mrs. Mæ Grady. Warren county is within an Illinois conference of this church. Several attempts at organizing and supporting a church here in Warren county have been made, but without good results.

UNIVERSALISTS.

Those believing in the universal salvation of all mankind have never been very numerous in Warren county, at least the church records do not show that they have succeeded long in maintaining their societies. About 1833 the Universalist people organized a church society and occupied a school house in conjunction with the Methodists, which denomination was formed into a class at about the same date at Independence. While holding revival services in the public school house, the plans somewhat interfered with the holding of Universalist services, and no little bitterness was the result. The school director, Daniel Moffitt, a just and wise official, decided that the Universalists should have the right to occupy the building as the arrangements had been previously made, and they did.

In West Lebanon, in 1879, the Universalists erected a church building, costing one thousand two hundred dollars. At that time the society had a membership of fifteen. Rev. Grandy was then pastor. The sect has not made much advancement in the county, nor in most sections of the Union, of recent years.

UNITED BRETHREN SOCIETY.

This is an old denomination in Warren county. So far as is now known to the writer, the first United Brethren minister to cross the Wabash into Warren county was Rev. Job I. Dunham, a typical pioneer circuit rider, a man of deep piety and broad culture. He journeyed on horseback to the vicinity of Green Hill (no town there then) where he had learned that several earnest families of that church had settled and were waiting his arrival. A few families had gathered at the cabin home of William Bailey, early in the autumn of 1828. They came to listen to the Word of Life from the lips of a man in whom they had implicit confidence. He organized a class. The dozen or more adults who had thus assembled saw him take his saddle-bags from off his jaded, tired animal and throw them over his shoulder and then wend his way toward the cabin door. There was nothing in his make-up and general appearance to impress the congregation. He was slouchy, threadbare, insignificant in stature, and seemed to feel his own inferiority. He shuffled into the room, looking at no one, threw his saddle-bags on a stand, took out a Testament that had seen much wear and at once began reading in a low voice, puny and hesitating. He did not offer prayer, but as he advanced his voice took on a firmer tone, his figure lost its bent and withered appearance, his eyes began to take on a new light and lustre, and ere long his little congregation were bent forward, with eyes fixed upon his face, intently listening to each word as it fell from his lips. He finished the chapter, and then began to point out the moral of the lesson he had chosen. After sweeping on twenty or more minutes, he seemed not to be the same man as before. His voice thundered, and his eye, with a glow of sparkling magnetism, was lustrous, holding his audience spell-bound. He was eloquent, logical and extremely forceful, and the sentiment expressed was one of honesty and purity of soul. His little band of listeners were worked up to high tension, and cried for joy over the truly holy pictures of Christian life and future happiness which he so befittingly pictured. The result was he immediately formed a class of the Baileys, the Davises, the Andersons, the Cooks, the Greens, the Magees, Talbers, and a few more. A month later he visited the class again, and the Bailey cabin would not begin to hold the throng. This was true in hundreds of pioneer places. This faithful man of God rode through all kinds of weather, endured all kinds of hardships and formed churches, the result of which has been the planting of the Christian religion throughout this county. Some of these men were highly polished and well educated, but this was not the rule. They may have been rough and uncultured, but they had the living fire of Christianity within, and

this was the way they kindled it in the hearts of the hardy pioneers. In 1820, 30 this winter, Rev. Dandrum, held a revival at Green Hill, and thus wonderfully strengthened the class he had formed. More than forty were added to the class and it proved to be one of the best meetings ever held in Warren county. A church was built in 1840 and used until the cemetery was erected in 1860. This is one of the churches of early date in Medina township.

In the thirties there was a United Brethren class formed at Independence, cared for by the pastors of the church at Green Hill. A meeting house was erected about 1845, among, if not the first, regular church edifices within Warren county.

At present this society is represented in the county at Independence.

CHURCH OF GOD.

This was first a branch of the Christian church, at West Lebanon, this county, and was organized for the purpose of co-operation and to give the scattered membership an opportunity to hear preaching without going so far. In the autumn of 1853, Rev. Shortridge began preaching the doctrine of the soul's sleeping, or the unconscious state of the dead, and February 11, 1854, formed the Peach Grove church, as then called, on account of a large peach orchard near the home of David Evans, where the early meetings were held. The officers at that time were: D. D. Evans, John Millhollin and James W. Smith, elders, and Henry C. Benje, Wilfred Pugh, and later Samuel B. Mathis, were the deacons. For several months services were either held in the house or barn of D. D. Evans, and after the Central school house was erected in 1855, it was used. Its capacity was increased by stretching a canvas at one end and thus doubling its capacity when more than an ordinary large crowd was expected. Among the families thus associated in this work may now be recalled the family names—Abolt, Abbott, Butroff, Benje, Call, Crowe, Claffin, Dowler, Evans, Frankeberger, Fleming, Gallimore, Honser, Howard, High, Lewis, Mathis, Millhollin, McClintock, Mellott, Owens, Pugh, Pendle, Quick, Reynolds, Shanklin, Shortridge, Smith, Strader, Sharp, Tullis, Waters, Warrick, Young.

According to a previous call the churches of Warren county met August 15, 1859, for the purpose of devising some means by which more hearty co-operation could be secured in the county. The roll of churches showed either a membership at each place or delegates present, as follows: West Lebanon, seventy-six; Williamsport, eight; Peach Grove, twenty-eight. Little

seems to have been accomplished beyond appointing a conference and committees by which co-operation might be secured in all the adjoining counties.

During the early seventies the congregation, feeling the need of a permanent home, erected their present house of worship, calling it Pleasant View by which name it has ever since been known. It is situated a mile and three quarters from the "Peach Grove," and three miles from the Center school house, where they had been holding meetings. It was dedicated in August, 1872, by Rev. H. V. Reed, of Chicago, "Brothers Halsea, Winslow, Hatch and Stephenson assisting." One of the pledges made when the house was built was that when not in use by its own people, it should be open to other denominations, so that it has witnessed nearly all kinds of preaching by nearly every grade of preacher. The first preacher for the Church of God was Rev. Shortridge who was followed by Revs. Shockey, Nathan Hornady, Sr. and Jr., Blaine, W. L. Chase, Dr. Knight, Dr. Weston Moyer and Z. Campbell. Also others were faithful as pastors, including R. V. Lyon, J. M. Stephenson, Hatch, Wagner, Reed, Winslow and Helstead, who in time were succeeded by Connor, Chase, Austin, Zilmer and Rev. Woodward and wife. In all there have been held there but three conferences, the first at the school house; the second, October, 1875, which was a regular state meeting. In August, 1893, the state conference was invited to meet here in Warren county and hold its session at Pleasant View church, and they accepted. There were present many from other states, including some from Chicago. The largest delegation was from Argos.

This church has had its periods of success and depression, especially during the eighties, when there were no regular services held. But it survived and at last accounts had a membership of more than seventy, though by removals and death, the society does not now enjoy that number. Meetings are held usually once a month, Rev. Woodward and wife, of Michigan, presiding. This church went through the scathing fires of early-day criticism, and has been in the thickest of the fight for truth, but it has never wavered, even when the membership was small and no services were held regularly. Clinging fast to the foundation principles of the truth, as they saw it, they have sent forth many noble, sturdy characters into distant parts of the country. The most remarkable series of meetings held by this church were conducted by Rev. Lyon, when the house was crowded for six weeks every night, and again by Rev. Connor, Rev. Woodward and wife and Rev. Zilmer. This is the only church of this denomination within Warren county.

BAPTIST CHURCHES

This denomination has never been a strong one in this county. In the forties, a society was formed at Rainsville, and late in the century they erected a rude meeting house. It was a small frame structure which in 1872 was used as a barn upon a farm. The building, however, had been sold to the Methodist people before this, and the Baptist society went down. Other denominations meeting with more popular favor have taken the field formerly held by the Baptist denomination. There are now no Baptist churches within the county.

The Friends had a society in the northern part of Warren county as early as 1830, but the society has never grown to be of much importance, the number of this faith in the county never having been large and is less today than ever.

In 1870, the "Warren County Humanitarian Society of Spiritualists" was instituted upon the following basis: "Whereas, the religious sects or denominations of the Christian world, after unremitting effort for eighteen hundred years, have failed to redeem man from the manifold evils incident to human life, and whereas, the spirit of the age in which we live demands improvement and progress in the religious, political and social departments of life," etc., but this organization did but little beyond filing articles of asso-

THE HARMONIAL ASSOCIATION.

This, the society to which belonged Horace Greeley and other illustrious Americans, had a following in this county in the forties and fifties. It was founded on theories advanced by Charles Fourier, and was styled the "Fourier System." It was believed that this system would accomplish in the intellectual and moral world what all the churches had failed to accomplish. It was to consist of "communities," such as exist in a few sections of this country nowadays.

Among other things provided for was that all property should be held in common and controlled by a board of trustees, and that conduct and labor should be regulated by a constitution and by-laws. Horace Greeley, editor of the great *New York Tribune*, was an earnest advocate of this system and became connected with many of the organizations instituted under it. Many other prominent men of the times were connected with this society or system of community work.

In 1852, a society of the kind was formed in the southern part of Warren county, the name being known by the head of the city given. Among those connected with it were V. L. Child, Philander B. Child, Allen High, Thomas Scott, George Brer, John Cass, Washington Vail, James R. M. Bryant, Leroy Templeton, Edgar Ryan and Charles High. Mr. Reeder donated about two thousand dollars, in trust, for the use of the community. The funds were placed in the hands of John O. Wattles, in trust, to be by him expended in the purchase of real estate and in the erection of buildings, and after such purchase and labor the whole property was deeded to the trustees, to be held in trust by them for the use specified in the constitution and by-laws. The subjoined is a copy of the deed to the trustees:

"Know all men by these presents that we, John O. Wattles and Esther Wattles, his wife, of Tippecanoe county and state of Indiana, in consideration of the premises and one dollar to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant, convey, bargain and sell to Horace Greeley, of New York City, Thomas Trusdale, of Brooklyn, New York, Edgar Ryan, Charles High and James R. M. Bryant, of Warren county, Indiana, trustees, and to their heirs and assigns the following real estate to-wit: The northwest quarter of section 5, township 23, range 9 west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less; also the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said section, containing forty acres, more or less; also the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter and three-fourths of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the same section, containing thirty acres, more or less; also the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 8, in the aforesaid township and range, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, together with all the privileges thereunto belonging, to have and to hold unto the said Greeley, Trusdale, Ryan, High and Bryant and their heirs and assigns forever in trust to and for the uses named, viz.: For the use and occupation of an association for educational and social reform purpose."

The objects of this association, as shown in the constitution, were to secure the education, elevation, purity and unity of its members, and so far as possible forward the elevation of the human family, by the means of three departments, educational, agricultural and mechanical. Each of the departments had a treasurer, secretary and chief, who constituted a board of directors, which should have charge of all departments of work. Persons over eighteen years of age, of a good moral character and free from debt, were eligible to membership after they had remained with the community one

year. An inventory of the property of each member was made out when he entered the community. Money was not allowed to accumulate in the treasury over the sum of one thousand dollars. The last July, 1850, it was valued at four thousand six hundred dollars. The school was to be called an institute or a college. All endowments were to be by donation, subscription, bequest or scholarship, to any amount not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, which stock was to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each. Two or three buildings were erected on the above land, and in one a school was taught two terms. But it was not founded on the Rock and ere long it fell to pieces, as an institution. The few connected with it lost interest and the outside world stood by and laughed at the dismal failure. How the affairs were finally wound up, none now living can tell. The first officers were: Charles High, president; Edgar Ryan, corresponding secretary; Alvin High, recording secretary; Thomas Scott, treasurer.

CHAPTER XI.

WATERWAYS, CANALS, ETC.

The first railroad to be completed through Warren county was the Wabash. It commenced running trains in 1856, and was fully completed in 1857. It crosses the Wabash river at Attica, Fountain county, traverses the townships of Washington and Steuben, cutting the corners of Pike and Kent, in Warren county, leaving the county at State Line City, as originally known. But before the days of railroads, as a medium for transportation, in this county, there was the canal. This came about through the fact that the grain and live stock market of Williamsport had grown to be of such proportion that when the canal was finished to Attica, on the other side of the river, the business men on the Williamsport side sought a waterway outlet for their large shipments. They banded together, circulated subscription papers and raised the sum of sixteen thousand dollars for the purpose of constructing what was styled the "Side Cut," a short canal feeder, by which boats could be sent direct from Williamsport. When completed, which was about 1851, the town took on a genuine growth and the shipments through the side-cut canal were very large, the promoters of the enterprise being richly repaid for their venture. But this was not to last long, for steam was coming to change the old time-honored tow-path to brightly shining iron rails and swiftly moving freight and passenger trains. With the completion of the Wabash railroad in 1856-57, the "side cut canal," as well as the canal itself, began to go into decline and was soon put entirely out of commission. This change also changed the location of business in Williamsport, from the river front to the uplands where it is now situated. While the scheme of having direct water route, without breaking bulk, from Williamsport to distant points touched by the great Erie canal system, was effected by the "side cut canal," yet the building of the more rapid system of transportation—the Wabash road—really became a blessing to more people than would the canal had its existence been of longer duration.

In 1869 the question of giving aid to the Northern Indiana & Southern Railroad Company by a tax was agitated and submitted to a vote of the people, with the result of one hundred and forty votes for and one thousand and ninety against the proposition.

Mount township voted upon the question of aiding the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville Railroad (now the Big Four system) to the amount of five thousand dollars; the vote standing, when taken in 1866, twenty-four to forty-four against the tax. Kent township voted upon the question of aiding the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, but the result is not now known.

The forties and eighties saw much railroad building throughout the entire country, and with that period came much of the later railway construction in Warren and Fountain counties. This includes the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R., crossing the Wabash at Attica and running through Warren and Adams townships, with station points at Kickapoo, Winthrop, Chatterton and Pine Village. A branch of the Illinois Central system runs into the county from the west, terminating at West Lebanon, where it forms a junction with the Wabash system. Another railroad enters the county from the west side of Jordan township, having its terminus at the village of Judyville; it is known as the branch of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois system. The only other railroad within Warren county is the short section of the main line of the Big Four found running from Covington to the west, with a station point at Foster.

The railroad mileage in Warren county, according to late state reports, is as follows: The Wabash line has a mileage of 16.77 main tracks in this county. The Chicago, Indiana & Southern has 18.77 miles main track, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois has 20.80 miles, the Illinois Central has 8.22 miles and the Peoria & Eastern (Big Four system) has 5.02 miles. This makes a total of main line tracks in Warren county of 69.58 miles.

The following bit of unfulfilled prophecy from the pen of Enos Canutt, editor of the *Commercial* at Williamsport in June, 1853, may not be without interest to the reader: "When the canal boats for the first time launched from the Wabash & Erie canal into the river at our steamboat landing and out into the Wabash river the destiny of Williamsport was forever fixed—the Rubicon was passed. Since that time an immense trade has been going on—the farmers have in cases been paid more for produce here than they could get at the city of Lafayette; the entire trade west of us for many miles has been secured; and there is no part of the west having so delightful a climate and fertile a soil. There is nothing to prevent this place ultimately from being one of the best towns in this valley. So long as the Wabash flows down its natural channel and while the Wabash & Erie canal, that great work of art, continues to connect Lake Erie with the navigable waters of the beautiful Ohio, will she continue to prosper and grow and ere the dawn of 1860

three thousand individuals will be the machine to control the "oil and gas" enterprise, ruled by the river and railroad. The population has doubled within the last twelve months."

The building up of the railroad and canalizing lower and lower did not allow the growth of Williamsport then was in the mind of the engineer who wrote long ago when the canal was thought to be the best means of transportation the man could ever provide.

GRAVEL ROADS

The present public highway—the wagon road system in Warren county—is indeed an excellent one, and it is yearly being improved. This condition of things has not come without much struggle and outlay of money, by subscription and, in later days, by direct taxation. In an early day roads were constructed by companies that charged toll. In 1830 the Independence & Oxford Plank Road Company was granted the right to put down a plank road on the old Independence and Oxford public road. The company was large and declared a capital of twenty thousand dollars. Saw-mills were erected and these, with old ones, were set to work cutting plank, and it was not long before several miles of such wagon road was put down and travelers were paying toll to pass over its even surface. A year later, however, the work was abandoned, as the subscribed stock could not be collected. Some of the old plank were still intact as late as 1882. The plank roads were usually co-existent with the canal. But of later years the propriety of constructing gravel roads has obtained in the minds of the taxpayer, and the introduction of automobiles into general use has stimulated the improvement of the highways in this county.

In 1867, the Pine Creek Gravel Road Company was organized, with a stock of twelve hundred shares, of twenty-five dollars each, the road to extend from the county seat northward on the Chicago road to the county line. This company afterwards became the Williamsport & Carbondale Gravel Road Company, with a stock about five thousand dollars. About three miles of the road was built next to Williamsport, and then further work was abandoned. S. B. Knorr & Company owned fifty-two shares and Kent & Hitchens forty shares, when the project was first undertaken. In 1869, the West Lebanon & Walnut Grove Gravel Road Company was formed, the stock amounting to twenty thousand dollars. This route was to extend due north, or nearly so, from the old town of Lebanon eight and one-half mile. The heaviest shareholders were C. J. Tinkler, twenty shares, and A. C. and E.

Goodwine, twenty shares. A short portion of this road was completed, then a company was formed to extend the road northward from Independence to the county line, but this, too, was only partly accomplished. Several enormous wagon roads in this county have been graded, and others are now being finished. Warren county has many excellent gravel beds from which good roads are cheaply made and are almost everlasting.

CHAPTER III.

WARREN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—FOUNDED 1853.

Warren may be traced almost exclusively on an agricultural basis. Its well tilled fields have brought unbounded prospects to the past and present generations of husbandmen. Its fertile valleys, its original timber land and fine prairie soil have all brought forth their annual yield, until today one looks out upon a highly developed, well improved county, where peace and plenty make the farmer an independent and happy king, who now enjoys luxuries unknown to his fore-fathers, even in city and town life. The telephone, the electric light, the daily mail delivery over a net-work of free rural routes and the recent perfection of the automobile, are all made to serve his will and grant him convenience and enjoyment the year round. But these things have not come by chance,—in fact, nothing comes in that way,—but by the efforts of a sturdy ancestry of noble industrial pioneers who first cleared away the forests and broke the tough prairie sod at a period when markets were reached by team to far distant points. To have been a pioneer was an honor, but to possess a landed estate in Warren county in 1912 is to be happy and contented.

No attempt seems to have been made in this county to establish a county agricultural society until 1853, when the farmers organized one and on September 6th and 7th, that year, held a county fair at Independence. J. J. Shiermerhorn was president of this society. The display of live stock was quite large and creditable for that day. Grains, vegetables and fancy articles made by the artisans and women of the county made a fine display. The next year the fair was held at Attica, many of the farmers of Warren county participating, and after that year the people of Warren county concluded to have their exhibits in conjunction with those of Fountain county people, which continued until 1856, when many of the progressive farmers in the northern portion of Warren county organized the Grand Prairie Agricultural Society, and held their first fair in the autumn of that year on grounds just to the east of Pine Village, that was leased from Ichabod Boyer.

George Wagoner was the first president and Thomas Atkinson, the treasurer. The first premium list offered was six hundred dollars. The rent of the ground was mostly paid in fences built by the society. After two or three

year. The society bought a piece of land south from Pine Village, where the grounds were improved a few years later, when it Fairbairn sold to the village. Some years after this was a religious, educational and mercantile fair, and a thousand dollars was paid out in premiums. It was held at Pine Village the consecutive year, the first fair held in town after which the society went down, so that no more fairs were conducted. West Lebanon, however, came to the front, and an organization was perfected which continued on, ever increasing in good results to the county and the average business man. James Crawford and Hudson Ward headed the movement. They circulated a subscription paper, securing six thousand dollars, and a strong organization of the best, most enterprising citizens, banded together under the title of Warren County Joint-Stock Association. Not long before that they purchased thirty acres of beautiful woodland a half mile northwest of West Lebanon, paying two thousand five hundred dollars for the same, which amount was paid by the county commissioners, at the earnest petition of worthy interested citizens. The ground needed much improvement to make it fit for the use intended. Work commenced in 1871, and up to 1883 there had been expended on the grounds sixteen thousand dollars. Two hundred stalls for stock were among the improvements, and a floral hall, an agricultural hall, a large amphitheater for spectators, and various other buildings were erected. The entire tract of land was covered with choice native timber and surrounded with a tight board fence, painted pure white, as were all the buildings. The first president of this association was James Goodwine; William Crow, vice-president; George T. Bell, secretary; John C. Lincoln, treasurer. In 1872 an attempt was made to reorganize the fair at Pine Village, but it failed.

Since 1896 the history of the West Lebanon association shows that it continued to exist for a number of years and then went down. A portion of the buildings and stalls were burned after the 1896 fair. At present, it is to be regretted that Warren county has no agricultural society.

STATISTICS.

Seventy-two years ago, or in 1840, the statistics of Warren county show that it had 694 persons engaged in agriculture; in commerce, 24; in manufacture and trade, 185; learned professions or engineers, 25; military pensioners, 2; blind, 2; insane or feeble-minded, 6; number of primary or common schools, 8; scholars, 185; number over twenty years old who could not read and write, 465; total population, 5,656; bushels of coal mined, 20,000; men employed,

West Lebanon are the two most oldest postoffices. Warren was founded at Warren, the first post office of this county. The name dated its early history from December 1, 1832, with Isaac Burr as postmaster. It was discontinued in 1836. West Lebanon, went to the same name. The Warren was established December 20, 1832, with John G. Burr as postmaster. It repeated many times, "No, nothing today."

N. M. Gentry was the oldest postmaster in point of service in 1860. He was postmaster at Walnut Grove and served continuously for a period of twenty-seven years, having been appointed March 4, 1873, and was postmaster when the office was discontinued, November 1, 1900, on account of the rural route system. Thomas D. Kent, of Mashfield, was the second oldest postmaster in point of continuous service, having been appointed February 5, 1850, and holding the office until March 4, 1874, when he was followed by William F. Baum. A. R. Simpson, of State Line, was the third in service. He was appointed February 20, 1872, and served thirteen years, being succeeded by B. F. Marple, November 6, 1885.

The postmasters in their order of service at Williamsport are given in the city history of Williamsport.

Baltimore, established April 15, 1833; William Wilbeth, followed in order named, by Messrs. John B. King, William Whight, Elisha Rodgers; office discontinued from June 12, 1862, to August, 1862, and permanently discontinued March 7, 1865.

Carbondale, established October 9, 1873; discontinued July 30, 1904. Its postmasters were John P. May, Wesley Clark, B. F. Woodling, J. S. Heyland, C. W. Sentman, E. C. Liegood, C. G. Dick, J. F. Judy.

Chatterton, established January 27, 1900, with postmasters as follows: J. R. Albright, Fred J. Albright; discontinued January 15, 1906.

Clark's Cross Roads, established January 17, 1855, discontinued June 30, 1858; postmasters, John Thompson, Martha J. Clark, Augustus Schlep.

Dresser, established March 9, 1899, discontinued February 28, 1903; postmasters, H. P. Layton, John Silva.

Foster, established June 25, 1883; discontinued January 15, 1905; postmasters, John Calyeau, B. W. Ricketts, George W. Boughton, Irvin C. Dennis.

Hedrick, established January 14, 1880; postmasters, A. S. Zerbe, W. H. Greene, William F. Byers, Wentworth Crane, Eliza Briggs, Eliza Casel, Richard Jacobs, F. R. Bell, Joseph Clarey.

Hoosier, established July 27, 1874, discontinued January 6, 1875; Eliza Romine, postmaster.

Independence, established March 24, 1843; postmasters, Nathan Hodge, Jacob Hanes, Alfred Waller, P. H. McCreary, Lewis Hanes, Alfred Waller, A. J. Wale, J. O. Wale, G. F. Heston, John Ryan, J. B. Green, J. W. McVicker, David Jones, S. M. Reed, John B. Lewis, Henry Thompson, C. H. Young, Jacob Johnson, A. A. Woodruff, J. R. Smith, J. C. Smith, C. M. Allen, Clara Burr, Clara Bach.

Starvation, established December 2, 1875; discontinued January 31, 1877; postmasters, George W. Johnson, Elmer C. Wood, James C. Miller, A. J. Johnson.

Stony Pk., established October 1, 1903; postmaster, Ole R. Juhl.

Washington, established August 29, 1842; discontinued 1843; re-established April 24, 1884; discontinued again December 28, 1895; postmasters, John Campbell, J. J. Andrew, George E. Hubbard.

Cameron Springs, established November 5, 1885; name changed to Indiana Mineral Springs, June 12, 1889; postmasters, William Cameron, H. L. Kramer.

Indiana Mineral Springs, established June 12, 1889; name changed to Kramer, March 23, 1901; postmasters, H. L. Kramer, William F. Ruby, H. L. Kramer, Samuel P. Moore, Joseph Rice, Henry L. Kramer.

Kramer, established March 23, 1901; postmasters, Henry L. Kramer, John Perry.

Pine Creek, established April 30, 1839; discontinued January 1, 1842; postmasters, William Billings, Levi Jennings.

Poolsville, established December 2, 1837; name changed to Green Hill, October 18, 1877; postmasters, Nathan Biddlecombe, Joseph Gray, Newton Morgan, J. C. Vannetta, Newton Morgan, Nathan Biddlecombe, Newton Morgan, J. A. Haigh, John Dougherty, Thomas C. Bailey, Ezekiel Franklin, Elijah Dawson, Henry Foster, Robert Cummings, Thomas M. Davis, John W. James, Thomas M. Davis.

Green Hill, established October 18, 1877; postmasters, Thomas M. Davis, T. C. Bailey, Horatio Wright, Thomas C. Bailey; name changed in spelling to "Greenhill," May 16, 1893.

Greenhill, established May 16, 1893; postmasters, Frank Buck, D. J. Leeper, A. R. McKinnis, E. A. Feigel, J. F. Hildenbrand; discontinued August 13, 1904.

Rainsville, established February 5, 1836; discontinued September 15, 1904; postmasters, Isaac W. Smith, M. H. Lewis, Michael Creekpaum, J. F. Hoffman, Enoch Fenton, George F. Hoffman, J. S. Gabriel, H. C. Gregory.

George W. McCann, George Schwanen, Amos L. Hartman, J. H. Scott, Charles Bartlett, Henry Jackson, John Stewarts, F. L. Booth, Henry Jackson, Milton Smith, A. Andrew, William F. Hartman, Milton Smith, Louis Lloyd, William F. Hoffman, C. H. Hartman, William F. Hartman, J. F. Barrett, Joseph C. Williams, William A. Kern, Jacob P. Owen, C. M. Jones, Jacob Brown, J. B. Wagoner, C. A. Kern, William B. Hilyer, George W. Hilyer.

Beaumont, established June 11, 1878; discontinued December 31, 1883; postmaster, George McCann.

Parish Grove, established December 13, 1837; postmaster, George Brown; the changed into Jasper County, April 30, 1840.

Peru, established October 12, 1903; postmaster, O. W. Fisher.

Pine Village, established February 18, 1854; postmasters, James M. Swindley, C. H. Turner, T. A. Wiggins, J. B. Rowen, J. J. Campbell, J. P. Pavey, John Vance, J. B. Rowen, William L. Freeman, M. L. Clark, John Smith, William Messner, Amos R. Sewell, J. B. Rowen, William Messner, Abraham H. Haen, Young F. Turman, Rebecca Turman, J. B. Rowen, James E. Rowen, J. M. Wagoner, William R. Street, James F. Rowen, F. B. Ogborn, A. H. Baker, Eli H. Fenters, Sterling Cooper.

Marshfield, established April 6, 1877; postmasters, Levi Cookman, Eli H. Hitchens, Noah Trimble, Thomas D. Dent, William F. Baum, Jones Baum, Edward Beehin, William L. Hamilton, J. P. Sninesspring, William L. Hamilton, H. P. Layton, William D. Talbert.

State Line, established July 14, 1877; postmasters, Robert Casement, William Hollington, S. L. Boyd, David Frazier, George A. Stupp, James W. Villars, Oliver Osborn, J. A. Adley, A. R. Simpson, B. F. Marple, William R. Barger, William Jones, William L. Barger, William Jones, C. A. Williams, George P. Winchell, H. P. Worden, G. L. Williams, James C. Crouch.

Tab, established April 8, 1907; postmaster, Albert Statzell.

Thomas, established December 29, 1877; postmasters, F. T. Thomas, Henry Hasty, William M. Lingley, F. E. Thomas; discontinued October 23, 1883.

Walnut Grove, established June 12, 1872; postmasters, Henry T. Calton, Elisha Hitchens, N. M. Gehris; discontinued November 1, 1900.

Warren, established December 4, 1832; discontinued February 5, 1836; postmaster, Isaac Brier.

West Lebanon, established December 26, 1832; postmasters, James G. Jameson, James M. Smith, Thomas Lyon, Abel Forshey, J. M. Rhodetier,

Delos Warren, S. E. Mosher, J. M. Ridenour, Wm. J. Leonard, William H. Hunt, George Oliver, Dudley Clancy, P. W. Fleming, George S. Fleming, John Miller, A. C. W. Ayer, J. M. Brown, J. C. White, N. L. Colvig, William H. Lincoln, C. C. Fleming, Walter Kohn, H. M. Pugh, John Sturgeson.

Warrenton established September 11, 1882, postmaster, Jacob C. Saylor, James L. Bell, R. C. Percival, George W. Peck, Jacob Andrew, T. N. Gilroy, H. B. Hannet, Bessie R. Miskinzie, J. L. Albright, J. W. Albright, C. E. Palmer.

BANKING.

The banking business was first established in Warren County in 1852, by Post & Bundy, private bankers, who occupied the building in which now the law offices of Attorney Stansbury are kept, on West Main street. They only continued in business about one year.

The next bank was the Warren County Bank, established in 1889, and now has a capital of \$50,000, surplus and undivided profits, \$8,000. Its deposits now run \$205,000. Its president is W. C. Smith; vice-president, A. H. Haun; cashier, J. A. Haun. This is one of the two solid banking houses of the town of Williamsport.

The Williamsport State Bank, of Williamsport, was organized in 1893; the president is John Ridenour; vice-president, I. T. Stanteor; cashier, P. W. Fleming. Their capital is \$50,000; surplus and profits, \$18,500.

The West Lebanon banks are safe, secure and progressive banks. The Central Bank was organized in 1888 and now has a capital of \$25,000; surplus and profits, \$2,000. Its president is William C. Smith; vice-president, F. C. Fleming; cashier, L. T. Jones.

The Farmers Bank at West Lebanon was organized in 1893, has a capital of \$25,000; surplus, \$4,000. Its president is W. S. Fleming; cashier, Burt Fleming.

Pine Village Bank (private) was formed in 1901. It now has a capital of \$10,000, with deposits amounting to \$106,000. James C. Jones is president; Clement Jones, vice-president; Seymour Rhode, cashier.

The Bank of Pence was organized in 1903, has a capital of \$12,000. John Crawford is president and Phillip Cadle, vice-president, with Fred Bell, cashier.

These constitute the only banking houses of any consequence ever doing business in the county.

POPULATION OF WARREN COUNTY

10. 1840 the total population of this county was, according to the United States census report: 2,361 in 1840, 3,050 in 1850, 7,037 in 1860, 10,077 in 1870, 11,041 in 1880, 11,497 in 1900, 11,371 in 1910, and only 10,899 in 1920.

The census of 1910 and 1920 gives the following:

	1900	1910
Adams and Pine Village	893	1047
Jordan township	683	644
Kent and State Line village	610	540
Liberty township	1,365	1,402
Medina township	637	580
Mount township	569	456
Pike township and West Lebanon	688	615
Pine township	851	762
Prairie township	846	792
Steuben township	907	875
Warren township	1,370	1,076
Washington township and Williamsport	1,618	1,932
City of Williamsport	1,215	1,248
Total		10,899

The population of the towns and villages within this county in 1910 were given in the census books as follows:

Greenhill, Medina township	170	West Lebanon, Pike township	642
Independence, Warren township	300	Locust Grove, Prairie township	
Kickapoo, Warren township (Not in)		Walnut Grove, Prairie township	50
Winthrop, Warren township	95	Pence, Jordan township	150
Pine Village, Adams township	352	Sycamore Corner, Jordan township	
Chatterton, Adams township	50	ship	(Not in)
Rainville, Pine township	120	Hedrick, Jordan township	128
Carbondale, Liberty township	65	Marshfield, Steuben township	256
Kramer, Liberty township	212	Johnsonville, Steuben township	75
Judyville, Liberty township	75	State Line, Kent township	194
Williamsport, Washington township	1,243	Foster, Mount township	50

Just why there are less people in the county now than 1860, 1865, and early '70s, I do not know. It will be observed that the most population was centered there in 1859, when it had 10,000, more a 100,000 in 1860, 1865, and 1870. The 1860 land had turned many of the farmers out of business, and many of the other farmers and the business men were overextended. The county is not so fertile as it was in this matter of being a big agricultural center.

WARREN COUNTY DETECTIVE COMPANY

When the settlement began, a company known as the Warren County Detective Company, as well as other companies, were organized, but as the settlers had the advantage of legal measures and courts, as well as the steam and electric railroad lines, with the telephone and telegraph system, they now found a net-work throughout the district. These companies were formed to protect the farmers from the depredations of these thieves, cattle thieves and counterfeit money men, who frequented the country. Rockford Point became a known and very dangerous point within the settlement for this class of robbers. Property that had been stolen here, and farther to the east was concealed here in the deep, wild ravines, and when it was thought safe it was taken out and sold at distant points. Counterfeiter's tools and spurious money were found at the place above mentioned, but the crime of counterfeiting was never fastened on any citizen of Warren county. Reports went current that a poor peddler had been killed not far west from West Lebanon for what little money he was thought to have upon his person. It was believed that his body was thrown into an old well. One night, when the clouds hung low and it was very dark, a company of these vigilants called upon the accused parties, who lived in the vicinity. They were conducted to the well by the company, to them all unknown at the time, and there a thorough search was made both in and near the well, but no body was found, hence the parties were allowed to go their way.

In 1853 a company known as the Milford Regulators, with a membership of thirty-five men, was formed, with captain and lieutenants, and this put a stop to the stealing habit that had for years been going on in this county. Another company, styled the Warren Regulators, was organized in 1859; the Grand Prairie Rangers in 1861; the Warren County Detectives were formed in 1865 in Liberty and Washington townships; the Pine Creek Rangers was organized about that date, as were also the Warren County Minute Men. The State Line Detective Company was formed in 1866, just at the close of the Civil war period; its men lived in Kent, Mound and Sten-

been established. Public companies with the Liberty Bells at their head, the Free City Societies, the responsible Deputies, the Moral Reform Deputies, the Joint-aid Societies, the Antislavery Societies, all seemed to keep in a fair way, and those districts in which no revolutionary committee could be organized were left in the hands of the despotic rulers. However, the only person in such a position of influence by wealthy members, that writing of these illegitimate works.

THE TOWNSHIP LIBRARY

William had an early library, comprising ten or twelve volumes, except for books lent to the county. It was purchased by the county, and was used for the support of a library fund. In 1812, before 1812, the county was secured for Warren County, and the number of volumes were added to it, as the fund increased by a gift. In 1855 the same distributed to the county townships what it called "Township Libraries," which was thought to be a fine means of educating the common people. In Warren County these township books numbered about 2,000 in 1870, but through misuse, these books were in a bad condition. With the introduction of the public school system, and other means of disseminating knowledge, the printing of various newspapers and subscription books, these libraries were heard no more of.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION

With the dawning of the national centennial year—1876—and at the wise, timely suggestion of President U. S. Grant there was a universal movement attempted throughout the country to secure and properly preserve as much of the history of each township within the country as could well be obtained. It was also deemed the part of wisdom for the pioneers of each county so far as possible, to organize themselves into old settlers' associations for the purpose of keeping up the ties of friendship, and this was usually accomplished by the holding of annual reunions. What was styled the Warren County Historical Pioneer Association was organized at Williamsport in July, 1876, at which time the following officers were elected: President, Bolivar Robb; vice-president, Robinson Fletcher; secretary, H. C. Johnson. The first meeting was held at the county seat in August, 1876. Many of the older men and women, who had been in the advance of civilization and put the first clearings out and pioneered in the county, together with those who had grown up in the county, assembled. The orator of the day was Rev. Jewell, of Danville, Illinois. The second meeting was held in 1877, at West

Edmond. Rev. Hargrave was selected as moderator for the occasion. Judge Gargery was pastor of the first meeting, which was held at Wilkesboro. The fourth meeting was held at Danville, in 1870, when T. W. England was the pastor. Besides the meetings now held in Independence, the pastor being Rev. L. M. Cook, D.D. The next meeting, that is, a decade, was favored to take place at the same place, Danville, in 1880, the pastor being Col. John Lee, of New Bedford, Mass. It seemed to be peculiar that all of these annual gatherings, except one, a former writer says, the error made here, as in so many localities, was, that the different experiences and stories recited at these gatherings were not repeated as they tell from the lips of the pioneers. This would have settled for all time many questions now hard to arrive at in compiling an authentic chronicle of the early settlement.

These meetings have, of late years, not been sustained, and it is to be greatly regretted, as nothing so helpful, gathering men and women up in the belief that they are from a sturdy, honorable stock of pioneers as these annual gatherings, where are eloquently recalled the scenes of hardship endured in the early years. Men really think they have a hard time to work out an existence now, when, as compared to that encountered by their forefathers, they really have little or nothing to complain of. Then, these gatherings call out the best and truest sentiment among the people. Men and women unbend on such occasions and caste is put aside, at least for the day, all meeting on an equality. To listen to the true stories of the thirties, forties and sixties, on through the great Rebellion period, gives the rising young something to think about, not found in story papers and yellow-covered novels. Coming from the lips of men and women now far down the journey of life, they come with a force not found in the middle-aged and young. The county fair and old settlers' associations should be revived in every county in the Union, before the beauty and value of such gatherings have become lost treasures of American heritage.

In 1885 this association held its annual gathering at Kickapoo Magnetic Spring, on August 18th. By actual count, there were eight hundred and sixty-five teams on the grounds and fully five thousand people present. John Camutt, who had then lived in Warren county fifty years, walked from his home to the grounds. Half a century before that day he had split rails on the grounds where the assembly was gathered. He lived in a log cabin at Lebo springs. In 1886 the association held its meeting at Hunter's Spring, on August 25th. This was in Liberty township, and was an exceedingly interesting, enjoyable occasion. In 1887 the reunion was held at beautiful Spring Lake, near Independence.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF LODGE MEMBERS

At Marshfield Colfax Lodge No. 109 was chartered in 1860, having been removed from West Lebanon to Marshfield. Here it met until about 1865, when its charter was surrendered and the lodge became a thing of the past.

Prior to 1880, a lodge was instituted at Greenhill.

Mr. Kramer made a world-wide reputation by building up the Sterling Remedy Company, which made the famous Cascarets and other remedies, and was recognized as the greatest advertiser in the United States. His originality and never-ceasing faith in his own ability was rewarded by placing his business at the head of its class and its success a wonder to those engaged in the same line as well as to the laity. A few years ago Mr. Kramer, now managing many other interests, felt the need of relaxation in business and he disposed of the Sterling Remedy Company at a price made by him and at that time one of the largest transactions ever recorded in that line.

A UNION OF BROTHERS

Saturday, October 8, 1864, a Union brotherly meeting was held at the fair ground, as had been extensively advertised with a view to a picnic. A very good dinner had been made to entertain the crowd that was sure to assemble. The day dawned clear and bright, and the sky was as pure as the spot. Not a single cloud was to be seen, and the mellow haze later in the day lent to the beautiful Indian summer time. It is ideal weather indeed. No soldier and mechanic to put aside his trade, to pay to some other man the meritorious public services of these soldier neighbors. National colors were hung out from all the public buildings and from many of the private residences, and the citizens prepared to enjoy the day. At last the delegation from the country began to arrive, coming in wagons, carriages, on horseback and on foot, in long lines, headed by bands of music with gay banners and streamers, mottoes and catchwords waving over all. Almost the entire county turned out to enjoy the occasion. Hundred of soldiers were present, in bright military dress, at home on furlough from the active scene of war, or perhaps just ready to go out and join their comrades in the service. At last, when all the long line of delegations had arrived through the dust, and had verily begun to wonder what was the program of the day, the chief marshal and his assistants, with red scarfs, appeared on horses, and formed the numerous lines into one long line of teams, fully three miles in length, and marched the grand cavalcade, amid the wildest enthusiasm, through the principal streets to the fair ground, where the ceremonies of the day were enacted. Williamsport has never before witnessed a pageant so brilliant and imposing. Wagon loads of young ladies, adorned with national colors and crowned with garlands of autumnal flowers and leaves of amber and golden hue, passed through the surging streets, drawn by four and six-horse teams. A company of soldiers was quickly organized and marched around before the admiring crowd in all those beautiful changes of military tactics which so completely stir the hearts of the beholder. Eloquent and patriotic speeches from Messrs. McMullen and Hull were enjoyed, as was also a picnic dinner of the choicest viands the county of Warren could produce. The *Republican*, the weekly newspaper, stated, "Such a gathering has not been seen in this city of rocks since 1856."

Signed: A. C. DEKNEOW,
Chairman of Committee."

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S DEATH.

Warrenton corner of the lot on which the company built a building, containing a large hall, for the use of the Attica Fair, in 1828.

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WARRENTON

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THE TOWN OF PEOPLESVILLE

The first town in Adams county, Indiana, was established in 1820, and was called "Peoplesville." It was located on the banks of the Wabash river, about one hundred miles from the mouth of the river. The town was founded by a group of men who had come from the West to settle in the new country. They had heard that the land was good, and that there was a chance of making money. They had also heard that the government was going to give them land for free. So they had come to the Wabash river, and they had found a good place to settle. They had also found a good place to trade. So they had decided to settle there, and they had called the town "Peoplesville."

The growth of the town was rapid. In 1820, there were only a few houses in the town. But by 1825, there were more than a hundred houses. In 1830, there were more than a thousand houses. In 1835, there were more than two thousand houses. In 1840, there were more than three thousand houses. In 1845, there were more than four thousand houses. In 1850, there were more than five thousand houses. In 1855, there were more than six thousand houses. In 1860, there were more than seven thousand houses. In 1865, there were more than eight thousand houses. In 1870, there were more than nine thousand houses. In 1875, there were more than ten thousand houses. In 1880, there were more than eleven thousand houses. In 1885, there were more than twelve thousand houses. In 1890, there were more than thirteen thousand houses. In 1895, there were more than fourteen thousand houses. In 1900, there were more than fifteen thousand houses. In 1905, there were more than sixteen thousand houses. In 1910, there were more than seventeen thousand houses. In 1915, there were more than eighteen thousand houses. In 1920, there were more than nineteen thousand houses. In 1925, there were more than twenty thousand houses. In 1930, there were more than twenty-one thousand houses. In 1935, there were more than twenty-two thousand houses. In 1940, there were more than twenty-three thousand houses. In 1945, there were more than twenty-four thousand houses. In 1950, there were more than twenty-five thousand houses. In 1955, there were more than twenty-six thousand houses. In 1960, there were more than twenty-seven thousand houses. In 1965, there were more than twenty-eight thousand houses. In 1970, there were more than twenty-nine thousand houses. In 1975, there were more than thirty thousand houses. In 1980, there were more than thirty-one thousand houses. In 1985, there were more than thirty-two thousand houses. In 1990, there were more than thirty-three thousand houses. In 1995, there were more than thirty-four thousand houses. In 2000, there were more than thirty-five thousand houses. In 2005, there were more than thirty-six thousand houses. In 2010, there were more than thirty-seven thousand houses. In 2015, there were more than thirty-eight thousand houses. In 2020, there were more than thirty-nine thousand houses.

Isaac Martin sold the first goods in the town, receiving his license for same in July, 1820, paying ten dollars for the same. He carried a six-hundred-dollar stock of general merchandise. The proprietor of the town, William Harrison, also received his license for selling liquor to the general public. Martin only remained a part of two years. James Cunningham was about the next to come into the new town. Very early, he commenced to buy corn for shipment on flat-boats down to New Orleans. He had in his employ a young man named Sanford Cook, who later became a well-known Indiana historical writer. He taught school here and copied records in the county seat of Warren county. Dr. J. H. Buell is the pioneer physician. Other early settlers in this town were Thomas Gilbert, William Harrington, Cyrus Pearson, Joel James, William Covington, Thomas Robb, Samuel Coker,

"Wildcat" Wilson and Russell were among the first. It was a daily occurrence for an Indian, passing through the village and frequently stopped to get a drink of water, to "steal" a hog. It was a common occurrence for the line to have some the same. The village of 1830 was extremely small and the country was thick with the breaking up by north of land owners, their farms were nearly all in a nearly extinct in America.

At first, while the name of there were only a few small buildings in Williamsport. The town grew from two hundred and fifty in 1840 to three hundred and fifty in 1850. The grain trade was a profitable business, as it was a good deal of population, as in the early years and boats had begun to run on the other side of the river, but although the buyers lived in Williamsport, the warehouses were located in Attien and elsewhere along the creek. This drawback was early observed by the people in Williamsport and steps were taken to secure the construction of a cut-off canal for the side of the river, which is treated in the chapter on railroads and canals in this work.

Williamsport became an incorporated town in March, 1854, when the population had reached five hundred and fifty-seven. The place was commonly spoken of then as the "Side-cut City." It was very prosperous, its trade coming from as far north as the Kankakee river and from far over the fertile prairies of Illinois. The surveying of the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis railroad in June, 1853, gave another impetus to the growth of the town, the county commissioners donating five hundred dollars toward the survey of the road. The commercial interests of the town were excellent. Late in the forties, the packing and shipping of pork and grain assumed great proportions. James Goodwine packed three thousand hogs in a single year. He also bought large amounts of grain, as did George King and others. Early in the fifties, Kent, Hitchens & Dickinson and Cessna & Warren built three large grain elevators and pork warehouses. For a number of years these firms shipped a quarter of a million bushels of grain, mostly wheat, oats and corn. The side-cut canal was finished about 1852, and then Williamsport took on another lease of life. Slaughter yards were built and in full blast. Some seasons eleven thousand hogs were killed and packed. Often five or six canal boats were being loaded to the water's edge at this point. The *Commercial*, then published here, noted the fact in 1852 that, although the toll on the side-cut canal was only the fraction of a cent per hundred weight of pork or bushel of grain, a total toll of over one hundred dollars was received in one week. During the winter of 1853-54 there were over seven thousand three hundred hogs packed in Williamsport. Wheat was then worth one dollar and twenty-five cents; corn thirty-eight cents; oats, twenty-seven cents; salt, three dollars a

barrel, and latter, fifteen cents a pound. There were then, even then, good stores, one drug store, one hardware and two grocery stores. The Douglas shoe factory was, for many years, a leading branch of the industry of Williamsport. The packing trade here did many cooper things. The docks of goods did not exceed fifty or thereabouts all told, mostly goods of wood and money, changed hands frequently.

The building of the railroad in the development of the coal country forced business interests to drift to that portion of the place known as "Old Town," the present business center of the sprightly city. This town is just north of the Wabash railroad. The railroad was built at a point where William Kent laid out the first town lots in the new town, soon after the coming of the steam highway, for river and canal traffic was done. Among the first residents in the new part of town were Robert Pearson, Charles Pearson, William Fox, and H. D. Thomas. Kent & Hutchins moved the grain warehouse business up town and in one year shipped twenty thousand bushels of grain. Eighty-seven teams were loaded on one day, waiting for their turn to unload. The new town grew and the old town fell into decay and today one visits it to locate old landmarks and view with curiosity the foundation stones of long-ago important business blocks and the old court house site, while there remains several old-time ovelly built houses which stand out as monuments of a former glory which has long since passed into silent existence. The Wabash flows peacefully on in its course toward the sea, but no longer is heard the shrill whistle of steamer and packet, neither the splash of the boatman's oar. Time has harvested all that was once great and promising at the "Old Town" of Williamsport.

INCORPORATION OF WILLIAMSPORT.

The town was first incorporated in 1854, as a "town," but it died out in 1856 and remained unincorporated for a number of years, but finally was revived and is still among the incorporated places of this county. It has paved streets, water works and electric lighting plants. The water works were established in 1898 by the Falls Water and Light Company, a corporation, and they soon sold to the Williamsport Water and Light Company, and they to the town of Williamsport December 30, 1898. Bonds were issued and they are now all paid off, except four thousand dollars, the last of which is due in 1928 at the interest of six per cent. The system employs both direct and stand-pipe pressure; has a high stand-pipe and two deep wells furnishing the finest of pure, cold water. One of these wells is one hundred and ninety feet deep. The

other one hundred and fifty-seven feet deep. A fire company is appointed by the trustees—a volunteer company in most times. These men are allowed the amount of twenty-five dollars each per year in water or light, for such services as they may render. The chief of this department is now O. L. Brown. The present town officers are: Roads, Harph, president; Joseph Jackson and E. R. Miller, trustees; C. C. Brock, treasurer and clerk; M. C. Long, superintendent of the water and light plant; J. C. F. ———, all marshal. The town is now about to erect a fine cement pumping station, and the stand pipe.

For many years this town was known as the "City of Rocks," on account of the rocky ledge upon which a portion of it stands, and especially on account of the fine rock through which runs pretty little Dry creek, which presents along its banks some of the finest scenery in Indiana. Right in the heart of town, back of the present water works and light plant, within a stone's throw of Main street, this stream tumbles into an abyss fully eighty feet. The stream is not fed by springs, hence is dry most of the season, except in time of rain or melting ice and snow, when it runs a full free current and produces a wonderful water-fall at this point. The falls are hidden within a canyon skirted with native timber, and one knows nothing of its existence until it suddenly bursts into view. No attempt has yet been made to park and otherwise improve this beauty-spot, but it is under consideration now.

THE GAS WELL ENTERPRISE.

In the eighties, when gas wells were being discovered so frequently in Indiana, the citizens of Williamsport organized a stock company for the purpose of sinking a deep well with the hope that a flow of natural gas might be struck, and while it was not successful as a gas well, the following will tell the story of the use to which the well was finally put. In 1880 the *Republican* remarked: "The total depth of the gas well at this place is one thousand five hundred forty-four feet, and at that depth a bountiful supply of sea water, or salt water, was found, in smell resembling the filtered waters of a Chinese buying ground! The contractors pulled out last week and have moved their tools and machinery. Before leaving they introduced a plug into the well at a depth of one thousand three hundred feet which completely shuts off the salt water, leaving the clear, fresh water above for use. The town council has purchased the drive pipe and will proceed as soon as possible to utilize the water for drinking and fire purposes. The well, if the water is thus utilized, will, after all, prove a good investment, as the property loss at a single fire would probably be much greater than that

has been invoked in the fall. And the use of the water upon the (ice) thrown from hydrant, would fully justify the expenditure. Long may the gas well flourish and send forth its vapor."

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

Williamsport office was established (first in Warren county) September 28, 1820. The following have served as postmasters from that date to this: Jane Cunningham (est.), September 28, 1820; Hugh M. King, January 6, 1834; R. A. Chandler, August 31, 1837; William Cissna, October 11, 1849; B. H. Boyd, July 6, 1852; Lewis Haines, June 24, 1853; H. J. Parker, July 20, 1854; Deloss Warren, September 27, 1855; J. M. Rhodefer, July 9, 1856; B. S. Wheeler, March 12, 1863; Eliza Hitchens, March 20, 1873; J. A. Hutton, December 23, 1885; J. H. Stephenson, December 27, 1889; Frederick Holiz, December 13, 1893; J. D. Chamber, February 10, 1898; H. D. Billings, February 19, 1900; Elmer E. McKiszie, January 20, 1910. The office is now of the third class and the last year's business, aside from money orders issued, amounted to three thousand nine hundred dollars. There are three rural free delivery routes extending out from this office.

The lodges and churches and schools of Williamsport have been treated in separate chapters, hence will not be presented in this connection.

There are no mills or factories extensive enough to be classed as great industries. The city is within the heart of an excellent farming community and, being the county seat, is the central trading point for all this portion of Warren county. It is one of the most picturesque little cities in the state, nature having done much for its site—both the old and new part of the city—and many elegant homes are seen here and there, showing wealth, refinement and enterprise equal to much larger cities. It is to be regretted that the numerous small factories the city had forty and fifty years ago, such as flour and saw mills and woolen factories, plow and wagon works and iron foundry, could not have been maintained until this date, but these things change locations with the change of time, and now the bulk of manufacturing is being carried on in the large centers of trade and commerce.

A LEAF FROM THE PAGES OF EARLY DAYS.

Away back in 1853—almost sixty years ago—Enos Canutt, then the editor of the *Wabash Commercial* of Williamsport, had an editorial in which he was in dead earnest when he said:

"Williamsport is pretty well situated on the west bank of the Wabash river, in the vicinity of beautiful, romantic scenery, sulphur springs, etc., which are being visited by thousands every year, and is the county seat of Warren county, one of the most fertile in Indiana; he does, to wit, he sold of five hundred thousand bushels of corn, fifteen or twenty thousand head of hogs for the markets and home consumption, he does carry thousand of cattle every year. This county has within her borders some of the best coal mines, beautiful farms in the whole western world, and is well supplied with water and water power. Williamsport has at present six dry goods stores, one clothing store, one hardware store, three grocery and provision stores, he has three large warehouses which are doing an extensive business; a good steam mill and the usual number of mechanical shops to correspond to the number of inhabitants. With the advantages of navigation on the Wabash & Erie Canal and the river, and its nature has so situated the locality as to command the trade of an extensive country, we know no town in the valley of the Wabash that presents equal advantages to persons wishing to locate in a healthy place."

Among the curiosities in way of business cards and merchants' standing advertisements, as found in the files of the *Wabash Commercial* during the years of the early fifties, the following are samples:—"NEW GROCERY AND PROVISIONS.—The undersigned has established himself in the above business in the store-room recently occupied by Samuel Landon, on Main street, immediately under the *Commercial* office, where may be found at all times amongst other things—Coffee, tea, sugar, molasses, rice, fish, tobacco, tar, cheese, pepper, spice, ginger, salaratus, nails, candles, soap; also pure liquors of all kinds at wholesale and retail, for medicinal purposes only. Carry flour, corn meal and potatoes constantly, and sell at the market prices, besides many other articles too numerous to mention. Anyone wishing to purchase family groceries are invited to call.

"H. J. PARKER."

(April 13, 1853.)

A book store advertisement runs thus: "B. H. Boyd & Co. dealer in school books, Rays, Smiths, Davies and several other Arithmetics, Olney's Mitchells, Morse and Smith's Geographies; Kurkman's and Smiths Grammars and many other school books."

A dry goods firm had the following: "Dress goods, Domesticks, Brown muslains, Bleached muslains, Bed ticks, Apron checks, Summer goods; twenty sacks prime Reio Coffee; 25 barrels extra N. O. sugar; 20 barrels

quid of O. Malt-Less in barrels one barrel of oil 2 barrels of corn
 1 barrel of barrels 1000 in a barrel 1000 in a barrel 1000 in a barrel 1000
 boxes boxes 1000 in a barrel 1000 in a barrel 1000 in a barrel 1000
 100 pounds of putty 2 barrels of barrel oil 1000 in a barrel 1000
 barrel of barrel oil 1000 in a barrel 1000 in a barrel 1000 in a barrel 1000
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"WARRIS, REAGAN & Co."

The *Advertiser* of Williamsport in 1853 carried the following notice in the
Advertiser: "Peter Mohr Baker and Confectioner, Williamsport, In-
 diana, will bake and keep constantly on hand Bread, and cakes of different
 kinds, Crackers, cheese, Raisins, candies, nuts, beer and cider. All of these
 in best quality and to which I invite the patronage of this town and country.
 Choice cakes and pies can be had for Christmas and New Years.

"September 28, 1853.

P. MOHR."

Boyd & Company, book dealers, came out with a new notice saying:
 "Websters Dictionary—unabridged; Ruffin History; Cook's Complete works,
 Josephus, Clark's Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, Uncle Tom's Cabin,
 The Napoleon Dynasty (new and popular work)."

A notice appeared in the editorial column of the *Commercial* in February,
 1854, showing the shipments of packed pork which reads thus: "Number
 of hogs packed at Williamsport for the packing season, 7,300; Attica, 6,600;
 Covington, 3,500; Perryville, 5,600."

WEST LEBANON.

This town being among the inland towns, and at an early day far from
 the water-ways and isolated from the outside world, did not have as interest-
 ing a history as the river towns, and its early events have largely been lost
 sight of with the passing of the decades. It was, however, one of the first
 towns in the county to be laid off, but for many years did not have to exceed
 a score of families within its borders. It dates its platting from September,
 1830, when Ebenezer Purviance, John G. Jemison and Andrew Fleming laid
 out the town, on portions of sections 13 and 24, township 21, range 9 west.

Sixty-four lots of the usual size were surveyed out and staked off.
 Outlot B was donated for a meeting house, as was also lot C. The cemetery
 was provided by setting apart out-lot D. Mr. Jemison had, however, opened
 a small store in the autumn of 1829 on the site of the old town, with a stock
 of about eight hundred dollars. The early merchants included Thomas R.

Vannmeter, in 1831, Andrew Fleming in 1834, Nathan Horner in 1835, Lyoo & Forshay in 1836, and William Farnworth, who had little else than liquor. In 1837 L. D. Northrup commenced selling goods and in 1839 James M. Dean and Conover & Shaw opened good stores. William Rook in 1841 began selling liquors and groceries. Before the town had begun to run down, until 1843, there was not a store in the place. Later in the forties it began to revive. John Mick was the first man to engage in business after the revival of the place had set in. During the fall of 1846 and spring of 1847 the well-known firm of Warren & Purviance brought in a large general stock of merchandise. A little later Dr. J. Fleming became connected with the commercial interests of the place. At this date Lebanon contained one hundred and fifty population. James Rhodifer was the postmaster, early in the fifties, when the new part of town began to grow.

Train service was established on the Wabash railroad in 1856, and the station was established one mile north from the original town site. Five acres of land were donated for side tracks, etc., which cost the citizens two hundred and twenty-four dollars. John Ruark built the first house at the new town site, about 1855, and in it opened a shoe shop. Charles and Henry Last, James Stevens, George Carithers, Elijah Fleming, John Ross, Cornelius Fleming, John Lowe and a few more constituted the first settlement there. Cornelius Fleming sold goods there in 1857. Dr. Richardson sold the first drugs of the place.

In 1866, a company was organized and incorporated with a capital of six thousand dollars, to build a large steam flouring mill. There were twenty-three stockholders in this company, who incorporated under the title of West Lebanon Mill Company. The mill was a frame structure, three stories high and forty by fifty feet. It contained three run of stones and did excellent work. Two years later it was sold to Bowers & Burlingame, and not long thereafter was burned down. A large warehouse for handling grain was erected at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars by Dr. Fleming in 1857. Large quantities of grain were bought in the early history of the place. Morgan Davis bought thousands of bushels annually for a Lafayette firm. For a number of years George Lamb manufactured his own castings for a pump which he patented. It was not until 1869 that the new town was incorporated and named West Lebanon. The name was changed by a vote of the citizens. The first trustees were elected in September, 1869; and they were R. Preble, F. Ross, J. Ward, J. Brown and F. Spinning. S. J. Smith was marshal, P. W. Fleming was treasurer and assessor and W. Y. Fleming was clerk. In 1870-72 when the subject of a new court house was up to the

citizens of Warren county, West Lebanon applied for the location of the county seat. Her claims were strong enough to have the matter postponed for more than a year. Her location was more central, and had the citizens of the vicinity been as liberal and enterprising as at Williamsport it would have doubtless have been the county seat today. The population of West Lebanon in 1840 was but about fifteen families—not to exceed twenty. In 1850 it reached 150 persons; in 1860 it had about 300; in 1870 it stood 500 and in 1880, nearly 700, while in 1900 it had dropped to 688 and the last federal census, that of 1910, gives it but 648.

INDEPENDENCE.

This interesting place was laid out by that enterprising trader and wonderful adventurer, Zachariah Cicott, who was also the first white settler in the county. The date of this town platting was October, 1832, when ninety-one town lots were surveyed off by Perren Kent, on the "Cicott Reserve," in township 22, range 7 west. It is doubtful whether there were any others there when the platting was made than Cicott, but it has been claimed by some that a few had lived there before the date of town platting. Probably the first settler after Cicott was Abraham Howery, who came in 1832 and opened a liquor establishment, paying five dollars' county license. Then came Doctor Lyon, and immediately afterwards David Moffitt appeared, and he built the first frame house in Independence and at once commenced the manufacture of hats for men's wear. From that time on the village grew rapidly. Moffitt was also a great hunter and trapper and while he never neglected his business for it, yet he was able to take his gun and traps and secure the lion's share of game and pelts. He made his hats from wool which he purchased from the few pioneers who raised sheep. He generally carried two or three hundred hats in stock, mostly of the backwoods styles. In a few years Independence grew to be a town of much promise in the Wabash valley district. Towns along large water courses had a decided advantage in those early days and almost all commercial transactions were had there. In 1833 Jacob Hanes commenced to sell both wet and dry groceries and Joseph Hanes soon became a partner with him. James Hemphill began merchandising in 1835. The first brick house was built in 1834-35 by William Farmer, who made his own brick. Soon after this, Shoup & Tate began packing hogs. They bought many hundred during the winter months, packed them in barrels that were made at the town, or near by, and shipped them down the Wabash in flat-boats, usually as far as New Orleans, where the boats and cargo were sold.

after which the boatmen returned by steamboat. Other later and more extensive dealers in pork and grain were James Hemphill and Newton Morgan. The latter, in the forties, packed two thousand hogs, and others as many, making more than 52,000 hogs bought and packed into barrel pork. There being no railroads, the river was a scene of rafts, flat-boats and steamers day in and day out. From 1835 to 1845 Independence was one of the best trading points along the Wabash river. From twenty to sixty thousand bushels of grain were shipped annually. The population in 1840 was about 350; in 1842, about 400, and the town today (1912) has about 300 population. A carding mill was added to the industries of the village late in the thirties. This was the work of Isaac Binnell, who also had a corn cracker. Farmers carried their wool there to be carded into rolls and their corn to be made into meal. Hemmlerson & Boxley erected a distillery a half mile below town, and there commenced to make the best brands of rectified spirits in 1835. After the first year or two they consumed two hundred bushels of corn daily in their distillery. On the opposite side of the river, in Fountain county, there were three more distilleries and one consumed five hundred bushels of corn daily. It was estimated at that time that within a radius of a few miles of Independence there were consumed daily one thousand bushels of grain equal to three hundred and sixty-five thousand annually. Everybody drank whisky in those days, it being thought necessary to insure good health; it stood on every mantel and side-board and drove the heat out in summer and the cold out in winter. That was, however, pure, unadulterated whisky, which produced less bad effects than the vile decoctions of later years. Not a hotel or tavern opened its doors without its bar. This immense demand for liquor made the distilling business one of much importance and suited the farmer well. Fred Rittenour built a large flouring mill in 1846, but it was burned soon after its completion. He did a large business for about three years. The coopering trade was also, along with the distilling and pork-packing industries, a very important one.

Independence has the distinction of having the first newspaper in Warren county; it was started in 1844 (see newspaper chapter). With the shifting scenes of time, the building of railroads and extension of the settlements and building up of other towns, Independence lost her former grip on trade and commerce, generally, and settled down in the quietude it enjoys at present. It has a small retail trade, which is the sum and substance of its present activity, aside from its schools and churches, which are mentioned in separate chapters.

STATE LINE.

This village, which in 1910 was reported by census enumerators as having a little less than two hundred population, derived much of its early growth and importance from the fact of its being a junction point of the two branches of the Wabash railroad system. It was purely started as a railroad town, for railroad uses and objects. The first six years of its history it seemed to be a healthy rival over Danville, Illinois, near by. Thirteen blocks of town lots were surveyed out in June, 1857, by Robert Casement, who had recently purchased the land. A. P. Andrews and John Brier, who had been running a small country store three miles to the northwest, removed their stores to this new town site and began merchandising. William Van Horn had been living for several years on the land where the place was platted. The railroad had built eating houses and a freight warehouse and the traffic soon became extensive. Freight of every description was transferred, and this all required many strong laboring men. Hotels opened and saloons were thick, almost one against another. The town soon gained (justly too) a very bad name by reason of the baser element of railroad and other hands, who drank freely and made the night hours one to be dreaded by law-abiding citizens. The grain trade was immense in the early days, when the wheat crop was a wonder to behold, coming as it did from the virgin soil of the new farmed lands. Many seasons in excess of two hundred thousand bushels of grain were handled at this point. One early writer said: "Teams would stand waiting their turn until the drivers had replenished their stock of patience by frequent potations, during certain intervals, at the dram shops. It seemed easier for them to wait after that—the drivers, not the teams! Care, with heavy wings, flew away, and mirth, with laughing face, touched the heart with delight. The profits of the sales of grain were often left in the possession of ye dram seller, and the grain men made plenty of money."

Each of the two railroads, about 1859, built a roundhouse, where engines and cars were cleaned and repaired. The place grew rapidly and was then and for many years afterwards styled "State Line City." It was the location of many good stores, shops, saloons, passenger and freight business, round-houses, depots and a seminary. This was during the period from 1859 to 1867 when its population reached five hundred and fifty. It was a lively scene at the depot when passenger trains came steaming in and unloaded their burden of mixed humanity.

But with the change of times and different railroad management, the removal of roundhouse and shops to other points, the town began to go into decline and never reached the sanguine hopes of its founders. The word "City" was long since dropped and the place is now listed on maps and known as plain State Line. Its location is on section 17 in Kent township, on the line dividing Illinois and Indiana. It was here, in palmy railroad division days, that President Lincoln frequently stopped for change of cars and to eat at the great dining hall. His tall figure was seen walking up and down the long platform by men who still reside there and recall the martyred President well. In September, 1912, the town was nearly wiped out by a conflagration.

PINE VILLAGE.

Pine Village is situated in Adams township, on section 7, township 23, range 7 west, on the line of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, two miles from the north line of Warren county. It was platted in 1851 by Isaac and John R. Metsker, owners and proprietors. Woods & Fisher soon opened the first general merchandising store, in the old Connell dwelling house. The stock was invoiced at one thousand seven hundred dollars. In 1860 a large grist mill was erected at a cost of five thousand dollars, by Anderson & Hall. It was built on the subscription plan and, after operating about six years, was removed to West Lebanon. It now is a quiet, orderly village, doing its full share of retail trade. Its population is now about three hundred and sixty. It is in a fine farming country and prosperity seems to abound on every hand.

GREENHILL VILLAGE.

Formerly this was known as Milford. It is a beautifully situated hamlet in sections 28 and 29, of township 23, range 6 west. It is only one mile from the eastern line of Warren county and is an inland village of no considerable commercial importance. It is an old place, having been platted in March, 1832, by William B. Bailey, who named it Milford from a town in Delaware. Lorenzo Westgate opened the first general store in 1833. A saloon was opened in 1836 and the same year came in Nathan H. Biddlecome with a good stock of goods of the general merchandise variety. He was also the first postmaster. Newton Morgan was one of the central business figures in the northern part of the county, and opened his general store with goods he had traded a drove of cattle for in Chicago. He steadily progressed and when he died was worth sixty thousand dollars, then thought to be an immense fortune.

In 1869, the citizens of the village of "Milford" decided to incorporate and changed the name to Greenhill. The United Brethren established a seminary there and had the name of the place changed to Greenhill. For over forty years there was no liquor sold in the place, except for six months, after which period the rum-seller found it better to run than fight the element comprising a majority of the citizens. The population in 1880 was about two hundred; in the last (1910) census it is given at one hundred and seventy.

RAINSVILLE.

The village of Rainsville was laid out, as shown by the county records, in April, 1833, by Isaac Rains, on the northwest quarter of section 27, township 23, range 8 west. The original plat was nine blocks of eight lots each. The proprietor, Mr. Rains, had settled there in about 1832 and located his mill site, and erected a rude frame dwelling from board sawed at the saw mill he had just finished. His dam was located above the present bridge and was so imperfect that it was often washed out. On the hill near by was found a great granite bowlder which had been split into two parts. He took these and dressed and nicely fitted the parts into one part of his mill and there made corn meal and a coarse grade of wheat flour, "black as your hat." Both the saw and grist mill were of good service to all the new comers to that part of the county. A general store was opened in 1835 by Samuel Harris & Company, which firm carried a stock then valued at one thousand dollars. Several business places started up a little later date, carrying the sign, "Wet and Dry Groceries." The whisky was wet and the coffee dry! A good tannery was added to the business of the place by a Mr. Cowgill, who supplied the shoemakers for miles around with leather. He also made many serviceable horse collars. Rainsville up to 1880 was known as a place where a drink of liquor could be bought, without fail, for forty years. Indians used to go there for "fire water" and it is said they made less trouble and racket than did the white men there residing. It has always been the home of churches and secret society lodges, and today the people are quiet, moral and orderly. It is now on the maps and census reports as a village of about one hundred and twenty people.

MARSHFIELD.

The building of the railroad was the cause of the springing into existence of this village, which now has a population of two hundred and sixty, and is located in Steuben township on section 20. In modern days, villages, towns and cities are not located as in ancient times, on some water course, for

the steam engine, as utilized in the locomotive, has annihilated space and leaps along over its iron or steel roadway, regarding not the natural water courses, the hills, mountains or plains. In fact the railroads usually when first introduced, avoided the river sections and kept as far back as possible, thus gaining more freight than if competing with canal or river transportation. The iron rails had no sooner been laid across Warren county soil than the town of Marshfield was made a station point on the Wabash system, as we now know. It took its name from the home of that mental giant, the "Great Law Expounder," Daniel Webster, Marshfield, Massachusetts. It was platted and recorded in May, 1857, but by whom it is not now clear, as the plat is silent concerning the proprietor's name. The house of Elijah Cornkite was the only residence near the site of the new town when first located. Kent & Hitchens erected a warehouse and put in a stock of goods in the autumn of 1857, valued at five thousand dollars. Dr. Orin Aborn was the first physician and came to be known as one of the best doctors within Warren county. The chief feature of the business of Marshfield at that early day was the grain trade. Three hundred thousand bushels of grain were bought and shipped from the place in a single year. Mr. Hitchens, one of these grain buyers, became postmaster at Williamsport later, and he is the authority for the statement that these grain figures were much too large, but that this traffic was indeed very great for many years after the building of the railroad. Perhaps a hundred teams would frequently be lined up in waiting to be unloaded at these warehouses. As the country settled up and other towns and different market places were established, Marshfield, with other promising villages in this part of Indiana, declined and has never had a large growth in either business or population.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore was laid out in the month of November, 1829, on the southwest fraction of section 21, township 20, range 9, by William Willmeth and Samuel Hill. A portion of one square was reserved for market purposes. An addition was soon after laid out to the north of the plat just mentioned. From the last named addition there was reserved a portion of one lot for a public spring of good water, and a square "for a meeting-house." This place was situated on the banks of the Wabash river and has so long been defunct that its history is quite obscure to present-day people and gatherers of local history. One year before the laying out of the town, a store was opened by William and Charles Willmeth, and their license is recorded in the county records. They carried a stock of about eight hundred dollars. In 1830 Samuel Hill,

one of the village founders, opened up a stock of merchandise valued at two thousand five hundred dollars. This was the largest and best stock of goods in Warren county at that date. In March, 1832, William Hall commenced to retail liquor in the village. Samuel Wetzel started a store and sold liquors in 1839. He conducted a distillery also. When the highway of water routes ceased to be traveled as in former years, this village began to decline and finally became defunct. It was situated to the northeast of present Foster, in Mound township. Considerable grain and pork were shipped from Baltimore at an early day, and seventy souls were once inhabitants of the place.

CARBONDALE.

At this point John Thompson built the first house in 1854 and Andrew Brier erected a brick house the following year. A church was built in 1867; George A. Shaffer sold the first goods in 1873. The place had been in existence as a postoffice, known as Clark's Cross Roads, from an early day, at least as early as 1846. It was changed in 1874 to Carbondale. It is situated in Liberty township and today contains less than one hundred people.

JOHNSONVILLE.

This is a station point on the Wabash railroad, in Steuben township. It was platted by G. W. Johnson, who owned the land and resided there. It was laid out at the crossing of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes railroad. Its present population is about eighty.

CHESAPEAKE.

This, a very early village of the county, was two miles east of Marshfield. There seems to be no record of any town platting here. Several houses were, however, erected. It is thought certain that William Newell and Thomas Washburn conducted each a country store there. There was also a blacksmith's shop, and a few dwellings were in evidence at one time, but who lived in them no one today knows.

POINT PLEASANT.

This village was laid out on section 33, township 23, range 8 west, in July, 1830, by John H. Bartlett. There was never any business aside from what the saw mill, a liquor store, etc., brought.

HEDRICK.

This village was made a station point on the old narrow gauge railroad, on the southern boundary of Jordan township. John Hendricks built the first house, while Zarse & Ahrens had the first store. Frank Hartman was an early druggist there. The place was named in honor of an old resident living near by. A school house was erected in 1881. The place dates back to about 1879.

OTHER VILLAGES.

Of other small villages within this county it should be said that they consist of these: Winthrop, in Warren township; Kickapoo, in Warren township, with a small population; Chatterton, in Adams township, with a population of fifty; Kramer, in Liberty township, having a population of two hundred and twelve; Judyville, in Liberty township, with a population of seventy-five; Locust Grove, in Prairie township, with a population of less than a hundred; Walnut Grove, in Prairie township, with a population of fifty; Pence, in Jordan township, has one hundred and fifty people; Sycamore Corners, a mere collection of houses; and Foster, in Mound township, having less than fifty inhabitants.

CHAPTER XIV.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

November 6, 1827, the second day of the first session of the first justice's court, Warren county was sub-divided into the following civil townships: Mound, bounded on the east by the Wabash river, south by the south line of the county, west by Illinois and north by the north line of township 20. Pike township, bounded east by the Wabash river, south by Mound township, west by Illinois, and north by the north line of township 21. Warren township, bounded on the south by Pike township, west by Illinois, north by the north line of township 24, and east by the line dividing sections 4 and 5, township 24 north, range 7 west. Medina township, bounded on the east by Tippecanoe county, south by the Wabash river, west by Warren township and north by the north line of township 24 north. The southern tier of townships of present Benton county (township 24 north) was at that time a part of Warren county.

TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY CHANGES.

The board of justices at their March session in 1830 created Washington township, with the following limits: Beginning on the Wabash river at the mouth of Big Pine creek; thence up said creek to the line dividing townships 23 and 22 north; thence west on said line to the state line; thence south to the line dividing townships 21 and 22 north; thence on the north line of township 21 to Rock creek; thence down said creek to its junction with the Wabash river; thence up said river to the place of beginning.

At the same time the following territory was attached to Pike township, being taken from Mound township: Beginning on the Wabash, where the line dividing sections 10 and 15, township 20, range 9 west, intersects the same; thence due west to King's creek; thence up said creek to the north line of said township 20; thence east with said township line to the river Wabash; thence down said river to place of beginning. This territory was taken from the northeastern corner of old Mound township.

At the same date as above, Pine township was formed with limits as follows: Bounded on the east by the line dividing ranges 7 and 8, south by

the north line of township 22 north, west by the state line and north by the north line of the county. The township then included the present Prairie and Pine townships and the southwestern portion of Newton county. All of old Warren township remaining, lying east of the line dividing ranges 7 and 8 west in township 23 north; was attached to Medina township; and all of old Medina, in township 22, was attached to Warren county by an act approved January 30, 1830, and lying west of Big Pine creek, should be attached to Pine township; and also all that portion of such territory east of Big Pine creek should be attached to Medina township. A little later, in March, 1830, all of Warren east of the line dividing sections 2 and 3, range 7 west, was attached to Medina township.

RE-ARRANGEMENTS OF BOUNDARIES.

The above and original bounds of the civil townships did not remain in force long, for in May, 1830, the following changes took place: Mound, beginning on the Wabash river, at the Vermillion county line; thence west to the Illinois line; thence north to the line dividing townships 20 and 21 north; thence east to King's creek; thence down the same to the line between sections 7 and 8, township 20, range 9; thence east to the Wabash; thence down the same to the place of beginning.

Pike, beginning at the northeast corner of Mound township; thence west to King's creek; thence up the same to the line dividing townships 20 and 21; thence west to the state line; thence north to the line dividing townships 21 and 22; thence east to Rock creek; thence down the same to the Wabash; thence down the same to the place of beginning.

Washington township, beginning on the Wabash, at the mouth of Rock creek; thence up said creek to the line dividing townships 21 and 22; thence west to the state line; thence north to the line between townships 22 and 23; thence east to Pine creek; then down the same to the Wabash river; thence down that stream to place of beginning.

Warren township, beginning at the mouth of Pine creek; thence up said creek to the line between townships 22 and 23; thence east to the line between sections 2 and 3, range 7; thence south to the Wabash; thence to the place of beginning.

Medina township, beginning on the Wabash where the eastern boundary of Warren township intersects the same; thence north to the line dividing townships 22 and 23; thence west to the line dividing ranges 7 and 8; thence north to the county line; thence east to the northeast corner of the county; thence south to the Wabash; thence to place of beginning.

Pine township, beginning at the northwest corner of Medina township; thence south to the line between townships 22 and 23; thence west to the state line; thence north to the northwest corner of Warren county; thence east to the place of beginning. All the attached territory on the north, west of Big Pine creek, was attached to Pine township, and all of such territory east of such creek was attached to Medina township. A few months later all of Medina township in township 22, range 7, was attached to Warren township, and the eastern boundary of Warren was made the line dividing ranges 6 and 7, and its northern boundary was made the line dividing townships 22 and 23, from the east side of range 7 to Pine creek.

The other changes in township boundaries were made in March, 1834, when all of Pine township south and west of Redwood creek was created as Steuben township. In January, 1835, all of the county in township 22, range 6, was attached to Warren township, and in May all the attached territory on the north of Warren county (Benton county, etc.) was created as Madison township, and the election of a justice of the peace was ordered. In March, 1843, Liberty township was created as follows: Beginning on Big Pine creek, where the line between townships 22 and 23 crosses the same; thence west to the state line; thence south to the line between townships 21 and 22; thence east to the southeast corner of congressional township 22, range 8 west; thence north to Big Pine creek; thence up the same to the place of beginning.

In December, 1843, all of township 22, range 8, east of Big Pine creek was severed from Warren and attached to Liberty. In 1848 Adams township (originally known as "J. Q. Adams") was created, with about the same limits it now possesses. In March, 1850, Jordan township was created in its present form from the western part of Liberty. Many lesser changes have taken place, but not to materially change the territory of the present townships. The last township to be formed in Warren county was Kent, in September, 1864, from the northern part of Mound township, the act to take effect April 1, 1865.

At the presidential election in 1836, when the candidates were Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Hugh L. White, Daniel Webster and Willie P. Mangum, the six original townships in Warren county gave the following vote: Mound township, 119 total; Pike township, 70 total; Washington township, 296 total; Warren township, 90 total; Pine township, 155 total; Medina township, 125 total. These added made a grand total in Warren county, at that election, of eight hundred and fifty-five votes.

The total vote at the presidential election of William Howard Taft in the autumn of 1908 was as follows: Adams township, 144; Jordan township, 222; Kent township, 159; Liberty township, 429; Medina township, 151; Mound township, 129; Pike township, 289; Pine township, 208; Prairie township, 232; Steuben township, 240; Warren township, 322; Washington township, 519.

VOTING RESIDENTS OF 1836.

According to the election returns for the fall of 1836 the following cast votes in Warren county in the six townships then organized:

WARREN TOWNSHIP.—The election was held at the house of Matthew Sriver, and those who had settled in the township prior to that date, some earlier and some later, were William Benson, Benjamin Pike, Moses Clifton, Burnet Frost, Michael Coffett, David Begertow, Peter Mosmore, Isaac Jones, Andrew Davis, Philander Thomas, Jonathan Case, James Jacobs, Isaac Hinshaw, Jeremiah Canaw, John Hall, William Faremer, Moses Michels, Peter Mason, Zimri Holmes, John Carey, John Cox, John Campbell, Ephraim Pike, John Stephenson, Henry Rittenhouse, John Tweed, Samuel Thomas, Samuel Murphy, Joseph Little, James Farrell, John Jackson, John McCord, Edward Hemp, John Mitchell, Henry Jackson, Edward Mace, John B. J. Mace, Sylvanus Cox, William Young, Henry Jacobs, Adam Sriver, Joseph Talbert, Peter Sriver, Jacob Haines, Robert Brady, D. R. Parker, Frederick Waymire, Abraham Haines, Samuel Hanson, Thomas Dunn, Nathan Jackson, Z. Cicott, Thomas Spray, William Farrell, Daniel Clifton, Robert Campbell, John Cassell, Rufus Wells, Hiram Farmer, Samuel Benefel, Stephen Cook, William Fincher, Thomas Kearns, Enoch Farmer, John W. Knapp, David Moffitt, Daniel McCord, Levi Doutsil, James Smith, Ezra Gaskell, Louis Collier, John Newell, David Wymire, Edward Hemphill, Joshua P. Smith, Lemuel B. Pierce, Andrew Franklin, Leonard Eller, Job Carrell, Zedekiah Herley, John Sriver, Valentine Bone, William Railsback; total ninety.

MOUND TOWNSHIP.—John Foster, John Wilcox, Camron Rosshand, Edmund McGinnis, Silas Hall, Joseph Steeley, Hiram Hoagland, Charles W. Loney, Harry Johnston, G. W. Dickson, Daniel Hoover, Henry Henderson, J. D. Loney, Stephen Osborn, Abraham Henderson, Mark Kinninson, J. D. Gammon, William Taylor, Sr., Jesse Wright, W. H. Taylor, G. W. Alexander, Tarpley Taylor, Shelby Ballot, William Carey, Aaron Woods, George W. Hobbs, George Dickson, James Parrin, Thomas Johnston, William Lawrence, Peter Dickson, James Parrin, Stephen Ames, Lewis Evans, Solomon Long, Nelson DeMoss, Barnabus Dawson, J. R. Clark, James Rose, G. W.

Moore, John Sheets, Henry Dickson, William Lee, Thomas Kitchen, Thomas Lewis, William Wilmeth, Jesse Dickson, Henry Garrish, W. V. Taylor, John Starr, Sylvester Stone, Joel Rose, J. D. Taylor, Daniel Starry, Jr., John McConnell, Z. Story, Joseph Story, William Henderson, Joseph Stingley, William Henderson, Samuel Osborn, Isaac Sturtzer, Thomas Cunningham, Samuel Rosebaugh, T. D. Taylor, Sanford Payne, John Taylor, John Killer, S. H. Garrison, Daniel Beck, John Henderson, Alexander Stewart, B. H. Becket, J. C. Taylor, Daniel Henepin, James Black, Nicholas Hizer, George Murphy, Daniel Riner, David Lockwood, Joshua Lawrence, John Clem, James M. Clarke, David Atridge, J. M. Clem, Thomas Miser, William H. Dill, Squire Lee, David White, Jonathan Bart, John Hummer, Daniel Story, Daniel Miller, Michael Clem, Lawrence Kinnison, Samuel Starry, Jeffry Wilson, James Bullington, Alfred Becket, William Scroggins, G. P. Saunders, Levi Murdock, J. B. King, John Black, John Osborn, Egbert Beckett, George Mosier, Robert Crawford, James Kitchen, David Clem, G. W. Beckett, Amos Clark, James Johnson, John Benjamin, Jacob Rush, Jesse Houchin, Enoch Ballot, James M. Oren, Hezekiah Ballot; total, 119.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.—Jesse Morris, James Hickenbottom, Jacob Platt, Elisha A. Wood, Jacob Uline, C. L. Moore, John Stuart, Thomas Lyon, Peter Miller, Benjamin Roderick, Oren Cronkhite, Nehemiah Broderick, Samuel Post, J. H. Simpson, Abel Hugh Jackson, John Clinton, Robert Lyon, Hiram Hyatt, Josiah Briggs, M. L. Mitchell, E. Purvance, T. P. Kinkmin, Daniel Garrison, Bernard Seals, Jacob Stingley, Silas Garrison, Alexander Starry, B. Payne, Abel Farshey, C. B. Fleming, Jacob Wason, David Coon, Samuel Kratzer, Joab White, David French, J. H. McIntosh, Samuel Adams, Daniel McGregor, James White, Samuel Woods, Josiah Briggs, John McIntosh, James Piatt, Daniel D. Hall, Peter Fleming, Robert Ringle, William Smiley, J. H. Simpson, Joseph Ewing, Joshua Nixon, Eli Woodard, Nathan Harnar, Right Glen, John Rosebraugh, John Musgrave and Nathaniel Butterfield; total, seventy.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.—Cyrus Pearson, J. M. Rhodefer, J. R. Harris, T. R. Irwin, John Shearer, George Folger, C. M. Hughes, M. Sheffer, George Goodwine, Thomas Brown, John C. Irvin, John F. Irvin, H. S. Ludington, John Higginbotham, John Marshall, Jacob Wilkinson, Miller Watkins, James Stanford, Charles McAllister, J. K. Higginbotham, Henry Lowery, William Search, Joseph Cunningham, Thomas Goodwine, William Brown, James Todd, M. T. Lincoln, George Pugh, Francis Davis, J. J. Seaman, Hiram Wilkinson, John Spigard, William Bush, William Bunnell, Seth St. John, John Durkey, John Russell, Thomas O'Neill, Daniel Mace, James

B. McDonald, William Robb, Aaron Taylor, Ichabod Norton, Abraham Howery, C. M. Thomas, John Johnson, James Goodwine, Jr., William Harrington, Moses Case, C. M. Woods, C. Rakestraw, J. L. Johnson, Daniel Biggs, Perren Kent, Abraham Hathaway, John Seaman, Roland Harris, J. D. Fleming, Freeman Marshall, Freeman Davis, John Bush, Samuel Pearson, James J. McVilly, J. N. Wilson, N. F. Cunningham, William Bristow, John Swank, John Wilkinson, Oliver Wallace, John Merial, James Birch, James Buckles, William Hough, Aaron Stevenson, Robert O'Neill, Robert Watkins, Michael Gill, J. W. Dixon, Elijah Osborn, Newbald Moore, William Barkshire, Sr., Jacob Houghman, Silas Harris, Robert Dougherty, Eden Stovall, W. M. Haines, R. M. Kathers, Mason Tucker, Samuel Tucker, Eli Pritchett, Isaac Forman, David Fleming, Lawrence Russell, Peter Dump, Jacob Saun, Adam Troxall, Benj. Landon, Dennis Slanter, John Swisher, James Stewart, George Tucker, Henry Hall, David Forman, Clement Jones, John W. Skillman, John White, John Moore, W. C. Holman, Allen Brown, John Keester, Gideon Bailey, William Barkshire, George Maines, Dempsey Scott, Reuben Biggs, R. A. Chandler, John Landon, John Miller, Nathan Davidson, Thomas Doan, Samuel Campbell, Bartlett Clem, David Entire, Henry Coates, Hiram Brawick, William Farnsworth, E. F. Lucas, Isaac Bennett, Henry Stump, George Pence, Thomas Thomas, James Rowland, Joshua Ray, Elijah Fleming, John Williams, C. Tapperry, Aaron Spurrier, William Coldron, Jesse Tumbleson, James H. Buell, Caleb Rhodes, Henry High, John Kent, William Biggs, James Bell, John Rhodes, D. A. Rhodes, Thomas Rhodes, Obediah Little, John Goings, Abner Dooley, George Saun, Jonathan Rhodes, James McCoy, Henry Wayne, Thomas Casad, William Cunningham, Robert Person, Joseph S. Robb, J. W. Shannon, W. A. Crawford, Asa Spencer, Orville Cronkhite, Renben Warbritton, T. D. Marshall, Sidney Cronkhite, George Williams, Augustus Watson, William Collard, David Shanklin, William Boss, Amos Griffith, J. W. Purviance, Jasper Nixon, Seymour Rhodes, Samuel Seeley, William Campbell, Pierce Eggleston, Moses Dooley, Peter Forman, Joseph Spooner, Burrell Cameron, Constantine McMahon, Horatio Thomas, Luther Tillotson, Jacob Casad, Peter Hickman, Z. Foster, William Swisher, William Wallace, Jacob Miller, Hosea Cronkhite, N. L. Coffinberry, J. T. Cratson, Ellis Casad, John Rhodes, Jr., George Oglesby, Jacob Forman, Joseph Wilkinson, J. K. Fleming, M. Simpson, William White, Silas Bennett, James Shannon, John Lowrey, George Shrawry, Charles Person, Cyrus Stanley, John Shutton, Thomas Rakestraw, John Crow, Elias Porter, Stephen Schoonover, Thomas Clifton, Wesley Waldrup, Richard Purzue, Benjamin Crow, Wesley Clark, Michael Harness, Isaac Slanter, Wm. Pugh, Jesse Sharrer, Jesse

Swisher, Fred Zinnerman, Thomas Clawson, N. Saum, William Buckles, H. H. Crawford, John Baird, William Billings, J. H. Norduft, Jacob Hadstead, David Wilburn, Oliver Swank, George Brier, Abraham Houser, Andrew Fleming, James Hopkins, David Crisman, Asa Wortman, E. B. Tillotson, John Swingler, James McCord, Constadt Harris, Solomon Sharret, Jesse Doan, John Stufflebeam, Francis Boggs, W. S. Simpson, Walter Pawley, Henry Leester, John Prichart, Clement Hopkins, Jacob Miller, William Miller, O. S. Hunter, C. Brown, Wilfred Pugh, Abel Potter, Daniel Hutson, N. G. Crawford, Richard Pitman, Thomas Morris, Jackson Purque, Isaac Higg, George Owens, W. E. Williams, Jacob Entire, F. C. Paine, Henry Jackson, Thomas Brewster, Jacob Hanaway, Peter Crisanan, W. R. Boyer, Samuel Williams, Thomas Martin, David Evans, Jarret Davis, James Quick, Jeremiah Pritchart, Henry Milby, John Cox, Gilbert Vannatta, Robert Robb, Eli Stratton, Isaac Bunnell, Gibson Hurst, Charles Barkshire. Total, 296 votes.

PINE TOWNSHIP.—Jessie Endicott, Henry Rubble, Isaac Ellis, Jacob Bert, James Gregory, Benjamin Longman, Albert Campbell, Jefferson Bert, Isaac Brier, Stephen Haneman, Isaac Templeton, John Huffman, John A. West, J. B. Harris, George Brown, Madison Collins, Michael Creekpaum, Branson Sanders, Nathan Beeson, Gideon Cox, John Dinwiddie, Silas Hooker, Aaron Coffinberry, Thomas A. Johnson, Manden Cook, John Oilar, Baldwin Heaton, James Thornton, Samuel L. Coffinberry, John Lewis, Thomas Collins, Jesse Sergeant, George Sigler, John Cassell, John Jones, William Truelinger, William Lewis, James McConnell, Enoch Fenton, Daniel Brier, Martin Beaver, John Brier, David Lane, John Lane, Samuel Richards, Lewis Lewis, William Smith, Thomas Smith, David Dawson, John Orr, John Campbell, M. Milford, George Sergeant, Samuel Harris, Joseph Stump, John Melcher, John Welch, Joseph Welch, Ransom Brown, John Bartlett, Joseph Beeson, John Ray, James Richardson, Seymour Cobb, J. J. Wilson, Jacob Coffinberry, Henry Beaver, Jesse Harlin, Harvey Robbins, Reuben Mitchell, Thomas Bartlett, Abner Mitchell, Fred Fenton, James Brier, Harry Eggleston, William Hickman, Thomas Monell, Henry Manes, James Armstrong, Jacob Mills, Benjamin Freeman, Joseph Whitney, Silas Dawson, Benjamin Monell, William Carson, Henry Robertson, William Monell, Hugh Monell, Samuel Monell, John Hunter, John Jolly, Reeves Lewis, Ira Cobb, William Trueblood, Eli Carmon, Nathan Mendenhall, Bazil Justice, Thomas Smith, Madison Lewis, Stephen Milton, Lawrence Rains, Thomas Pennell, James Rains, Stephen Rains, William Hooker, Sr., Samuel Freeman, James Jolly, David Horner, Enoch Evans, Henry Miller, Isaac Lewis, John Hodson, John Smith, William Gray, Nathan Ballou, Bazil West, Adam Glaze, A. B. Harris, Nathan Rains,

Urim Sergeant, Jacob Mendenhall, William Smalley, Ebenezer Hooker, John Sergeant, William Rhodes, Jr., Carpenter Morey, L. L. Freeman, James Barnes, Joseph Osborn, Caleb Cobb, William Dickson, Joseph Clark, Thomas Taylor, Burrell Eggleston, James Musgrave, Jesse Rains, William Hooker, Edward Michael, Jeremiah Williams, Nathan Endicott, William Pringle, John Brown, Charles High, Jacob Dickson, Lawrence Reem, Jonas Heag and Christopher Pepper. Total vote in 1836, 155.

MEDINA TOWNSHIP.—W. B. Bailey, William Moore, John Rittenour, B. Isely, John Peniwell, A. Davis, S. Benson, C. Henry, E. H. Bailey, G. Little, J. Allen, T. Benson, H. Nichols, J. Metsker, A. Stewart, A. Fisher, S. Davis, W. German, T. Literal, J. Truitt, G. Wolf, I. Bowyer, D. Nichols, J. Stewart, R. G. Smith, J. D. Bailey, D. McConnell, J. Benson, James Benson, Phillip Williams, William Burk, J. Burk, Moses Doty, J. Coughenour, William Burk, Jr., S. White, Eli Mendenhall, G. Argabright, A. More, C. Dawson, Daniel Smith, J. D. White, J. W. Newell, G. W. Coffinberry, J. Anderson, William Odell, H. C. Benson, J. Ward, William Newell, Orren Munson, L. Foster, William Mears, R. Doty, E. Jackson, J. Carswell, William Shockey, J. Campbell, W. Pease, S. Munson, G. Reed, N. Lemons, Daniel Harp, T. M. Cahan, C. Benson, R. Odell, M. Thomas, G. Davis, T. Mitcham, T. Odell, J. Doty, L. Lindsey, J. Clark, J. Simpson, P. Brown, J. E. Thompson, I. Myrove, J. Crouch, William Dillman, C. Crouch, S. Bone, J. A. Franklin, C. Vredenburg, John Moore, John Mathers, J. Southard, T. Dawson, Ed Dawson, Ezra Dawson, E. Allen, M. Wagner, S. Green, R. Anderson, T. Johnson, J. B. Foster, G. Johnson, N. F. Brown, John Machan, J. McClatchey, J. Smiley, E. Moore, T. Bowyer, J. Harmon, P. Randle, J. Dillman, J. Bone, John Bone, R. Myers, J. Reed, E. Shockley, H. Bailey, L. Guthridge, W. Smiley, W. Carter, W. Doty, A. Bowyer, I. Bowyer, P. Woodfield, W. Cantrell, J. Dills, John Burk, John Gillour, L. Williams, G. Burk, and M. Henry. Total, 125.

TOWNSHIP SETTLEMENTS.

In Adams township, the first actual settler is not known, but the list of voters in 1836 shows the pioneers.

In Jordan township, the first to settle were Harrison Goodwin and a Mr. Wilcox, in 1837; David E. Evans and David Wilhollin came in 1840 and George Pence in 1842.

In Kent township, Nathaniel Butterfield came in 1823 and claimed the land on which Harrison's army camped and where his two men were buried. In 1824 came Augustus Watson, James Watson, Dr. Boyd. In 1825 came

William Hall; 1826, Perrin Kent, who was appointed by the governor as surveyor of Warren county and held the position for thirty-five years in succession; 1827-28 came Amos Clark, John Tyler, Nicholas Hiser; in 1830 came John B. King and three years later came John Williams.

In Liberty township the first settler was John Pugh and James Goodwine in 1826; Isaac Slaughter, John Landon, Joseph Stump, Henry Stump, Samuel Lester, Isaac Brier all came in 1827; James McCord, John McCord, Peter Chrisman and William Warbetton in 1828; John Huffman, Benjamin Craw and his son William, 1830; Dr. Woolsey Clark, 1832, and James Schonour in 1836.

Medina township was settled in 1825 by James Bedle, John Stanley and John Reed. In 1826 came in Jeremiah Davis and son George.

Mound township was first settled by Thomas Cunningham, Benjamin Beckett and William Henderson in 1824; in 1828 came William Bell, Joseph Foster, Isaac Switser and Captain Stone; in 1835 came D. Lape and Elisha Rodgers.

Pine township was settled at first by Edward Mitchell in 1828; the same year came Isaac Rains, John Harris, near Rainsville.

Prairie township was settled first in 1828 by Char High, at Walnut Grove; also George Sigler and Buttler Harris and Harvey Downs came about that date, as did William W. Nixon, Nathan Perry and Leander Templeton.

Steuben township was first settled by Nathaniel Butterfield, Luther Tillotson, James Johnson and son James, Zachariah Norton, John High and Holden Sisson, in 1827.

Warren township was settled long before Indiana was a state. It was Zachariah Cicott, the half-breed who came here as early as 1800, and who in 1811 piloted General Harrison with his army, from Vincennes to Battle Ground, as now called, in Tippecanoe county. William and Francis Boggs were next to locate. In 1825 came Enoch Farmer; in 1826, Sylvanus Cox; in 1827, Obediah Little; 1828, William Fincher; 1829, John and James Cassell; 1832, Alex. Canutt and Thomas Arnold.

Washington township was settled in 1827 by James Win, Mr. Collier, Giles and George Billings, William Harrington, Nicholas Shafer and John Seaman.

